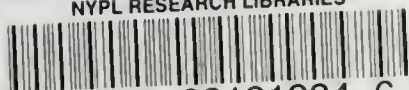


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HISTORY
OF
CARROLL COUNTY
IOWA

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and
Achievement

By PAUL MACLEAN

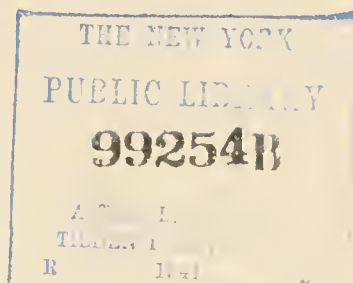
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MS.



INTRODUCTION

Some one, who lived too long ago for his age and identity to be clearly established—perhaps a Greek, more likely a Phoenecian, or still more likely a venerable Hindoo—gave expression to the sentiment about to be repeated; a sentiment so instinct with truth that it has taken a place among the proverbs of all tongues comprehensive enough to admit of philosophic reflection and quoted here in the language of Carlyle:

“Happy is the country which is without annals.”

The simple life among nations is the happy life.

When nations begin to make history and set out upon a career of enterprise and ambition they may grow to be rich in the luster which is shed upon princes and thrones and the seats of the mighty—on conquest and military achievement—and yet be poor indeed in those substantial elements which make for the freedom of the individual to follow undisturbed the tranquil and dutiful life in which there is content, and in the sum of which there is found a nation whose existence is really worthy. History commonly so-called is in reality much more a record of the calamities of mankind than of the small and silent events which in their operation within themselves and upon each other have brought the human race from benighted savagery to the condition of the present tolerable advancement and civilization.

To this point the world has grown in spite of “history,” such as it is written, rather than by its aid, and the aid of those men and deeds which, while they crimson its pages, it enshrines for the admiration of the worshipful. The benign story of domestic quiet does not reach out and seize upon the imagination as do the tales of ambition, intrigue, passion and blood, but it sets the real landmarks of development—arrested but never quite suppressed under the historic bootheels which seek to force their way in to crush it!

We trust it is not turning to the other extreme to quote from two facile thinkers what may appear to be a criticism of our native state. Have we, in our retreat from the asperities of history making, unduly clung to the ways of peace and abandoned the virtues of prowess and stirring ambition, and become, as it were, commonplace and mediocre? We trust not. However, Hon. Irving B. Richman, President of the Iowa Library Association, in his recent annual address, reads and quotes as follows:

“But what, you will ask, with regard to Iowa? Let me not be thought ungracious when I say, that of all the states of the Union, Iowa has the least individuality, the least personality, is the least capable of being reduced to portraiture. More than any of the states, Iowa is a geographical expres-

sion merely. Some pointed things to this effect were said in 1900 by Rollin Lynde Hartt in the 'Atlantic Monthly.' Let me read you some of them.

" 'It is all one,' says Helen,—the way of a tourist in Iowa and the way of a sailor man at sea. You wake up (and here I detect literary dependence upon Charles Dudley Warner) 'you wake up morning after morning to find yourself nowhere in particular.'

" 'Happy the people who have no history.' From prairie grass to wheat, from wheat to clover, from clover to corn, such are the short and simple annals of the Iowans.

" 'The sober truth is, the Iowans are an effect in drabs and grays. The state is too young for quaintness, too old for romance. Its people are so uniformly respectable that they will attempt nothing quixotic or piratical; so prosily conventional that if by chance they do anything unusual, they undo it next day.'

" 'You have here a high level, but—as Helen puts it—a dead level.'

" 'To see the Iowans at their best, go to the national capital, where if fortune favors, you will meet their Allison and Hendersons, their Hepburns, Gears, and Dollivers. Sound judgment, judicial sense, and executive ability,—these are the talents that lift them to power, talents neither rare nor little prized among the Iowans.'

" 'This last paragraph by Mr. Hartt is meant as a guarded compliment but the compliment is not guarded enough. Iowa did, I believe, once make to Economics an original contribution; namely, her Granger legislation. But never since, (unless the present political situation constitutes an exception) has the state been more than commonplace;—serenely and prosperously commonplace, I grant, but still commonplace. In internal respects, Iowa,

" 'Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
Has kept the noiseless tenor of her way.'

" 'There was once a hint of trouble with Missouri, but it came to so little as scarcely to be worthy of mention. Iowa annals have been enlivened by no Bacon's or Shay's or Dorr's rebellions; by no Nullification or Hartford Conventions; by no conventions against the Chinese. And the same is true of the state externally. In the councils of the nation she has been decently prominent but not conspicuous. Her representatives have been of respectable ability, but none of them have been Thomas H. Bentons, Abraham Lincolns, Matt Carpenters, Andrew Jacksons or Henry Clays.

" 'But while Iowa as a political or social entity may not in its entirety be of any particular significance, and hence for historical purposes be little else than a geographical expression, Iowa as a bundle of localities bears a significance by no means to be underrated. Indeed, the state enters more completely into solidarity with the nation through its local than through its general history. The Black Hawk War, for example, and the Spirit Lake Massacre connect us closely with the great struggle between the white man and the Indian for the possession of the continent. The presence of John Brown at Tabor and Springdale, preparing for the descent on Harper's Ferry, brings Iowans into intimate relation with the tragedy invoking the

Civil War. The march of the Mormons from Nauvoo to Salt Lake has left in Decatur county an interesting memorial of a movement of large significance. Then again, the bandits along the Mississippi, with the murder of Colonel Davenport, give to the eastern counties a touch of that romance which in New Mexico, Arizona and California is associated with the desperado and the Mexican."

Ah! "Iowa as a bundle of localities bears a significance!" etc, etc.

For this sentiment we are abundantly grateful to Mr. Richman, for it is as one of this "bundle of localities" that this History of Carroll County is written. If in the kindly toleration of readers who from whatever motive are tempted to peruse this work, there is found in it such merit as will repay the effort, it is because one "out of a bundle of localities" contributes a part toward that which when fashioned into a whole by some one with the genius and grace of mind for which such labor calls, may relieve the grays and drabs of Iowa with a plentitude of riches in portraiture and color.

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CARROLL COUNTY COURTHOUSE

History of Carroll County

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There was small resistance to the conquest of Iowa by the whites from the Indian tenants, and the movement was attended by little of the cruelty and war which followed the advent of the European invaders in other portions of America.

Three hundred years of sturdy but unavailing opposition to the advance had exhausted the original fierce and unyielding courage of the Indians and impressed them with the gloomy conviction that further resistance was useless. Nation after nation of their ancestors had been vanquished in the unequal contest. Step by step they had been dispossessed of their homes and hunting grounds and the most powerful of their tribes save those of the western plains had been engulfed and disappeared in the warfare. Their original lands had long been peopled by the Caucasian pioneer and woodsman, who forced them on by a slow but fatal pressure across the Mississippi, where their home was a fleeting one in their journey to the still further west.

At the time of the Louisiana purchase, in April, 1703, the Sacs and Foxes occupied the upper territory along the Mississippi river. The aboriginal home of the Foxes was in the state of Rhode Island. As they were forced west by the pressure of civilization they formed permanent relations with the Sac Indians of Wisconsin, and at the time of their emigration to Iowa the two nations had become one. The southeastern portion of the state was occupied by the Iowas. This nation has been traced through many migrations. In 1690 the Iowas were found in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, whence they were led across the Mississippi by their chief Manhawgaw, occupying the country about the lower valley of

the Iowa river. Lewis and Clark in the journal of their explorations in 1804 refer to this tribe of Indians as the Ayouways, a name signifying, "This is the place." The tribe was almost exterminated by the Sacs and Foxes in 1824 at Iowaville, where they had assembled in large numbers to witness a horse race and where they were surprised and men, women and children put to death in the most horrible massacre of which the soil of Iowa has ever been the witness. The butchery was planned by Mahaska to avenge the death of his father, which he laid upon the unfortunate tribe. Young Black Hawk was in command of a division of the Indians and had a part in the plundering and burning which followed the surrender of the small remnant of braves who escaped the furious onslaught. The surviving wives and children of the Iowas were made captive by their conquerors, and from this time, so complete was the ruin, the tribe ceased to have an independent existence. A portion of southern Iowa was occupied by the Algonquin Indians, who were early known in the lake region of northern New York. Central and northwestern Iowa were at this time the home of the Dacotas or Sioux. These were the great nations of Iowa in the early part of the last century, but they were split up into numerous tribes which assumed a degree of independence and were recognized by tribal names. The power of the Sacs and Foxes in eastern Iowa was broken with the Black Hawk war. Later they sold a strip of land from their territory sixty miles west from the Mississippi along the whole course of the river in Iowa, from which limits the nation gradually receded under pressure of white settlement until in the forties and fifties their reservation impinged on that of the Sioux and Pottawotamies in northwestern Iowa.

But once in the early settlement of western Iowa was there any breach in the friendly relations between the settlers and the Indians.

Lesueur, an early explorer in the region about Blue Earth, Minn., and the Minnesota river, found one of the Sioux nations occupying all of that region, together with a large portion of the lake territory of northern Iowa. In their superstitions a special reverence was given to Spirit Lake, to which they had given the name of Ninne-Waukon, or "Mysterious Medicine," and it was to this beautiful body of water that they repaired for their religious festivals at the harvest season of the year. Very jealously did the Sioux watch the approach of the white advance toward their favorite hunting and camping grounds. Very deeply did their councils consider whether they should not resist the coming encroachment with open war. They were too wise, however, not to know the power that would provoke; and so, having given up the hope that their territory would not be molested and having despaired of their ability to resist by force, they entered into the treaty of 1851 by which they surrendered their lands in exchange for a new territory and a liberal grant of money. While such an end was certain the Sioux and their chief Sidominadota did not look forward to it with satisfaction. They did not welcome the whites among them and their attitude toward those who came near was sullen and inclined to be threatening. In 1848, Marsh, a government surveyor, who was running a correction line near Ft. Dodge, was encountered by a party of

Sioux, with Sidominadota at their head, and ordered to turn back and leave the country. The surveyors were disposed to pay no heed to the injunction. The Indians destroyed their wagons, instruments and other property, seized their horses and forced them to leave the country. In 1849 some adventurers settled on the Des Moines river, near the mouth of the Boone. The Indians soon discovered them, destroyed their cabins and sent them flying with orders never to return. Settlers at other points were warned out of the country. These disturbances led to the establishment of a garrison at Ft. Dodge in 1850.

Shortly before this time a desperado by the name of Henry Lott built a cabin, which became a rendezvous for horse thieves and outlaws, also near the junction of the Boone river. Horses were stolen from the settlement below and from the Indians, secreted on Lott's premises and from there taken to the eastern part of the state and sold. In 1848 Lott's mauraunders stole a number of ponies from the Sioux Indians, who were hunting along the river. Sidominadota tracked the party and ponies to Lott's settlement. They found them concealed in the woods and recovered them and ordered Lott to leave the country. This he refused to do and the Sioux chief directed his men to burn the cabin and kill the cattle. Lott, now alarmed, fled down the river with one of his sons, abandoning his wife and the smaller children, and upon reaching the settlements spread the report that his family had been massacred. Here an expedition was organized to pursue and punish the Sioux. When they reached the Lott claim the Indians had gone. The wife and children were found safe but had suffered severely and were without shelter or food. A son twelve years old had attempted to follow Lott when he fled. His body was found where the child had perished from cold and hunger. Lott remained on his claim, but a year later his wife died, as he said from exposure and abuse from the Indians, and he swore vengeance against the Sioux. But he was in no hurry to execute his revenge.

In the fall of 1853 he and his son passed through Ft. Dodge with an ox team and a wagon loaded with provisions, goods and three barrels of whiskey. Some months later he learned that Sidominadota and his family were camped on a stream, now called Bloody creek, in Humboldt county, not far from where he had built a cabin and established a small trading post. Taking his son one day Lott went to the camp of the Sioux chief, where, finding that he was not recognized, he made warm professions of friendship for the Indians. He told the chief that there was a large herd of elk on the river bottom and induced him to set out to find them. Lott and his son started toward their own cabin, but as soon as the Indian was out of sight they skulked back, hiding in the tall grass. As the chief returned from the hunt they shot him dead as he rode by on his pony. They then disguised themselves as Indians and waited until night, when, returning to the tepees, they gave the war whoop and as the women and children came out in alarm, butchered them one by one. Among them was the aged mother, wife and children of the chief.

Inkpadutah, a brother of the murdered chief, was encamped with another band of Sioux a few miles from the scene of the massacre. When a

few days later he discovered the dead and mangled bodies of his kin he, too, swore vengeance. It would have been just indeed if his revenge had fallen upon the miscreant Lott. The latter escaped to be hanged by vigilantes in California. The Spirit Lake massacre of the spring of 1857 was the consequence of his crimes.

During the summer of 1856, two years after the massacre of the old chief and his people and the vow of his brother to avenge the foul injury done his family, the large body of the Sioux had moved further into the northwest. A few straggling parties occasionally, however, found their way back to the old haunts to hunt and fish about the lakes of Dickinson county. Inkpadutah accompanied these expeditions frequently. He brooded sullenly over the murder of his mother and brother and assumed to believe that some of the whites were parties to the massacre and had aided Lott and his son to escape. He looked upon them all as treacherous enemies. Inkpadutah was frequently about the lakes in the summer of 1856. He made a show of friendship for the settlers, the number of whom, at Spirit Lake and Okoboji, had by this time increased to about fifty persons. Their cabins were scattered and destitute of means for defense in case of sudden attack. The winter following was one of unusual severity. Frequent storms of snow had swept over the prairies, covering them to a depth that made travel very difficult. They continued late in March, filling the ravines with drifts so deep that communication between the scattered settlements was almost impossible for weeks and months. In February, 1857, the Sioux chief selected about thirty of his warriors, and, accompanied by their squaws to allay suspicion, started up the Little Sioux valley. As they went along detached parties were sent out to take from the settlers their arms, ammunition and provisions, and drive away their cattle. As they advanced toward the lakes their depredations began to assume a more savage character. At Gillett's Grove ten armed warriors forced an entrance into a house occupied by two families, seized the women and girls and subjected them to shameless outrages. From this point on the recklessness of the Indians increased. Word had been carried to Ft. Dodge by the settlers of the Little Sioux, but the depth of the snow was so great that an expedition was regarded as impossible and it was thought the couriers were alarmed beyond reason. The work of murder and rapine began on the 6th of March at the cabin of Rowland Gardner on the southeast shore of West Okoboji, near the rocky projection now known as Pillsbury point. The Indians were led by Inkpadutah in person. The work of butchery was systematically but without hurry prosecuted from cabin to cabin and marked by the most revolting deeds of brutality. When the work was completed not a living soul remained but Abbie Gardner, the fifteen year old daughter of Rowland Gardner, whose family was among the first to be slaughtered, and three other young women, the wives of settlers, who were saved for a worse fate at the hands of their savage captors. Before the appearance of the Indians, one of the settlers, Morris Markham, who lived with the Noble family at Okoboji, had started for the Des Moines river in search of cattle that had strayed away. Returning on the evening of the 9th, cold and hungry, he reached

the Gardner cabin near midnight. The door of the house was open. The bodies of the family were scattered about the rooms. Other bodies he found in the yard. He turned to the Mattock's cabin and found it smouldering in ruins, and here a similar sight greeted his eyes. The ghastly bodies of women and children met him again at the Howe cabin. Markham had walked more than thirty miles since morning without food. He was completely exhausted and his feet were frozen. How he passed the night he does not know. In the morning at daybreak he started for the nearest settlement, Springfield, Minnesota, eighteen miles away. He reached that place more dead than alive late in the afternoon and spread the news of the fate of the Okoboji colony. His timely appearance saved Springfield from a like fate. The Indians arrived the next day, but having been warned the settlers were prepared to offer such a resistance that though the Indians threatened they did not dare to strike. At other points in Minnesota the outrages were continued for a time, but help was soon at hand. Inkpadutah and his blood-stained bandits retreated into the northwest, where heroic efforts were made to follow and capture them. But they were never found.

The news of the massacre at the lakes was carried to Ft. Dodge by O. C. Howe, R. U. Wheelock and B. F. Parmenter, who had taken claims the fall before at Spirit Lake. They started for the lakes early in March and reached the Thatcher cabin at midnight on the 15th. The garrison at Ft. Dodge now realized that the settlements at the lakes had been wiped out. Major William Williams issued a call for volunteers which was responded to by a hundred men. The expedition was poorly equipped and met with incredible hardships owing to the cold and the depth of snow through which it had to travel. The rescuers reached the lakes on the morning of April 2d. Not a living soul of the entire colony was found. They sadly and solemnly buried the bodies of the victims.

Three of the four women stolen by the Indians were recovered. Mrs. Abbie Gardner Sharp still lives at Okoboji and has written a story of the massacre from which is derived practically all that is known concerning its horrors.

The part played by Carroll county in the Indian establishment of western Iowa is not important, though the presence of red men here is attested by such signs as flint arrow heads and stone hatchets, which are occasionally unearthed even at this late day.

A large part of the future Carroll county was contained in the five million acre reservation of the Pottawottamies, ceded to them in 1833 by the government in exchange for the land on the west shore of Lake Michigan, including the present site of Chicago, which they had occupied since 1803. To the east were the Sacs and Foxes. The Sioux of northwestern Iowa were also not distant neighbors. At the time of the arrival in Carroll county of the first permanent white settler the Pottawottamies had for a number of years (treaty of 1846) exchanged their Iowa lands for a reservation in Kansas. Earlier than this, by the treaty of 1842, the Sacs and Foxes had given up their Iowa possessions and had emigrated to the Indian territory, and by 1845 their exodus was complete. The Sioux were

also trespassers upon the soil of Iowa long before the organization of Carroll county. It may therefore be said that at the time of the first settlement there were no Indians to interfere with the new occupants, nor are they reported to have been present in any other way than as travelers passing from point to point or as stragglers following up the streams in search of fur or game.

However, the story has been handed down that in the early days of settlement an Indian trail extended through the county from north to south, traversing the eastern tier of townships. This trail, the tradition says, was as straight as the flight of an arrow, and was worn deep into the prairie sod, like a furrow, by the constant passage of the Indians back and forth. It is averred that the trail described the line of boundary between the Potawottamies on the west and the Sacs and Foxes on the east, and that, as one veracious chronicler declares, "for the Indians of either tribe to cross this path to hunt or trespass upon the lands of the other was an offense whose punishment was death." Taking into account the transitory residence of both these tribes and the generally friendly relations which existed between them the conclusion may be drawn that the traditional but to an extent imaginary lust of the Indian for the blood of his fellows was in the mind of the pioneer who was responsible for the legend rather than in a knowledge of any of the existing facts.

Perhaps this story of the War Path and its lethal reputation, or indeed of its existence at all, is of a part with the sanguinary tales with which the greater portion of Indian history is replete. These, however, are matters of opinion.

The first settler on the North Raccoon, being the second settler in the county, was Enos Butrick. Coming over from the settlements in Greene county in the early fifties Butrick built for himself the first cabin in Jasper township at the place called Jasper Hills, now a part of Glidden township, where he lived alone with his hunting and trapping gear, and where there were no neighbors for miles around to interfere with his freedom. Butrick creek, in Greene county, took its name from him. Butrick was a famous hunter, and it was reputed in later years that he could if he would have told of exciting adventures with the Indians. Opportunities for enterprises of this kind were limited when Mr. Butrick came to Carroll county, however, on account of the scarcity of Indians.

It was in the second fall after his arrival that one day in following an elk he met some boys who had been trapping on Hardin creek and whose traps had been stolen by a party of Indians who had passed by not long before. He told the boys to go down the creek about a mile, where there were some other trappers, and get them to follow, and he would go on the trail. The boys found the trappers Butrick had mentioned and they all started to follow him, but while on the way they soon met him returning a short distance south of Purgatory creek. He told them that he had followed the trail until it ran out and that the Indians had gone toward Big Grove. He cautioned them that they would probably hide there and pick off the trappers as they came up and advised them to give up the chase. He had pushed the Indians so closely that they had let drop some of the furs and



SOUTH COON ON AN "OUTING." CARROLL

a part of the traps which they had stolen, and these he had with him and modestly returned them to their owners. The Indians were pursued no further, and no further thought was given to them at the time.

Several years later a man in breaking his farm on the west side of Purgatory, where Butrick said he had lost the trail, found several skeletons—Indian skeletons—and several traps, the latter having on them the names of the boys whose traps had been stolen by the Indians on Hardin creek. The modesty of Butrick in having made no claims for the implied slaughter is in keeping with the unostentatious character of the times.

To Mr. Butrick belongs the credit of having killed the last buffalo in the county, and probably in the state. The animal was shot at Butrick's ford, now called Kendall's bridge. In telling to a neighbor in later years the story of this encounter, Mr. Butrick said that after he had shot the buffalo and inflicted a mortal wound the animal still had life enough left in him to butt him (Butrick) into a fork between two trees which was too narrow for the buffalo to go through. In this predicament the noble beast breathed his last. The horns of this last American bison to be slain in all of this section of Iowa have been preserved and are now the property of the Old Settlers' Association of Calhoun county, and the bellow which the venerable bull let out of him when he bit the dust is still to be heard echoing in the surrounding wood in the stillness of the summer evenings!

The settlers in the central part of the county found along the east bank of Crescent Lake (later called Swan Lake, now extinct) many signs to indicate that it must have been at one time the scene of a bloody and disastrous Indian battle. Human skulls and bones could be picked up at an early day, and the prairie around was strewn with implements of Indian warfare. Among these were several rusty muskets of a primitive type and thousands of flint darts and other weapons common among the redskins. There were, however, no signs to tell anything of the battle or the combatants, but this debris indicated that it could not have taken place a great many years before. Several ingenious theories have been advanced by way of accounting for a battle to fit the field and circumstances. It is probable, however, that the shore of Crescent Lake was the scene of a reckoning between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux.

In 1841 a party of Sioux surprised a hunting camp of twenty-four Delawares on the Raccoon river, not far from the present site of Des Moines, killing all of them but one. The Delawares, led by their chief, Neowage, made a heroic fight against overwhelming numbers, killing twenty-six of their enemies, four of whom fell beneath the blows of their leader. But one escaped to carry the tidings to their Sac and Fox friends, who were camped on the east bank of the Des Moines river, where the state house now stands. Pashepao, their chief, who was then eighty years of age, mounted his pony and selecting five hundred warriors started in pursuit of the Sioux. He followed the trail from where the bodies of the Delawares lay unburied for more than a hundred miles up the valley of the Raccoon river, where the Sioux were overtaken. The battle was one of the bloodiest ever fought in Iowa. The combatants were mortal enemies.

Hand to hand the savages fought with a desperation never surpassed in Indian warfare. The conflict lasted many hours and the defeat of the Sioux was overwhelming. More than three hundred of their dead were left on the field of battle. The Sacs and Foxes had but seven of their warriors killed.

The accounts of this battle do not locate it, but so far as is known there were but three savage Indian collisions in western Iowa. A terrible battle was fought near Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county, between the Pottawottamies and the Sioux. The same foes again met on the South Lizard in Webster county, where the event was also a tragic one and where the Sioux were the victors as they were also at Twin Lakes. These are the same Sioux who perpetrated the massacres at Spirit Lake and Okoboji fifteen or twenty years later. The relics of the battle at Crescent Lake were so numerous and important as to indicate beyond probable doubt that that was the scene of the third of the three great Indian battles of western Iowa.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST HISTORIAN OF CARROLL COUNTY WRITES IN DES MOINES REGISTER IN 1867—CARROLL COUNTY TAKES ITS NAME FROM CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON—ANECDOTES OF THE MARYLAND STATESMAN AND WHY HE SIGNED AFTER HIS NAME THE NAME OF HIS PLANTATION—MANY SOUTHERNERS AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS OF IOWA—CARROLL COUNTY ORGANIZATION PROVIDED FOR BY ACT OF THE THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY—POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF STATE AT THE TIME—THE BOUNDARIES OF CARROLL COUNTY—THE CENSUS OF 1856—EMERGING FROM THE WILDERNESS—THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER AND HIS TROUBLESOME PECULIARITY—ELECTION OF FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS—LIST OF THE VOTERS—ONLY SURVIVOR OF FIRST ELECTION.

Probably the first historian of Carroll county to relate the story of its birth and infancy was an anonymous writer who in 1867 in the columns of the Des Moines Register committed to printer's ink the annals of these circumstances. There will be found, brought into a small compass, an interesting sketch of the county's foundations, and the tale is told with an acquaintance with persons and circumstances and with the accuracy of detail and intimacy with the subject which suggests as its author some one of the few pioneers who was related to the facts of which he was writing or indeed was an actor in the events which he makes his subject. We are informed by this early and modest authority that Carroll county received in baptism the name of Carroll in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This hypothesis has been accepted by all who have written on the subject since and this origin is given the name in the official publications of the state. For the christening, however, there must have been a reason even in the absence of the fact that not so much as a tradition gives an answer to the inquiring mind.

Perhaps not so much now as at an earlier time, when the decoration of the family sitting room was less varied and more difficult than at present, when the things of art and luxury have come to be necessities, upon the walls of many homes were to be found two engravings in steel. One of these familiar pictures represented Washington crossing the Delaware; the other was the Declaration of Independence done in script and subscribed in the style of hand in which the patriots commonly wrote their names. The word commonly is used with a small reservation. Charles Carroll was the exception. In putting out their defiance to the odious George, after Thomas Jefferson or whoever drew the document had writ-

ten and re-written it to whip it into shape, and it had been engrossed in a large clerkly hand by the penman at the secretary's desk, the gravity of the assembled fathers relaxed after their long and painful deliberations. To this point the responsibilities of directing a treason against the puissant and somewhat jealous throne of England—a throne inclined to be troublesome where the loss of a large and valuable territory was involved—weighed upon the fathers not a little. But the worst was over. Out of their wisdom they had begat a new set of principles upon which they were willing to stake the future. This writing they had agreed to sign. Hence the tension was removed, and as the paper was handed to Charles Carroll in the course of its progress one of his fellow statesmen remarked—Benjamin Franklin, known to be fond of his joke—that “We must all hang together or we will all have to hang separately.” The grim pun suggested to Mr. Carroll that there were other Carrolls in the state of Maryland, and one other, if you please, by the name of Charles, as to whose sentiments on the matter of the gibbet he was not fully advised. It occurred to his generous mind that perhaps his namesake might have no appetite, in case the worst came to the worst, to come to his end by mistake and by means of a rope. To avoid this error, therefore, Charles Carroll, having signed his name, had the thought suggested to him by Franklin's pleasantry that to avoid accidents and make the ceremony apply to the real offender in lieu of an affectionate cousin, he should add, “of Carrollton,” which he accordingly did. The act was a brave and chivalrous one, and Carroll county is honored in having taken the name of such a man.

However, this does not account for the adoption as a name for an Iowa county of the patronymic of a man of whom little is known in history beyond the fact that he was a subscriber to the immortal declaration of principles. Otherwise his virtues were private and but little known beyond the circle of favored ones whose lives touched his by domestic relations or through some local opportunity. To his family and friends Carroll was not only a great patriot but a great man and such was the esteem in which he was held by his associates of the independence convention. But he was not a seeker after wide fame and his own state was enriched with the greater part of his celebrity.

The passage of such a name from Maryland to Iowa at a time remote from the period of his active life, at a time, too, when circumstances could not ordinarily have suggested its adoption by a county about to be erected at the very outpost of settlement and civilization, is an incident for which there is no accepted explanation. However, in the later territorial days of Iowa and in the earlier days of statehood many members of noted southern families were attracted to this portion of the west and numerous of the prominent men of the state have been of this and its descendent stock. The constitutional convention of Iowa had for its president a Virginian, Frances Springer; the first Governor, Robert Lucas, was also a Virginian. Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood was a native of Maryland. The earlier legislatures of Iowa were filled with young men from the states south of Mason and Dixon's line. They dominated politically for a few years after admission, when the influx from New England and the eastern and central

states took away their power as a majority. The law for the organization of Carroll county was passed by the Third General Assembly. What is more reasonable than that some Marylander transplanted to Iowa with this first movement from the south suggested that which gave Carroll county a name in the name of the most distinguished citizen of his native state?

The Third General Assembly of Iowa met at Iowa City, the then capital, on the 2d day of December, 1850. The state so far as it was then known to geography was indefinite save for the territory bordering upon the Mississippi on the east and stretching along the Missouri line on the south. County organization had extended along the Missouri border as far as the west line of Ringgold county. From this point the lines of organized counties extended in a somewhat broken but tolerably regular course as far north as Boone county, beyond which, to the northwest, west and southwest stretched an unknown country. This unknown country also extended east from Boone county to the west line of Tama county. North of Tama, Blackhawk county was organized, but north of that to the Minnesota line ran a line east of which lay all that was known of northern Iowa. Within these lines existed one half of the territory of the state, as yet unexplored as to even its water-courses and more salient natural characteristics. The legislative district of which Polk county was the center was composed of nine counties, entitled to two senators and two representatives, and had a population of 4,856; while the First district (Lee county), with a population of 13,231, was represented in the legislature by two senators and five representatives. To Des Moines county was assigned two senators and three representatives. In the known portion of Iowa there then lived 104,488 people, or approximately four times the number of people now living in Carroll county, or a few thousand more than are at present attached to the city of Des Moines, which appears on the early map as De Moin and to which no population is accredited. The Third General Assembly consisted of nineteen senators and thirty-nine representatives. One of the acts of this legislature is described in the session laws as Chapter IX., being an act providing for the organization of forty-nine counties out of the heretofore unorganized section of the state.

Section 18 of Chapter IX. is as follows:

That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county called Carroll, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Township eighty-five north, range thirty-two west; thence west on a line between eighty-five and eighty-six to the northwest corner of Township eighty-five, range thirty-six west; thence south on the line dividing Ranges thirty-six and thirty-seven to the southwest corner of Township eighty-two, range thirty-six; thence east on the line between Townships eighty-one and eighty-two to the southwest corner of Township eighty-two, Range thirty-two west; thence north on the line between Ranges thirty-two and thirty-three to the place of beginning.

Under this description did Carroll county come into the sight and knowledge of civilization for the first time since its emergence from the antediluvian muck with the passing of the waters from the melted glaciers

by which we are assured its surface was veneered, plowed, kneeded and enriched some several million years ago. These boundaries endure to the present time. Many of the counties formed by the same act were incorrectly described, a defect which was later cured, and some were subjected to later irregularities of outline due to the correction of the early surveys by the surveys of more recent years. And others were given names which have since been changed. Calhoun county was originally named Fox from its vicinity to Sac—in deference to the Sacs and Foxes, at the time the most numerous remaining tribe of the Indian occupants. Hamilton county was first called Yell. The original cognomen of Woodbury county was Waukah, while Lyon county, in the extreme northwest, had to petition the legislature at a later time to change its name from Buncombe.

The legislature of 1850 made provision for an enumeration of the census in the forty-nine counties proposed to be organized, but in those days the civil machinery moved with greater deliberation than it does at present. Five years had been allowed to elapse in Carroll county before the injunction and condition precedent to admission had been fully complied with. Meanwhile Carroll county had been attached first to Polk, again to Shelby and later to Guthrie for purposes of civil government. Carroll was probably recognized as an independent county on the basis of the census of 1856, and for this purpose the county was divided into two townships, Jasper and Newton, the latter comprising the south eight congressional townships and the former the same area on the north.

It is asserted by some of the pioneers that an earlier census had been taken in the year 1852 or possibly 1853, at which time the number of souls was found to be 151. There are vague references to this census in some of the earlier documents. No such report is found, however, among county records or archives of the state. We are inclined to believe that such a census was indeed taken, though all evidence of it is lost, and that upon this compliance with the law the county was initiated and its first election held in 1855. With the first day of January, 1856, Carroll county became a legal entity, with a full corps of officers, and entitled to proceed with the transaction of business.

The census of 1856 was taken by the township assessors, and while primitive in its arrangement the document is quite as creditable as similar documents of the present time. It is as follows:

CENSUS OF 1856, CARROLL COUNTY

JASPER TOWNSHIP

Heads of Families	Members
1. James Anderson	8
2. John Walton	3
3. David Frasier	9
4. Leiv Thompson	3
5. Wm. T. Tietsort.....	3
6. Robert Dixon	3
7. Thomas W. Tatlow.....	11

8. Zebulan Heath	4
9. William Ochampaugh	7
10. David K. Butrick	3
11. Crockett Ribble	3
12. George Ribble	3
13. Thomas Cooper	14
14. H. L. Thompson	5
15. Elijah Puckett	8
16. Nehemiah Powers	3
17. Uriah Gibson	6
18. Enos Butrick	9
19. Willis Butrick	7
20. Abel J. Lain	8
21. William Short	7
22. Benjamin Rittenhouse	5

Total population of Jasper township—132. Males, 66; females, 66.
Number of heads of families, 22, of whom 20 are farmers and two shoe-makers.

Nativity of population—Michigan, 5; Indiana, 27; Iowa, 13; Illinois, 12; Virginia, 10; New York, 12; England, 1; Pennsylvania, 10; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 1; Connecticut, 2; Missouri, 3; unknown, 34.

Voters, 27.

Subject to military service, 19.

Acres of corn planted, 187; yield, 3400 bu.

Value of hogs sold, \$951.

Value of cattle sold, \$270.

Wool for market, 60 lbs.

Acres improved land, 151.

Acres unimproved land, 1751½.

Note.—Among his summaries the assessor returns the number of heads of families as 32, meaning no doubt possible heads of families and accordingly thus listing the young unmarried pioneers living with the settlers, who are not, however, except in a few instances, taken by name in the return.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP

HEADS OF FAMILIES	MEMBERS
1. B. F. Teller	6
2. W. Hessler	5
3. Wm. Gilley	3
4. C. Geiselhart	8
5. F. McCurdy	2
6. G. W. Teller	5
7. L. McCurdy	4
8. A. Basom	5
9. D. Vance	4
10. J. Freeman	5
11. S. Loomis	4
12. C. Rhodes	4

13. R. Morris	9
14. T. T. Morris.....	6
15. R. Floyd	6
16. E. B. Smith.....	5
17. J. Davis	5
18. J. Ferguson	6
19. H. Copeland.....	6
20. O. J. Mills.....	5
21. W. H. Blizard.....	7
22. J. F. Flack	1
23. T. McKnight	8

Total population of Newton township, 119. Males, 73; females, 22. Number of heads of families, 23. (The number returned by the enumerator, 46. See note under Jasper township.)

Nativity of population—New York, 4; Ohio, 26; Vermont, 10; Indiana, 14; Iowa, 1; Pennsylvania, 25; Germany, 4; Ireland, 5; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; England, 1; unknown, 21.

Occupation—Farmer, 28; manteau maker, 4; millwright, 1; engineer, 1; brick layer, 1; miller, 1; carpenter, 1; tailor, 1; blacksmith, 1; machinist, 1.

Voters, 30.

Subject to military service, 34.

Acres of wheat grown, 19; yield, 190 bu.

Acres of corn grown, 215; yield, 3,207 bu.

Acre potatoes, 2½; yield, 310 bu.

Hogs, 48; value, \$410.50.

Cattle, 9; value, \$221.

Butter manufactured, lbs. 2,464.

Acres improved land, 361.

Acres unimproved land, 3,216.

At the time of the passage of the act describing the boundaries of Carroll county and laying the foundation for its organization (1850) the territory of which it is comprised was as little known to the civilization of the day as is Thibet or the heart of Borneo at the present time. If it was peopled at all it was by Indians, and there are small evidences of their presence save as they traveled from point to point in their excursions after game or to and fro from their permanent camps to the traders' stores at Panora or Lewis. No white man had yet taken up his abode at a distance so remote from the mouth of the Racoon river, though along the river between Coon Rapids and Des Moines these were scattered and desultory settlements, stragglers from the only routes of travel that had yet been established and all of which were either further south or further north. The woods which fringed the streams were full of small game and fur animals. Out on the prairies the elk roamed at will and without fear, cropping the wild grasses and exposed only to the molestation of Indian hunters on the occasional raids by which they provided against their hunger. Many wild deer of the smaller varieties roamed the wilderness and it is

also probable that there were occasional visits from Buffalo even at as late a date as this.

In all of the state there was not at this time a railroad. The rivers as they appear on the maps of the day disappear before they reach Carroll county and the country west and northwest reaches to the Missouri river in a blank space indicating its unexplored condition. In fact, no streams whatever are seen leading to the Missouri from this great interior body of land.

It was to this featureless though not inhospitable wilderness that the first adventurer of his race, seeking a home with room for his elbows so that he "could spit without hitting somebody," found his way in 1852. Further down the river he was known as "Jumping" Dave Scott. Scott claimed to be a Missourian and to hail from the vicinity of Alton. The fact was, he was a native of Indiana, for which state, however, he had acquired a peculiar or rather a grotesque abhorrence. Possibly some incident of his youth had made him the victim of a shock from the effect of which he was never able to recover.

There is at the present time found frequently among French Canadians employed in lumber camps or at hard work in the woods a nervous disease known as the "jumps." But it is not confined to this race of people or to the employment of lumbering, though here perhaps it is most frequently found. Though the malady is rare most physicians encounter it in the course of their practice nowadays and in all parts of the country. It is in some measure, however, peculiar to woodmen and in new countries it is more common than it is in settled districts. A feature of the disease is that its victim when startled by some peculiar cause—a whistle, or a sharp sound of the voice as in a shout or a word, or at the sudden blow of a hammer; the excitement may be produced in a great variety of ways—its victim for the moment loses control of himself and at least runs the risk of committing some act of violence upon any one who happens to be near him—he "jumps" at the impulse, and may, to avenge himself upon his tormentor, take up a bludgeon or a weapon and use it without regard of consequences. Murder has been committed by these unfortunates while under the momentary spell of the frenzy. Or they may commit grotesque acts when seized with a sudden spasm provoked by tormentors with so little common sense as to make a mockery of a weakness which is most humiliating to all who suffer from it. Mr. Scott was a "jumper," and his *bete noir* was the name of the state in which he was born, "Indiana." The peculiarity was so marked that it followed him from place to place, indeed flew in advance of the ox team which carried his household from one settlement to another, first along the Mississippi to the junction of the Des Moines and thence to the Raccoon forks. He followed that stream through Dallas and Guthrie counties, where little settlement had as yet been made. Even here in this sparse region the knowledge of his weakness had outrun him, together with the word which some of the antic pioneers were not averse to using to his annoyance and to their own great danger as well as amusement. His passage is a settled tradition. It is said that the poor man was so heckled by the thoughtless settlers of Guthrie county

that he yoked his oxen and pulled out into the unknown where there were no neighbors, hoping thus to escape their annoyances. At a sheltered spot on the Middle Coon, in Union township, he reined in his steers and started to clear a farm. Here he and his family put up the first log cabin or permanent abode of any sort known to the soil of Carroll county, and here they subsisted upon hunting and trapping for a time. But they did not remain long. In another year or two other families forced their way upon the settlement which he had founded. Still undaunted in his hope for solitude and to be free from tongues that could articulate the word which he abhorred and was so painful, he again put his beasts to the yoke and assembling his domestic gods, knowing no rest, like the Wandering Jew, pressed on. His further migrations are unknown. Beyond this tradition of their fleeting passage "Jumping" Dave Scott and his family left no impress upon the county which they were the first white persons to penetrate for the purpose of making it their home.

The second settler was Enoch Butrick, who located with his family on the banks of the North Coon in what is now known as Jasper township, in the same year. Some of his descendants are still living in the vicinity of the old pioneer home. Mr. Butrick was a man of energy and enterprise and was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the county and in the affairs of the new organization for several years.

Toward the nuclei established by these two first settlers there was a slow trend of immigration. Neighbors came and other neighbors were added to them from time to time until in 1855 the population had grown to the vicinity of two hundred. Carroll county was now a dependency of Guthrie county. But it had no opportunity to vote for the officials of the latter, or to possess any government of its own.

It was in this predicament when, on July 16, 1855, James Henderson, county judge of Guthrie county, issued the following order:

"To Solomon Loomis, of Carroll township (there was no Carroll township at that time), Carroll county, attached to Guthrie county:

"Greeting: It is hereby ordered that an election be held at the house of Henry Copeland, in Carroll township in said county and state, on the first Monday in August, 1855, for the organization of Carroll county and the election of county officers of said Carroll county; and that this warrant be directed to Solomon Loomis, of said township, to advertise the legal notice of county officers for said Carroll county, viz: County judge, treasurer and recorder, clerk of district court, prosecuting attorney, county surveyor, drainage commissioner, sheriff and coroner to be elected at said election, and that he proceed according to law."

Under this authority the first election was duly held at the time and place appointed. It will be remembered that there are now two settlements in the county, one in the northeast section, on the skirt of the North Coon, and the other on the Middle Coon near the southeast corner of the county. They were separated at that time by a long stretch of low lands in which there were bogs and swamps and many unbridged streams intersected what would



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be the natural course of travel. There was little communication between the settlements on account of the difficulties of the road, and their people were practically unacquainted. Being strangers they were inclined to be suspicious of each other, for the simple reason that one fraction lived up the river and the other down the river, and a North Cooner looked considerably better to a North Cooner than a Middle Cooner. Every voter in the county, however, was present at the time and place as announced in the proclamation. The election was held at the Copeland home on the Middle Coon river, about a mile south of Carrollton, on what is now known as the the Cyrus Rhodes farm. The house was situated in the middle of a small clearing in the midst of what was then a heavy timber. There could have been no preconcerted plan by either party as to a program by which to conduct operations, nor was there any question of general politics upon which the voters could divide along party lines. The innate love of the American voter for division, if not upon an issue, then upon some question—any question—was present at even these early days, hence the battle, in the absence of something better, joined for the supremacy of one settlement over the other, and loyalty to sweet, sweet home became the slogan which moved the tide of combat upon that day. The factions did not mix. The North Cooners drew aloof from the Middle Cooners. The latter deliberated under the shade of the house, where they drew up a ticket composed entirely of Middle Cooners. They did not give the other fellows a smell—not a look-in. The other party was equally liberal in the distribution of its patronage.

After preparation had been made in this manner Mr. Loomis opened the polls; that is to say, he deposited his hat on a log and announced the rules under which the bickering was to take place—one vote to each male citizen over twenty-one years of age, the ballot to be deposited in the hat. As every voter had a ticket prepared according to agreement the ceremony was soon over. The Middle Cooners were licked to a frazzle; of the twenty-eight votes cast the North Cooners had a majority of two. In this manner were the first county officers chosen, the following being the successful candidates:

County Judge—A. J. Cain; Clerk of Courts—Levi Thompson; Treasurer and Recorder—James White; Surveyor—Robert Floyd; Prosecuting Attorney—L. McCurdy; Sheriff—J. Y. Anderson.

There was no bad blood between the camps of pioneers over the result of the day's work. Every man had voted his sentiments according to the dictates of his own conscience. The electors shook hands all around and returned to their homes with a good impression of all concerned.

Of this election no record has survived. So far as known, there were no poll-register or other writing to attest the proceedings. Many years later Henry E. Russell of Carroll gathered from the surviving pioneers an interesting account of the event and was fortunately able to obtain, after much inquiry, a list of the voters who participated, as follows: Geo. W. Teller, Robert Dixon, Robt. Floyd, J. Y. Anderson, Thornton Ford, Enos Butrick, O. J. Niles, Cyrus Rhodes, Henry Blizzard, S. L. Loomis, Thomas McCurdy, Ed-

ward Smith, Isaac Ford, Simeon Ochampaugh, Henry Copelin, Levi Thompson, C. R. Babbitt, John Gibson, A. J. Cain, David Butrick, Conrad Geiselhart, Wm. Ochampaugh, James Ford, Benjamin Teller, David Vancer, James White, Elisha Ford, Thos. Ford.

Note.—But one man is now living whose name appears among the voters at this first election, Robert Dixon. Some years since he left his farm on the North Coon and went to live with a son in Oklahoma. He has, however, recently returned to Carroll county and will probably here spend the remaining years of his life. Mr. Dixon is over ninety years of age and physically feeble, but his mind is clear, especially as to events which happened at the time of which we are now writing.

CHAPTER III.

THE PARTICULAR IN WHICH CARROLL COUNTY EXCELS IS IN THE ABSENCE OF UNARABLE LANDS—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL FEATURES—LOCATION ON MISSISSIPPI-MISSOURI DIVIDE, WHICH TRAVERSES COUNTY—THE VARIOUS ALTITUDES—RIVERS AND STREAMS AND THEIR PECULIARITIES—NATURAL DRAINAGE AND PRESENT RECLAMATION PLANS—SPRING MOUNDS OF THE MIDDLE RACCOON—THEIR GEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE—NATURE OF THE GENERAL SOIL AND ITS GREAT FERTILITY—CARROLL COUNTY DRIFT—POSSIBLE COAL FIELD BUT NO DEVELOPMENT—MANNER IN WHICH LAND TITLES WERE FIRST ACQUIRED—BIG RAILROAD GRANT—PAID FOR WITH CASH OR SOLDIERS' WARRANTS—WHEAT THE IMPORTANT CROP AT FIRST—PRESENT CROPS—FIGURES INDICATING THE PRESENT WEALTH OF THE COUNTY—THE MODIFICATION OF THE CLIMATE.

Of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa, Carroll county is more than typical in its richness in the several attributes which inspired the descriptive mind of Hon. Sidney A. Foster when he first gave utterance to the now well-worn aphorism, "In all that is good, Iowa affords the best." A given area of prime agricultural land in any portion of the state will be found to differ but little from the same amount of land of the same description in any other part of Iowa; there is no profound difference in soil, climate, rainfall or adaptability to cultivable uses. The same crops are grown in all sections practically, and the same labor and intelligence which produces good returns in one locality will, accidental considerations aside, produce as good returns in another or in all. But Carroll county considerably differs from the average Iowa county whose industries are agricultural in the high amount of its arability compared to the whole number of its acres. Its contour is generally that of a rolling prairie. There are no large streams and consequently none of the rough or hilly land which is generally found adjacent to them. Where large streams cut up the country there is waste from the timber tracts abounding and from swamps and the low or broken character of the contiguous territory. These must be subtracted from the total inventory, and what is left after due allowance has been made forms the basis of comparison between the counties, rather than any claimed advantages of soil or climate or other consideration due to natural causes.

Reckoned upon this scale Carroll is equalled by not more than two or three other counties, for here there may be said to be no waste land at all; meaning, of course, and speaking comparatively, no land that may not year after year be regarded as a potent agricultural asset. The reason for this is that Carroll county lies along the spine of the Mississippi-Mis-

✓ souri divide, so that its lands are among the highest in the state and with as perfect an opportunity for drainage as natural advantages can provide. The summit of this divide is distinctly marked along its entire course through the county, which it enters about the center of Wheatland township and follows a line running through Arcadia and thence southeast to Templeton and beyond. The average altitude of this summit is about 1,425 feet above sea level. The exact elevation of Arcadia is 1,429 feet, of Templeton, 1,452 feet, and it will be noticed that the elevation of the latter is but six feet below that of Spirit Lake (1,458), which is the highest point in Iowa. East of the divide the drainage of the county has its outlet mainly by way of the Middle Coon near Coon Rapids, where the elevation is 1,174 feet, with 278 feet of a fall between the highest point and lowest point of the county, or nearly one-third of the fall in the distance between Templeton and Coon Rapids that these same waters find on their way to Keokuk, where the waters of the Racoon are poured into the Mississippi through the Des Moines. Here the altitude is 494 feet. Along this ridge or spine is the origin of many small streams running both east and west. So nearly do the heads of these contrary water courses meet that one may stand at the source of one running east and throw a stone into a little channel whose waters have started for the Missouri. The ascent of the decline on the Missouri side is even more marked than it is east of the divide. The natural drainage of Carroll county is, therefore, very exceptional; and as no stream can travel very far from its source and remain in the county there are no large streams and no depredations from water beyond a very small minimum. Neither is there any waste land such as borders large rivers, and which in some counties absorb large areas of their surface. At the same time the county is well watered and is the source of several considerable streams. The headwaters of the Nishnabotna, the principal river in southwestern Iowa, are found in Carroll county, near Manning. The Boyer has its source not far from Arcadia.

The only stream in Carroll county that is sometimes troublesome and destructive is Storm Creek, which has its source in Kniest township, a short distance north of Mt. Carmel, and follows a course slightly east of south to a junction with the Middle Coon, which originates in Carroll county a short distance south of Breda. At various times plans have been discussed to bring Storm Creek under better control. The county authorities have recently shown a marked interest in the project and such steps have been taken by the Board of Supervisors as will within another year or two force Storm Creek to cease its eccentricities and change its nature from a menace to a blessing. It is the largest drainage project ever undertaken by the county and the cost of the improvement will be approximately \$215,000. The drainage district comprises 30,000 acres.

Pursuant to a policy inaugurated several years ago the Board of Supervisors has prosecuted the subject of drainage and reclamation with commendable intelligence and industry. With the completion of the Storm creek enterprise at some early day there will remain practically no waste land the redemption of which can be brought about by public agency. While the area to which it applies is nominally 30,000 acres only a very

small proportion of it may be properly classed as useless. In the estimates 2,500 acres are given as waste land, (wholly useless at the present time), while in addition only 8,000 acres come under the description of wet land, or land that can be used only a part of the time either on account of its swampy nature or its peculiar liability to overflow. The Storm Creek drainage canal will, it is proposed, carry off the waters of Goose lake and lay bare a tract of two square miles which is now either inundated or covered with a morass which makes it of little value. The rest of the area is distributed into low lands and high lands, which the enterprise will benefit only in degree, and which will contribute to the cost under a graduated scale by which the tax will fall heaviest on the tracts most benefitted and eased as the degree of benefit is removed. This will be the only open ditch in the Carroll county drainage system save one near Coon Rapids, in the building and maintenance of which there is a joint partnership between Carroll and Greene counties. Storm Creek has taken its troublesome qualities from the fact that it threads its way in a most irregular and tortuous channel between low banks through a wide and level bottom, the gradient of the stream at certain intervals being almost imperceptible. The proposed channel will simply straighten the stream, which, relieved of its circuitous detours and thus given a greater fall will discharge itself through this rich and beautiful section without harm. The completion of the Storm Creek system will close the reclamation projects in the county. It is not possible to ascertain the number of acres "brought in" by the various drainage enterprises; but it will be possible to say very shortly that there is in Carroll county no waste land, and that the reclaimed lands are the best that the county affords.

The North Raccoon is the largest river in the county, cutting through Jasper and a corner of Glidden townships, while the next two in importance are the Middle Raccoon and the Bushy Fork, which also take their rise in the county on the east slope of the divide and flow nearly parallel from four to six miles apart in a southeasterly direction to their exits in the southeast part of the county. The North Raccoon has cut a deep channel in the drift deposits, and its valley is bordered by steep declivities from seventy to one hundred feet in extent. The Middle Raccoon is bordered on the west by high, bluff-capped slopes and on the east by drift hills which gain the exterior heights by gradual ascents. Bushy Fork possesses a beautiful valley, with gentle slopes on either side, which is also the character of the Nishnabotna and Boyer valleys. The upper courses of all these streams are little more than diminutive prairie brooks, running with clear, rapid currents through shallow channels in the black soil. Springs issue along these courses, furnishing them with an abundant supply of pure, limpid water at all seasons of the year. East of the Middle Coon wells are easily obtained, but on the uplands west of that stream wells to furnish a never failing supply must be sunk from 120 to 200 feet. There are many surface wells in this region which supply water abundantly much of the time, but in seasons of extreme drouth they are not to be depended on. In Greene county, adjoining Carroll on the east, there is a number of flowing wells, but here an artesian water supply has never been known.

In a shallow depression below Carrollton, on the east side of the Middle Raccoon, several interesting spring mounds occur. They have excited attention among geologists, one of whom, Dr. White, describes them as follows: "The plain is thirty or forty feet above the present level of the river, from which it is separated by a well defined drift ridge which, in places, rises into considerable knob-like eminences from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the stream. The plain, however, communicates with the valley both above and below and was probably once the channel of the river. The spring mounds are found along an irregular line more or less in the middle of the depression; they are from four to six feet in height and as many yards in diameter, and are apparently entirely composed of vegetable matter, forming a peaty deposit which is largely mixed with the exuviae of shells and other animal remains. The crests of the mounds are covered with a tall, rank flag or marsh grass, but upon the sides there are usually two well marked bands of short herbage and moss separated by a narrow belt of tall grass. The deposit of the vegetation upon these places is exceedingly interesting, though the mounds themselves, doubtless, owe their origin to the existence of pools of water indicating more or less accurately the course of a former water channel, and which, being fed from higher sources, the tendency is what we observe—the gradual building up of a peaty formation. The surface of the plain beyond the limits of the mounds is perfectly level, and the deposit consists of decayed vegetable matter mixed with sand, forming a sandy muck."

The soil of Carroll county presents two well marked varieties. That on the east of the Middle Raccoon is of the Wisconsin drift formation, and is a gravelly loam. To the west the uplands are deeply enveloped in the bluff deposit found in its purity in the bluffs of the Missouri river. Both soils are deep and rich and will produce a great diversity of crops. Soil analysis gives to Carroll county, beyond the general distinction above mentioned, a singular variety of composition. In fact the county has given its name to a peculiar drift indicating the presence there at one time of a glacial formation the deposit of which is different from the other native drifts, and which is not found elsewhere in western Iowa or in fact in the state. The science of the adaptation of crops to soils is understood by many of the farmers of Carroll county, and the vicinity of the state college at Ames gives them a convenience along the lines of scientific soil study that they are not neglecting.

No beds of coal have yet been discovered in the county though the southern part is on a line with the territory in Greene county in which valuable mines are now in operation. Geologists surmise that this coal measure underlies a portion of the county, but no systematic prospecting has been done and the only specimens yet discovered have been found in digging wells and making other excavations. Some of the specimens thus secured have been analyzed, and while considerable traces of bituminous matter have been found the preponderance of ash and waste is such that they are pronounced no more valuable than bituminous shale, which is of no value at all. However, the time may come when serious efforts will be made to investigate the question of whether coal is or is not to be found

in practicable quantities in the fields near Coon Rapids, where the experts declare the surface and other signs point to its presence. This is the only way in which the riddle can be solved. Persons in digging wells have also struck gas as well as coal and this when ignited has burned freely for a time, indicating the presence of natural gas. The informed call this combustible stuff a marsh gas, similar to fire damp, and give its occasional discovery no importance save as it may indicate the vicinity of coal. Peat is also found in several places, but no examination has ever been made of the beds with any practical object in view. Good building stone does not exist in the county, the native sandstone, found at some outcroppings along the Middle Coon, being too friable to serve for building purposes. Brick clay, however, is found in abundance all over the county and local manufacture has been to some extent developed for the making of both brick and drain tile.

The original title to the lands of Carroll county was either acquired through direct purchase from the Iowa Land company, a subsidiary organization of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad company (now the Chicago and Northwestern), or patented from the government by means of what were known as soldiers' warrants. On the 15th of May, 1856, congress granted to the state of Iowa certain lands for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river near the mouth of the Platte river; from the city of Davenport, Iowa, by way of Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from the city of Lyons northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line railroad near Maquoketa, thence on said line running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the state, and from the city of Dubuque to the Missouri river near Sioux City." The grant comprised the alternate sections designated by odd numbers and lying within six miles from each of the proposed roads. Provision was also made for indemnity for all lands covered by the grant which were already sold or otherwise disposed of.

At this time the Chicago and Northwestern had not yet completed its line to the Mississippi river at Clinton, and the "Iowa Central Air Line Railroad" was a mere figment of the imagination, from which condition it never emerged. The story of the acquirement of the land grant of the "Iowa Air Line" by the Cedar Rapids and Missouri river railroad covers several years both of congress and the legislature, but in 1859 the title was perfected, the first grant having been revoked and a new grant made to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River company. This company (later the Chicago and Northwestern) thus acquired the land found in alternate sections for six miles on each side of its right of way, and as it was several years before its tracks were completed to the Missouri river, upon its arrival it found some of these lands already sold or otherwise disposed of by the settlement that came in advance of the iron. To compensate the company for this loss congress at a later time extended the limits of the grant to include alternate sections in a territory of twenty miles on each side of the line. Thus a half of the entire area of Carroll county was included in the grant, as the twenty mile limit extended both north and south of the lines

of the county, the other half so far as not already occupied of course being open to purchase at the rate of \$1.25 per acre outside of the six-mile zone and \$2.50 per acre for the lands inside of that limit. Congress took advantage of the grant to the extent of doubling the price of the reserved lands which it was considered the railroad would benefit and thus in a sense was not a financial loser to this extent in the transaction which alienated so liberal an empire. The reserved lands were generally disposed of by sale and were paid for in soldiers' warrants, a species of script issued to the soldiers after the Civil war to be received in exchange for land. Many used their warrants and by this means came into possession of a valuable property, but much of the script was picked up by speculators who bought it at such discounts that the land for which they exchanged it cost them little or nothing. A few pieces of land on the North Coon river were entered under the homestead laws. The greater part of the lands of Carroll county were taken at the time they were enacted, however, and the homesteader passed by, moving to regions further west.

The soil of Carroll county is hospitable to all of the crops which grow out of the ground in the temperate zone, but it is especially adapted to cereal products of all kinds and to grasses, root vegetables and fruits. Corn and grasses are, however, the crops which stand above and beyond all others, having grown to this commanding position because of the facility with which they are converted into beef and pork and from this form into the coin of the realm. This has been the result of a development. The early Carroll county farmers were disposed to diversify their crops if not their methods. In the early seventies wheat was an important crop, as were also barley and rye. A considerable quantity of flax was produced at this time. In the year 1874 413 cars of grain were shipped from Carroll, 278 from Glidden and 210 from Arcadia, making a total of 901 cars, the same towns shipping during the same period 70, 54 and 8 cars respectively of live stock, or a total of 142. Grain was at this time the preponderant source of wealth to the county, and although the exact proportions can not be ascertained wheat was a more important element in this traffic than corn, if not in bushels or car loads at least in value. This movement of grain has almost entirely ceased, while the shipping of live stock has multiplied beyond measure. At so early a period as this satisfactory farm statistics are not available, but in 1885 wheat was still an important crop and 55,454 acres of Carroll county land were devoted to its cultivation, yielding a harvest of 117,254 bushels. In the year 1909 this acreage of wheat had diminished to 6,253, returning 74,488 bushels. At the same time the corn area increased from 92,000 acres to 103,000 acres, a large part of the wheat and other grain lands having been converted into pasture to accommodate an increase of nearly a hundred per cent (25,900 against 47,590) in cattle, a large increase in hogs, milk cows, poultry and poultry and dairy products—all the result of an evolution along the lines of least resistance; or, in other words, the concentration of production to the forms commensurate with the largest and most satisfactory returns both to the soil and the pocket. To what extent habit may have followed in the course of the natural tendency is another question. The grain crops of the past year, limited as has been their



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, IN 1878



MAIN STREET, CARROLL

acreage, have been a source of surprise to many who have taken it for granted that the elements which are necessary for small grains, and especially for wheat, were exhausted from the soil by the efforts of the pioneer farmers to grow bread instead of beef.

However, the policy which has been followed has witnessed the increase in farm lands in price from \$25 to \$40 per acre to the stage where \$100 land is a rare bargain for that which is poorest in quality, least improved or most remote from trading points, while far the larger part of the farms offered for sale command prices ranging from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The farms have grown in size since 1885, when the average was 141 acres. In 1909 the average farm consisted of 171 acres, and this with a loss of rural population of 225 in addition to a further loss in proportion to the growth of the towns. Carroll county is not alone in this loss of population, which is a state wide condition; in fact the loss here is not so great by considerable as that found in adjoining counties; but the increase of holdings and the decrease of population do not stand for a situation wholly desirable. The advance of land would seem to call for more diversified and more intensive methods of farming, demanding an increase of labor and therefore of hands to perform the labor. Rents have not increased in keeping with the advance of land, the prevailing price at this time being from four to five dollars an acre or a crop rent of three-fifths and two-fifths. These matters are stated as rather curious facts of the present time and are passed on to the future for such explanation as it may resolve upon.

The national census of 1910 is still in course of preparation and information from that source is not to be obtained at this time. However, a very close and intelligent compilation was made of the farm statistics of the county from the returns of the assessors of 1909. There were under cultivation in that year 323,482 acres, divided among 1,892 occupants—not distinguished in the return as between owners and tenants—who farmed an average of 171 acres. Of this acreage 102,201 acres were planted to corn and produced a yield of 3,696,820 bushels. Eden township had the largest corn fields, consisting of 8,167 acres and a production of 300,773 bushels, an average of thirty-eight bushels per acre. Glidden followed with nearly as large an acreage but a smaller average yield. Wheatland, with a much smaller acreage, produced an average of forty-one bushels to the acre.

There were 6,253 acres of spring wheat, producing 11.9 bushels per acre or a total of 74,488 bushels. There were seeded to barley, 7,208 acres, with an average yield of 14.7 bushels. To hay raising were devoted 39,729 acres, with a general yield of one and one-half tons per acre. In this crop Union township stood at first place, with an acreage of 22,753, making an average of two tons. The number of acres planted to potatoes was 21,245, and the yield, 228,266, an average of 107 bushels.

During the year Carroll county laid 194,982 rods of drain tiling, Richland township leading with 44,534 rods, followed closely by Glidden, Jasper, Pleasant Valley, Union and Grant. Practically no tiling was done in the west side of the county.

A count of the domestic animals gives the following result: Horses, 13,531; mules, 425; hogs, 70,108; cattle, 47,590. Of cattle sold for slaugh-

ter there were 7,404 head. The above figure includes 11,585 milk cows which produced 544,566 pounds of butter, 363,565 of which was sold for profit. Roselle was the banner butter township, with 910 cows, from which were sold 22,189 pounds of butter. In dairy importance Pleasant Valley ranked second and Glidden last, with 482 cows and 12,153 pounds of butter for market.

In this census 284,919 chickens were counted, of which 80,470 went to market and the remainder furnished to the world 721,000 dozens of eggs. Sheridan township takes first place in egg production, with 72,650 dozen, followed by Warren and Wheatland, with 63,000 dozen each.

A considerable change has taken place in the climate of Carroll county since its early settlement, when storms of so severe a character as to be traditional were occasional incidents of both the summer and winter seasons. The pioneers relate accounts of snows so deep that a sleigh could be driven on its frozen surface above the tops of the stakes of the stake-and-rider fences, with 30 to 40 degrees of cold over long periods of the winter. In these old times violent storms were frequent during the summer, and one or two destructive tornadoes were among the expected annual visitors. One of the first records made by the Iowa so-called cyclone was found in the destruction of the town of Camanche, north of Clinton, on the Mississippi river, in the year 1860. This storm was so notable in character and disastrous in results that an attempt was made to follow it back to its origin, and its traces were found as far west as Calhoun county, where the search was abandoned. A report of the incident says that the course of the tornado in Calhoun county shows that it invaded that section from the southwest and that it must have "originated in Carroll county or the Missouri bottoms across the divide." In the '70s storms of this character, though of course not so severe, were not infrequent. For the past twenty years, however, they have been little known, and while the summers have been free from any alarming disturbances of this kind, the winters also have moderated distinctly both in snowfall and in point of temperature. Indeed, as the face of the prairie has gradually grown from a naked plain to a surface of farms upon each of which groves have been grown and buildings erected to interrupt the free play of the elements, the excesses of the climate have been brought under control, and the seasons come and go without exciting more apprehension than is found in the tolerable certainty that December and January will bring a moderate amount of inclemency, and that in August a term may be expected for which no word is found in the new version to furnish a suitable description.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—THE PIONEERS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES
—JUDGE CAIN CONVENED COUNTY COURT IN 1855—NATURE OF THE COURT
AND THE SORT OF BUSINESS DISPOSED OF—THE LOCATION OF THE COUNTY
SEAT AT CARROLLTON ORDERED BY HON. H. E. SEARS—MISCELLANEOUS MAT-
TERS OF EARLY HISTORY—THE FIRST TAX LEVY—SLOW INCREASE OF POPU-
LATION—FIRST TERM OF STATE COURT IN 1858, MARSHAL F. MOORE, PRE-
SIDING JUDGE—THE FIRST GRAND AND PETIT JURORS EMBODIED ENTIRE
ADULT MALE POPULATION—CARROLL COUNTY'S SWAMP LAND GRANT—
GIFT TO AID COUNTY IN ESTABLISHING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

At this point in the narrative of its social and civil evolution Carroll county has assumed a form in readiness for law and order to take up a permanent abode, with the machinery at hand with which to compel obedience. The life of the community, however, underwent but little change. So far as known there was no crime and neighbors lived together in peace and amity. There was little or no money in the country to tempt the cupidity of those inclined to avarice. Some time later in the pioneer period there were horse thieves whose raids among the settlers were a sore plague to them, but at this time there could be no such depredations because there were no horses. The work of the settlements not done by human hands was done by ox teams, and these were so scarce that it may be said that all of the labor not beyond man's power was done by the wear and tear of human muscles. In making their clearings and building their cabins an amount of toil was involved that would appall the modern pioneer. Only the axe and a few other primitive tools, among which the maul and wedge were next in importance to the axe, were known so far out upon the frontier. The raw material for home building stood upright in the forest, but the business of converting a tree into a house was a far cry when there was no division of labor and the settler was his own woodman, sawyer, carpenter, plasterer, etc., as well as his own carrier and architect. To be sure, the neighbors helped each other, and a house raising was an event to which society from far and near flocked for a celebration and a good time, but the toil and drudgery by which these earliest of the Carroll county pioneers came into possession of a dwelling place, to say nothing of their remoteness from civilization and isolation from the conveniences and social life of the eastern states from which they came, many times sickened them to the heart with discouragement and dread. Their nearest doctor was at Panora, thirty miles away, and it was sixty miles to the nearest grist mill, south of Boonesboro, in Boone county, on the Des Moines

River. Panora was also the nearest postoffice and source of store supplies. The trail led across many fords, some of them dangerous at all seasons, and during seasons of flood and in the winter the way was impassible except to travel on foot, a method very dangerous in winter because of the storms which swept over the country with much greater vehemence than at present. There was no railroad nearer than Iowa City, one hundred and twenty miles away.

These are, however, the common experiences of the original Iowa settlement. If the settlers had taken to the prairie lands many of their hardships would have been saved to them and few would have been added, but it was not for years afterward that they realized that life away from the timber was possible and that the lands which they had cleared with such toil were the poorest and least responsive to their labor.

On the last day of December, 1855, Judge Cain, the newly elected head of the county administration, convened court in one of the rooms of his log house on the North Coon. The office of county judge has long ceased to exist, but for the time it was an important one, having for its chief duties the labors which now fall upon the auditor and board of supervisors. The county court also had jurisdiction at the time Judge Cain was elected over certain minor criminal and civil matters. Of these it was shorn before the office was finally abolished in 1859, when its only scope as a court consisted in a limited degree of authority over the work of administrators of estates and probate affairs. It is said to have been the practice of many of the county judges to usurp such authority as the law failed to provide and rule over the people and their affairs with a single and iron hand. Complaints were made that the Czar of all the Russias would have paled into a shadow in the presence of an Iowa county judge before he forced himself to be abolished; but this character of judge was certainly not that of Judge Cain, who was honest, fat and jolly and of whom his constituents had no reason to complain as an official. But it seems the judge was somewhat given to deep potations and inclined to neglect business for the sake of betting on his ability with the rifle and taking financial risk in other forms of skill and chance upon which the moral sense of the community was disposed to frown. Let this be as it may. So far as there is a record by which to be guided the judge presided over his court with necessary dignity and disposed of such business as came before him with diligence and equity. His first official act was to allow James White four dollars for hauling the laws of Iowa, a small volume of about four hundred pages, from Iowa City and delivering it into the hands of the court. The service was worth the money, as Mr. White was occupied for three weeks in making the round trip and was so harried by storms and difficulties that much of his other freight had to be abandoned along the way. At the same session an order was made allowing the same person, James White, \$12.50 for his services as treasurer and recorder. The judge granted himself also \$12.50 as salary for his first quarter at the rate of \$50 per year, and ordered a warrant drawn in favor of Levi Thompson for \$16 for services in full to date as clerk of courts. In the following February Judge Cain again convened court and such proceedings were taken as to legally apportion the county into two

equal townships to include the northern and southern halves and to be known respectively as Jasper and Newton townships and to provide for an election of township officers. No county seat existed up to this time. It had a nominal place of abode under Judge Cain's roof, but the location was not satisfactory to the settlers and in the spring of 1856 a petition was circulated and generally signed requesting the appointment of a commission to investigate and decide the question. The document was signed by most of the voters of the county, when it was presented to Judge E. H. Sears of the Sixth Judicial district, who, on the 7th day of April, 1856, appointed the commission as requested. The judge named the commissioners to find and locate the county seat of Carroll county as follows: William L. Henderson, of Guthrie county; John Purdy, of Crawford county, and Dr. S. M. Ballard of Audubon county. They were directed to perform their duty within two months. Dr. Ballard failed to act, but the other two were qualified and on June 4th made the following formal report of their inspection and conclusions:

"Whereas, we, the undersigned, were appointed by Hon. H. E. Sears, district judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, on the 14th day of April, 1856, commissioners to locate the seat of justice or county seat of Carroll county, in the state of Iowa, we therefore, in conformity to said appointment, after having duly qualified according to law, and after mature deliberation and carefully reviewing and examining all and every proposed site within the bounds of the said county of Carroll, having due regard for the welfare and prospects of the people of the said county, also the welfare, prospects and convenience of the future as well as the present population of said county, do hereby, by the power vested in us, locate the permanent county seat of said county of Carroll, in the state of Iowa, on the north fractional half of the northeast quarter of section one in township eighty-two north of range thirty-four west of the fifth principal meridian, and on the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six in township eighty-three north, range thirty-four west of the fifth principal meridian, and on which the town of Carrollton is now laid out, and also such additional territory as may be donated on either side of the premises aforesaid, or that may be purchased by the proper authorities of said county at any time and added thereto without limit."

The townsite of Carrollton was donated to the county by the real estate firm of Lease & Harsh of Des Moines and the proceeds of the sale of lots were covered into the county treasury. During the spring of 1856 there was a thin immigration to Carroll county, most of which was attracted to the county seat, and among the newcomers was Dr. I. P. Miller, who was the county's first poor physician. To him fell the task of treating the county's first pauper, John Salisbury, for whose care he was first allowed a bill of \$24 and afterwards granted a fee of \$50 additional. The following items taken from old records may be of interest as indicating the business of the county at the time: Robert Floyd was allowed \$3.50 from the treasury for surveying the blocks in the new town of Carrollton. L. S. Loomis was allowed \$1 for dividing the blocks into lots. C. R. Babbitt

was allowed \$34.00 for assessing Newton township. The proceeds from the sale of lots in Carrollton, belonging to the county, were loaned at interest for a time. Samuel L. Loomis was a borrower of \$262.50; Thomas McCurdy, \$190; Robert Morris, \$25. On August 5th the county officers assembled and passed a settlement of their accounts, when it was found that the county owed Judge Cain for services, \$19.25; James Anderson, sheriff, \$5.00, and Levi Thompson, clerk of courts, \$12.50. The salary of the more important officers was fixed at \$50 per year and the lesser at \$20. Payment of salaries in these proportions was made from time to time and the compensation remained the same for several years. It does not appear that the earlier officials ever overstepped these modest boundaries, but of a time which occurred later there is a different account to give. That, however, is another story. A state law of the period made it optional with the county to forbid the running at large of certain kinds of live stock. Upon a petition to Judge Cain he called an election to decide this matter and a vote was taken in the fall of 1856. By the decisive majority of 27 to 6 hogs and sheep were forbidden the open common and the result was followed by an immediate proclamation of the court forbidding such animals to be at large on pain of severe costs and penalties.

The first tax levy made after the organization of the county (some time in 1856) was as follows:

State tax, one and one-quarter mills; County tax, six mills; School tax, one mill; Road tax, three mills; Poll tax, \$2.00; County Poll tax, 50 cents.

The proceeds of this levy are not to be found, but it is safe to say that the total income for the next year, as was the case in the immediately ensuing years, was not over a few hundred dollars. The sum was not large, but with honest expenditure it was sufficient.

The first marriage license issued in Carroll county was granted to Joseph Ford and Sarah Ochempaugh and bears date of September 16, 1855. They were not married, however, until a year had elapsed, when we find that their union was solemnized by A. J. Cain, county judge, on the 23d of September, 1856. The first estate administered upon was that of Wesley H. Blizard, who died May 3d, 1858, and whose estate was settled by James Colclo, the first administrator. The first deed was made by Thomas Ford to Nancy Ford for the east half of section 17, township 85, range 33, and bore date of September 3, 1855. The instrument was acknowledged by A. J. Cain, county judge.

E. M. Betzer as clerk on March 24, 1873, issued the first papers of naturalization to a foreign born citizen and by this document Harm Kruse, a native of Germany, was made a citizen of Carroll county and the United States of America.

From 1856 to 1860 the tide of life ran calmly in Carroll county. The obscurity of the few public records that remain and the fact that many of the documents of the time were lost, mislaid or burned puts out of the question any exact accounting for the period. As has before been mentioned the census of 1856 gave to the county at the outset a population of 251. Four years later this number, according to the national census of 1860, had in-

creased to 281, an increase of thirty or at the ratio of less than eight souls per year. The period was one of great depression all over the United States, and it is fair to assume that in a general way life was hard and unproductive in the homes of the pioneers. Their isolation forced them into a position of sufficiency to themselves. Their remoteness from markets and the fact that their farms brought them little beyond what was necessary to supply their own needs that it was possible to sell at a profit or indeed for ready money protected the fiscal virtues of the community. The mammon of unrighteousness found no place to enter, and the personal virtues were safeguarded, if not by the angels which keep ward over the few foregathered in distant places, then by the cleanliness of a life in the open near to nature and the incessant toil commanded of both men and women who have no needs but those they are forced to supply by the skill of their own hands. The period in these phases is dismissed in the belief that it was not without its compensations to the people of Carroll county, though it may have been a bit dull.

The first state court was held at Carrollton in 1858. The legislature of the preceding year had told off Carroll and fifteen other counties of the northwest to the extreme limits of the state, and of this area was formed the Twelfth Judicial district. The district at an election April 6th of the same year elected Marshall F. Moore of Woodbury county to be its judge, and it was he who presided at the term which initiated lawful justice in Carroll county, opening at Carrollton on the 23d day of November, 1858. The only licensed attorney practicing at the bar of Carroll county at this time was Noah Titus, concerning whom this fact is all that is known. The first case on the docket was that of Nehemiah Powers and James Watson vs. Cornelius Higgins, and this and three other causes constituted the business of the term.

The first grand jury summoned, and which was an adjunct of this court, was composed of Cornelius Higgins, Benjamin Teller, Mathew Borders, Lafayette McCurdy, Crockett Ribble, Robert Morris, William Short, Robert Dixon, Elijah Puckett, Cyrus Rhoads, James Colclo, David Scott, David Frasier, Samuel Lyon and Amos Bason. This jury elected James Colclo for its foreman. Its deliberations were raised after a brief conference and it reported to the court that its survey of the situation had been without result.

The petit jury of the term consisted of the following citizens: S. L. Loomis, Conrad Geiselhart, Ribert Hill, John Conrad, Jacob Cressinger, J. Ferguson, C. R. Babbitt, Wm. Ochempaugh, Nelson Moore, Alphas Stevens, Levi Thompson, J. Y. Anderson, George Ribble, Wm. Gilley, H. L. Youtz.

The poll books from which these juries were drawn show that but thirty-five votes registered at the preceding election. As the two juries contain thirty of them the lists give us the names of practically all. The absentees were probably county and court officers.

An act was passed by congress in 1850 giving to the several counties of the state, organized and to be organized, an equal right and part in the swamp lands of the state, and a grant was made to the state for this purpose by the national government of all of the lands of this description found

within its boundaries. The granted lands were to some extent indicated in the field notes accompanying the original surveys. These limitations, however, were not final. Authority was given into the hands of the counties to verify these swamp land districts and to add to them such lands not included in the original descriptions as would properly fall under the designation of swamp lands, or on the other hand remove from the inventories lands found not to be of a swampy nature.

The findings by the county authorities were made subject to correction by the interior department at Washington. It may be taken for granted that nothing was taken away from the swamp land tracts by the counties which were to profit by the grant. Naturally the area was increased as much as possible and the Washington authorities would allow. In the first place thousands of acres had been set aside as swampy or wet lands that were in reality as high and as dry and as fit for agricultural uses as any other portion of the surface. Indeed, during a rainy season much of the surface of a wild and tenantless prairie country would have the appearance of a marsh flat. The streams, instead of running along narrow channels, spread out over wide beds, matted with prairie grass, a thatch which admitted water slowly, but which, when water once entered and the soil underneath became saturated, was converted into a morass—a condition very deceptive as to the real nature of the country and which did not require a wet season to lead to wrong conclusions.

Suffice it to say that under the swamp land grant the state came into the possession of a modicum of swamp and great areas as valuable as any of the lands of the public domain from which it was separated. Moreover, at this time the best of the prairie land was regarded as worthless and it was generally held that only the land along the streams would ever be occupied. The congress and the state could afford to be lavish with something that was of no value. The plan of distribution was fair, however, the state holding the lands in custody for the counties, and distributing to them, when they were prepared to receive it, not their own swamp or waste land only, but the proportionate part to which each county was entitled of all of the lands conveyed by the grant. In other words and to illustrate, Carroll county was far short of its proportionate share of swamp lands. Less than three thousand acres of its area were thus designated. It was entitled to much more than this, and the excess to which it was entitled was at liberty to be found in any county in which swamp lands existed to the value or number of acres which fell to its share. Thus Carroll county at the time of the distribution was granted by the state three thousand acres or its own swamp lands—the figures are approximate, not exact—together with thirty-five to thirty-seven thousand acres in other counties as located by a commissioner of the Interior department. The swamp lands ceded to Carroll county by the state in this manner amounted to about 38,000 acres or its equivalent in land certificates. The intent of the parent government in making this liberal cession to the counties was in every way commendable. It was believed that a wise use of the property would provide them with court houses, jails and the other improvements and thus give them help during the period of their struggling growth. It is unfortunate that a



SACRED HEART CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE AT TEMPLETON

benevolence so commendable should prove so wide in its miscarriage. It is but fair to say that in practically every county in the state gross frauds were employed to dissipate this property and divert it from public uses. Carroll county was not alone in this profligacy. But, as we have already stated, that is another story.

We are able to give at present the following particulars from authentic sources: On March 1, 1858, County Judge Morris appointed Robert Hill and Noah Titus surveyors to select the swamp lands of Carroll county. Hill was assigned the townships in ranges 33 and 35, and Titus those in ranges 34 and 36. This proceeding followed the arrival from Washington on March 1, 1858, of Congressman James Thorington, the first Republican representative of the state, with a commission from the interior department to select and secure to the county all swamp lands belonging to the county by act of congress passed September 28, 1850. The incident may be closed for the present by saying that, whatever may have been the report of the Titus-Hill survey, which was most negligently performed, all of the swamp lands of the county approved by the government as such, were located in Range 33, the eastern tier of townships, some two to three thousand acres in extent.

CHAPTER V.

THE GREAT DEBT PILED UP AGAINST THE CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC BY MAL-ADMINISTRATION—STATEMENT OF DEBT—DIRECTIONS IN WHICH FUNDS HAD BEEN DISSIPATED—O. H. MANNING'S DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN 1870—ILLEGAL ACTS OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—BOUNTY AND AID FRAUDS—CARROLLTON COURT HOUSE TRANSACTION—THE SWAMP LAND TRANSACTION—GRANTS OF BACK PAY—TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF 1866—SAME, 1867—BRIDGE TRANSACTIONS AND COUNTY LOANS—LEGALIZING ACTS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN VACATION—THE "PEACE AND HARMONY PACT"—HOW OFFICIAL ACTS WERE INVESTIGATED—THOMAS ELWOOD'S LITHOGRAPHIC MAP—THE OLD COURT HOUSE AT CARROLLTON—OBSERVATIONS IN CONCLUSION—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

In 1870 the Iowa Railroad Land company brought suit in the United States Circuit court at Des Moines to set aside judgments which had been obtained against Carroll county in that court. At the time the Iowa Railroad Land company was the owner of 111,000 acres of land in the county of the value of \$600,000, in addition to which John I. Blair, one of the members of the company, was the owner of town lots and lands valued at \$50,000. In the petition on which the suit was founded it was stated that in 1865 the debt of Carroll county was \$5,516.53, an amount which had grown five years later, January 1, 1870, into a debt of \$160,135.43. The purpose of the suit was to mitigate the rate of taxes assessed against the company in the years coming between the dates mentioned, and also to obtain relief from the future liability of being assessed for a debt which the company plaintiffs claimed to be reeking with fraud. In addition to this certain school district and township debts were taken into consideration in making a summary of the financial condition of the county, recapitulated in the following terms:

Judgments in the United States courts against the County....	\$ 71,048.34
Judgments against the county in state courts.....	16,868.43
Suits pending in U. S. court on county warrants.....	26,000.00
County warrants known to be outstanding, unpaid and not in judgment	28,218.66
Estimated debt created in 1870 and warrants of which no record has been kept.....	20,000.00
Accrued interest and costs.....	18,000.00
Total county debt.....	180,125.43
Judgments against the district townships.....	35,171.51
Accrued interest and costs.....	15,000.00
Warrants outstanding, estimated.....	20,000.00
Total	<hr/> \$260,306.94

On further analysis this is found to be 26 per cent of the fair assessed value of the real and personal property of the county, or about \$180 per capita of its population.

Many statements are made in the petition relative to the nature of the debt and the manner in which it was contracted, the matter evidently having been prepared with a great deal of care and was as close an approach to a true statement of affairs as could be drawn from the county records in the chaotic condition in which they existed at the time. The following extracts will serve to illustrate:

"Carroll, Newton and Union school districts have issued fraudulently over \$100,000 of the warrants of said districts, of which amount \$55,171.51 are now in judgment."

"Actual cash value of the bridges of the county, \$10,000; actual cost, \$46,362.06."

"Value of the school houses in the districts of Carroll, Newton and Union, \$18.100; actual cost of the same, \$102,248.74."

Numerous cases are cited in which warrants were fraudulently issued, and the total amount of such items as bear the mark of fraud is set down as \$120,043.95. It is stated also that after warrants were issued the board fraudulently passed resolutions validating their issue and also legalizing the acts of the clerk done in vacation. There were also warrants issued without authority, and in some of these cases the records were interlined with fraudulent entries pretending to legalize the acts.

A year or two later O. H. Manning, in writing of the fiscal condition of the county in 1870, says:

"At this time the politics of the county were in a chaotic state. The party responsible for the creation of the burdensome debt sought to retain power by the use of favoritism and patronage based upon the illegitimate use of public funds. The people were stupefied by the charges of fraud, waste and extravagance made against the county officers in their dealing with the public funds. The collection of taxes was not faithfully enforced, and those collected were not faithfully disbursed. The people believed the rumors of fraud and charges of corruption in many instances where there was no ground whatever and where they were created by designing persons to subserve private ends or influence political action. In other cases they refused to believe where the truth showed malfeasance, gross dishonesty and criminal misconduct. It could scarcely have been otherwise. The facts were practically inaccessible to the public. Each individual citizen must believe rumor as it flew or must himself investigate the voluminous records under which were buried the transactions of the various officers—county, school and township—having in charge the disbursement of the people's money."

Mr. Manning summarizes the frauds as follows:

"Reckless expenditure of money and issuance of warrants without authority; fraudulent school house contracts; fraudulent bridge contracts; con-

spiracy and collusion between county and township officers." "The frauds are not confined," continued Mr. Manning, in another article, "to the last three years. (1867-70). They extended far back of that. The swamp lands and funds have been swept away without leaving—or that magnificent fund—enough to build a bridge. Not content with stuffing their own pockets the officers gave the balance of it to the American Emigrant company. Our taxes are enormous and unless some relief is obtained they must continue so for many years. People are afraid to settle in the county on account of the financial ruin which stares us in the face."

The deplorable state of misgovernment which brought about this condition, or the condition itself, does not seem to be misstated or exaggerated in the quotations which have just been made. This was at a time before the word "graft" had entered the popular nomenclature, but in spite of the lack of the language of those days to express dishonesty in a terse and graphic term there is proof piled upon proof that graft existed in the most scandalous and aggravated form from about the time of the organization of the county to the early seventies, when the knowledge of its presence and magnitude burst upon the public like an explosion. A debt of a quarter of a million dollars, at the time this is written, against the wealth of the county, while it would be a serious matter, would be a mere cypher compared with the resources then within the reach of the public. Half of the lands were not occupied; the population of the entire county (2,471) was more than a thousand less than the present population of Carroll. The debt did not represent public improvements, for there were none that were worthy of the name. The substance of the county had been spent in extravagance and in practices that would seem incredible but for the fact that enough of the record still remains as a basis from which one with even small powers of penetration can learn the whole sordid story. To attempt to assign a reason for these scandals of the early days would not be profitable even if it could be done successfully. It is sufficient to state the facts. Having the facts this writer hopes that the optimist who reads will read in them the sign that the world is growing better; and that the pessimist will cease repining for the good old days, now no more, so much better than the present.

Very curiously the minute book of the boards of supervisors containing the earlier proceedings of those bodies, and extending over a period of several years after the organization of the county, known as Volume A, has disappeared from the county's files, though with this exception there is nothing absent from this interesting and valuable series of records. Its disappearance may be variously accounted for. That it may have been burned or lost in handling is possible; or it may have been intentionally removed by some one concerned in its disclosures who did not fancy that such a legacy should be handed down to the future.

The following extracts, therefore, are gathered from a pamphlet printed at the time of the exposure of the scandals of which they are a part, duly authenticated as a true copy of the original text. Considered as a whole, they form a narrative curious in itself and most interesting in the light it reflects upon the trials and vicissitudes which Carroll county, in common

with many other western communities, suffered in the process of a tumultuous and trying youth.

THE GRANT OF AID.

(Page 236 of Record.)

MARCH 8, 1866.

It was further ordered that those who have contributed aid to soldiers, their wives, orphans or widows, shall be entitled to pay in warrants drawn on the relief fund to the amount so paid, and we hereby authorize the clerk to issue warrants for the same.

(Under the above resolution thousands of dollars were issued on fictitious and unjust claims, to persons who never had a shadow of right to the monies paid them.)

(Page 251 of Record.)

DECEMBER 3, 1866.

Resolved that we do hereby order the clerk to issue county warrants in lieu of Relief Fund.

Note.—The above action was taken long after the close of the civil war and the language is broad enough to permit a wide range of expenditure under a careless management. How much money was scattered in this way can not be known, but there is no doubt that the sum was enormous.

COURT HOUSE AT CARROLLTON.

(Page 225 of Record.)

NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

Board met according to notice. Present, John J. McCallum, George Ribble and Enos Butrick.

Resolved, That we hereby accept of and receive the Court House, so far as relates to building and repairing, by J. and J. H. Hampton, and the Clerk is hereby ordered to give up the contract relating thereto, and further, we hereby appropriate to Clerk \$100.00 per extras on above note or contract and authorize Clerk to issue warrants to pay for same.

Resolved, That we hereby appropriate to Clerk \$50.00, for superintending Court House, making contracts, etc., etc.

(Page 233 of Record.)

J. and J. Hampton, Court House, extra.

Warrant No. 145-6-7-8 a 25 dollars each \$100.00.

Warrant No. 39-40 a 50 dollars each \$100.00.

Total number of warrants issued A. D. 1865, 246. Amount \$5,341.20.

Note.—The contract to build a court house at Carrollton was let to Nelson D. Moore, but it was not completed upon his death of 1859, when in the administration of his estate he was allowed by the county \$818 for the building in the condition it then was. Moore had erected the principal part of the structure, but it was still unplastered and unpainted. The particulars here given apply to the work from the point where Moore left it.

SWAMP LAND TRANSACTIONS.

(Pages 252 and 253 of Record.)

JANUARY 5, 1867.

Board having met pursuant to adjournment. Present John J. McCullem, Chairman, and George Ribble, member from Newton township. The following business was transacted:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Rob't Hill our true and lawful agent to collect and receive the Swamp Land indemnity script and cash belonging to the said Carroll County, Iowa; and further we do hereby appoint Rob't Hill and Richard Squires our true and lawful agents to locate said Swamp Land indemnity script so soon as the same can be obtained and make report from time to time of their doings in the case; and it is further ordered and agreed that the said Rob't Hill and Richard Squires are to receive 10 per cent on the Swamp Land fund of Carroll County, Iowa, and further ordered and agreed that Carroll County is to advance \$50.00 or so much thereof as is needed for actual expenses in attending to the business aforesaid, and we hereby authorize the Clerk to issue warrants for the same as aforesaid—also bill of Wm. Gilley for services rendered as agent to collect and record the Swamp Land fund of Carroll County, Iowa, and sundry other services relating to the Swamp Land interests of Carroll County, in all to date \$100.00, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to issue warrants for the same.

Tho's Ellwood, per Clerk, here in all to date.....	\$ 86.00	
Wm. Gilley, per Clerk, here in all to date	250.00	..
H. L. McMan, for Abstracts of Carroll County,	500.00	

(Pages 264 and 265 of Record.)

Warrants to Wm. Gilley for services as Swamp Land agent:

Warrant No. 35, appropriation	\$100.00
Warrant No. 38, appropriation	166.66
Warrant No. 39, appropriation	166.67
Warrant No. 40, appropriation	166.67
Warrant No. 41, extra Clerk hire	125.00
Warrant No. 42, extra Clerk hire	125.00
Warrant No. 43, Babbitt & Ellwood Store account..	14.50
Warrant No. 44, extra clerk hire	25.00
Warrant No. 45, extra clerk hire.....	25.00
Warrant No. 46, extra clerk hire	25.00
Warrant No. 47, Ribble appropriation, back pay as Treasurer	100.00
Warrant No. 48 Ribble's appropriation, Back pay as treasurer	100.00
Warrant No. 49 do do	100.00
Warrant No. 50 do do	100.00
Warrant No. 51 do do	100.00

Warrant No. 52	do	do	.....	100.00
Warrant No. 53	do	do	.....	100.00
Warrant No. 54	do	do	.....	100.00
Warrant No. 55	do	do	.....	100.00
Warrant No. 56	do	do	.....	100.00
Warrant No. 57, G. Ribble for Supervisor			.....	150.00

The above warrants being issued since the Board last met, we hereby legalize the drawing of the same.

Warrant No. 65, S. A. Davis for appropriation for extra salary for 1866\$25.00

Warrant No. 66 do do do do do do do do 25.00

Board adjourned.

(Page 253 of Record.)

Resolved, That we the Board of Supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa, do hereby authorize the Clerk to issue county warrants to Crocket Ribble to the amount of this county's indebtedness on a certain contract bearing date March 22, 1862, and relating to the swamp and overflowed lands.

(Page 280 of Record.)

Orders Issued.

	Amount
125 March 8, 1867 R. Hill, percentage, S. Land agency	\$ 25.00
126 March 8, 1867 R. Hill, percentage, S. Land agency	25.00
127 March 8, 1867 R. Hill, percentage, S. Land agency	50.00
128 March 8, 1867 R. Hill, percentage, S. Land agency	50.00
129 March 8, 1867 R. Hill, percentage, S. Land agency	50.00
131 March 8, 1867 C. Ribble percentage, S. Land agency	200.00
132 March 8, 1867 C. Ribble, percentage, S. Land agency	200.00
134 to 141 Inclusive at \$200.00 each.....	1600.00
142 Inclusive at \$100.00 each.....	100.00
143 to 144 Inclusive at \$200.00 each	400.00
146, 147 and 148 Inclusive at \$200.00 each	600.00
149, to 162 Inclusive at \$100.00 each.....	1300.00
163 to 167 Inclusive at \$50.00 each.....	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$4650.00

(Page 316 of Record.)

The report of the Swamp Land was received.
To the honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa :

Gentlemen: We the undersigned attorneys in fact, employed by the Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa to sell the swamp lands of said county, would respectfully submit the following report of our proceedings in the premises.

Upon receiving our appointment from the county, we proceeded to ascertain the exact amount of the county's interest in the lands aforesaid, and found from the records of the Recorder's office and other sources, that the county is indebted to the following:

Total number of acres of Swamp Land in the county 38,000. Total number of acres entered by warrants and cash 23,040. Total number of acres to be disposed of by the county 14,960. Total 38,000. Total number of acres 5,760. Total 23,040. Total amount received from the American Emigrant Company \$2,500.00.

From the above total of 14,960 acres, we have sold in accordance with the terms of our power of attorney from the county 7,080 acres, to the following named persons upon terms advantageous to the county and in conformity to the law in such cases made and provided to-wit:

(Page 317 of Record.)

L. McCurdy	880 acres
Wm. Henry Price	760 acres
Norman Squires	280 acres
Mrs. Gilley	380 acres
Charles Bower	320 acres
George Smith	160 acres
Cyrus Rhoades	40 acres
John Monroe	80 acres
Perry Knight	40 acres
J. W. G. Carmichael	320 acres
Wm. Oldham	80 acres
Amos Mokla	80 acres
E. T. Burgan	760 acres
E. B. Smith	160 acres
James Gilley	80 acres
C. R. Rabbitt	120 acres
Mrs. Ellwood	80 acres
G. M. Grangee	400 acres
Wm. Carpenter	240 acres
Jacob Cretsinger	80 acres
Samuel Wilson	480 acres
Wm. Gilley	520 acres
H. L. McMan	480 acres
Thos. Elwood	480 acres

Total number of acres sold 7,080. Total number of acres not sold, 7,880. Total number 14,960.

All of the above named persons, except four, are citizens of the county, a fact which materially increases the benefit which the county has gained for

her action in regard to the swamp lands. The above 7,080 acres we have sold as follows :

Total amount for which the land sold.....	\$14,160.00
Total yet due on contract.....	\$7,080.00
Total received in warrants and notes..	7,080.00
Total of per cent, due on sales.....	3,580.00
Total notes received,.....	3,435.00

Total	21,175.00
Total amount	\$ 7,051.00
Balance	65.00
Total amount yet on Carmichael's account.....	51.00
Total amount cash on hand.....	14.00

Total	7,080.00
Total amount of present received	2,840.00
Total amount due	740.00
Total amount balance due.....	726.00
Total gain to the county,.....	10,515.00

We would further beg leave to call your attention to the following comparison.

Total amount from the American Emigrant Company for the entire Swamp Land interest.....	\$ 2,500.00
Total amount received from us on a sale of less than 1/6 part of the interest, clear of all expense..	10,515.00
Total gain to the county of.....	8,015.00
Signed, Wm. Gilley, Thos. Ellwood, and H. L. McMan. Carrollton, Carroll County, Iowa, August 7, 1867.	

Ordered, that the investigating committee to ascertain the indebtedness of the county, be postponed, till the 1st Monday in November.

(Page 242 of Record.)

SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

Whereas, Wm. Gilley, Clerk, did on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1866 loan to Crocket Ribble the sum of \$262.50, the same being Swamp Land Fund, the said clerk having acted under instructions from the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, do hereby legalize said loan done by Clerk during vacation.

(Page 250 of Record.)

DECEMBER 3, 1866.

Resolved, That whereas, C. Ribble is indebted to Carroll county by note made August 3d, 1866, for the amount of \$262.50, said money being loaned said Ribble to assist him in building Grist Mill within said Carroll County. Now therefore in consideration of the general benefit to county, we do hereby appropriate the above specified amount to the said Ribble, and authorize the Clerk to give up said note.

Note.—The story of the dissipation of the swamp lands is one of the grossest tales of this remarkable chapter in the life of Carroll county. The reader will note the style of bookkeeping applied in the report made to the Board of Supervisors relating to these lands, in which neither head nor tail can be made out, and which was probably prepared with it in view that this should be the case. There was certainly a sense of humor in these old schemers. The report is a satire and beyond a doubt was so intended.

(Page 346 of Record.)

CARROLLTON, CARROLL CO., IOWA, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll Co., Iowa:

I would respectfully show that I have this day concluded a sale of 7,560 acres of swamp land, for the sum of \$15,126.00, per cent of \$3,780.00; as I sold the above mentioned land on time, I would respectfully ask that you instruct the Clerk to issue warrants to me for the per cent. \$3,780.00, as per agreement in power of Attorney made with you this day. Signed,

THOS. ELLWOOD,

The Clerk is authorized to issue warrants for the above amount.

Signed,

JOHN MONROE, Clerk.

E. B. SMITH.

This is to certify to all whom it may concern, that we, the Board of Supervisors, of Carroll County, Iowa, have this day revoked all appointments of Gilley, Ellwood and McMann, as Attorneys, to sell and dispose of Swamp Lands, as heretofore, and Thos. Ellwood is hereby appointed Attorney to sell and convey the same, and make collections. Duties more minutely described in said power of Attorney was duly signed and stamped and delivered to Thos. Ellwood.

(Page 356 of Record.)

I issue to Thos. Ellwood for percentage, on sale of Swamp Lands, \$3,780.00. Warrants from 232 to 244, inclusive. Issued on act of bill of Nov. 4th, 1867. \$760.50 warrants, No. 245 to 253 inclusive. Issued to Wm. Gilley for fitting up house at Carroll for office, \$525.00 warrants No. 272 to 284, inclusive, Issued to Robert Hill for percentage on Swamp Lands Located, \$615.60. Boards adjourned.

W. H. PRICE, Clerk.

(Page 356 of Record.)

DECEMBER 3, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa:

Gentlemen:—I would most respectfully state that a portion of the lands, named in my contract with the County, is completed and on record in the County. You would please be so good as to allow me my per cent. on them, amount, \$659.00. I am most respectfully

Signed

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. HILL.

Allow as per contract, and Clerk ordered to issue warrants for the amount asked for.

WM. HENRY PRICE, Clerk.

(Page 365 of Record.)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

DECEMBER 23rd, 1867.

J. S. Maughlin and Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, wherein it was stipulated that the County should pay to Emigrant Co., 75 per cent of all money realized by the County from sales of Swamp Lands sold, and return 25 per cent. for County Library, or some Library institution. Emigrant Co. will quit claim all land that County Treasurer sold to parties, etc.

BACK PAY GRANTS.

(Page 229 of Record.)

JANUARY 1st, 1866.

Resolved, That we hereby appropriate the sum of \$200.00 per year to Crocket Ribble, for Clerk hire during the term he held the office of County Treasurer.

Resolved, That we hereby appropriate the sum of \$250.00 per year to William Gilley, and authorize him to issue warrants for above amount.

(Pages 250-251 of Record.)

DECEMBER 3, 1866.

The following petition, signed by sundry citizens, was submitted to the consideration of the Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, State of Iowa, said petition being in the following words and language, to wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County:

Gentlemen: The petition of the undersigned citizens of Carroll county would respectfully represent, that

Whereas, The within named county officers have not nor do not receive sufficient compensation for their labor, and

Whereas, The law gives authority to the Board of Supervisors of any county to increase the salary of County officers by appropriation to make up any deficiency.

Now Therefore, We would respectfully solicit the Honorable Board, to appropriate to the following officers the sums set opposite their names:

Wm. H. Price, County Judge for 1866..... \$150.00

L. McCurdy, Co. Treas., per month, from Jan. 1, 1866 75.00

Wm. Gilley, Clerk, D. C. per month, additional, to commence the 1st day of Jan., 1863, and so continue 25.00

D. Thos. Ellwood, Recorder, for 1866..... 100.00

Signed by C. Ribble, Amos Rhodes, Alva Chainbess, J. B. Hampton, G. W. Newton, Isaac Ferguson and others.

The above petition granted and Clerk authorized to issue warrants for same

(Page 245 of Record.)

NOVEMBER 5, 1866.

The petition of Wm. Gilley asking to be released from contract making and completing abstracts of titles to the lands of Carroll county, and further, that H. T. McMan be authorized to complete said abstracts, petition was granted, and further

Resolved, That there be appropriated the sum of \$500.00, for services rendered up to this date.

(Page 260 of Record.)

JANUARY 7, 1867.

Petition was presented from citizens to allow the old Board of Supervisors extra pay:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa:

Gentlemen: The petition of the undersigned citizens of Carroll County would respectfully ask your Honorable Board to appropriate to the following named Supervisors, the sums set opposite their respective names.

John J. McCullum	\$150.00
George Ribble	150.00
G. H. Shutes	75.00

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dr. Thos. Ellwood	Albert McCrea
E. S. Wine	P. T. Punteny
J. Hampton	J. G. W. Carmichael
J. B. Hampton	George Cooley
M. L. McMan	J. W. Happ
A. W. Mosier	Wm. H. Boots
Wm. Harry Price	Orin Jerome
Wm. Gilley	J. H. Colclo
J. A. Smith	A. Hardesty
Robt. Hill	

(Page 261 of Record.)

CARROLLTON, IOWA, JANUARY 7th, 1867.

That petition was granted and the Clerk ordered to issue warrants for the amount set opposite each name. The Treasurer not being ready to settle, the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday, January 8th, 1867.

(Page 266 of Record.)

Present John Monroe, Newton township, G. H. Shute, township, E. B. Smith, Union township. On motion of James Monroe, that Lafayette McCurdy be allowed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for his services as Co. Treasurer, in years 1860 and 1861, so as to equalize his pay with other officers, we therefore appropriate the above amount for that purpose, the clerk to draw warrants for the same.

(Page 267 of Record.)

The following warrants were issued by appropriation of the Board: L. McCurdy, appropriation for years 1860 and 1861, as Treasurer, Warrant, No. 81, \$100.00; No. 82, \$100.00; No. 83, \$100.00; No. 84, \$100.00; No. 85, \$100.00. Board adjourned.

(Page 295 of Record.)

JUNE SESSION, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa:

Gentlemen: Your petitioners, Dr. Thomas Ellwood and H. L. McMan, would most respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Board to an act of the General Assembly, wherein it was enacted, that each and every county in the State should make a complete transfer of all the real estate in their respective counties, and

Whereas, Your honorable board did employ, and authorize us to make the same for Carroll county, and

Whereas, Our time has been necessarily employed in other essential work of the office to the serious pecuniary disadvantage of your humble petitioners,

Therefore, We would most respectfully pray that your honorable body appropriate to us the sum of \$1,500.00 in full payment of the work aforesaid, in order that we may be able to complete the same, and these your petitioners will ever pray,

ELLWOOD & McMAN.

Carrollton, June 3d, 1867.

Petition granted, and clerk ordered to draw warrants for the amount, Adjourned to June 4th, 1867.

(Page 349 of Record.)

CARROLLTON, CARROLL CO., IOWA.

DECEMBER 2ND, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa:

I would respectfully represent that it has been the custom heretofore, to allow the judge and recorder, \$150.00 each, yearly, as they do not have salaries to recompense them for their time and labor. I would respectfully ask an appropriation of \$300.00 on the year now about to expire, as in duty bound, I will ever pray, &c.

THOS. E. ELLWOOD.

The amount appropriated and clerk ordered to issue warrants for \$300.00.

(Page 365 of Record.)

DECEMBER 23, 1867.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa:

We, the undersigned citizens of Carroll county, Iowa, would respectfully represent that it has been the custom heretofore to allow an appropriation to members of the board of supervisors, at the expiration of their term of office, and

Whereas, The term of G. H. Shutes has just expired and that he has so well and faithfully filled (to his own loss and detriment in business) the office of a member of the board of supervisors we would respectfully ask that an appropriation of \$100.00 as a partial recompense for his time and labor, as in duty bound we will ever pray, &c., &c.

Names as follows: Dr. Thomas Ellwood, William Gilley, J. H. Hampton, E. H. Dantrich, J. W. Monroe, E. S. Wine, John A. Smith, William H. Price, G. W. Smith, F. Willey, John Seigler, G. W. Hunter.

Moved by George F. Browning and seconded by E. B. Smith, that the petition be respected.

Motion carried.

(Page 239 of Record.)

JULY 14, 1866.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors called according to law, there were present J. J. McCullum, G. H. Shurtz and George Ribble.

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when from the force of circumstances it becomes our duty to employ council for the county, and we hereby authorize the clerk to employ attorney as legal advisor for county and we hereby appropriate the sum of \$500.00 to \$1000.00 or so much thereof as is necessary to pay said council.

(Page 245 of Record.)

NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

Resolved, That we the board of supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa, do make, and constitute, and appoint Wm. Gilley, Thos. Ellwood and H. T. McMan, our true and lawful attorneys, for us and in our stead to bargain, sell and convey the swamp and unexplored lands of this county, in conformity with the power of attorney this day executed, (see record.) Minutes of meeting read and approved.

(Page 262 of Record.)

TREASURER'S STATEMENT 1866.

Settled with the treasurer for the year 1866. County fund collected during the year 1866 \$2,896.78. County warrants cancelled \$2,986.04. Paid out more than receipts \$89.26. County relief collected \$1,594.10. Warrants cancelled, \$2,286.63. Overpaid \$92.53. County bridge, \$661.38. Amount of warrants cancelled \$707.92. Swamp Land Fund Emigration company, \$262.50. Amount paid C. Ribble, \$262.50.

HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

(Page 307 of Record.)

SETTLEMENT WITH TREASURER, 1867.

County Fund.

Dr.

Amount received for state	\$ 258.17
Collected of county	1,570.08
Collected of relief	532.01
Overpaid	826.16
	<hr/>
	\$3,128.42

Cr.

By amount overpaid county	\$ 89.26
By amount relief	692.53
County fund refunded to Kennedy	16.25
Relief fund refunded to Kennedy	1.73
County fund refunded to Dr. Cadmus	2.40
Relief fund refunded to Dr. Cadmus	3.00
Cancelled	169.03
County cancelled	2,154.22
	<hr/>
	\$3,128.42

County Bridge.

Dr.

To amount overpaid	\$ 45.54
By amount refunded to Cadmus .....	.60
By amount cancelled	1,062.11
	<hr/>
	\$1,062.11

COUNTY BRIDGES AND LOANS.

(Page 245 of Record.)

NOVEMBER 5, A. D. 1866.

Present J. J. McCullum, G. H. Shutes, member from Jasper township, George Ribble, member from Newton township. A petition for the erection of a good and substantial bridge across North Coon river, where road from Carrollton to Calhoun county crosses said stream. Said petition was granted and a sufficient amount is hereby appropriated to complete said bridge, and G. H. Shutes is hereby instructed to obtain plan and specifications, and also give notice of sale and superintend the arrangement generally.

(Page 265 of Record.)

The bridge that was ordered to be sold [let] on December 2d, 1867, was sold to Samuel Wilson for the sum of \$2,969.00, and clerk ordered to article with said Wilson for the same, and to draw bridge warrants for the whole amount of the contract. He (Wilson) to give security for the performance of the contract. Warrants from No. 164 to 203, inclusive.



FIFTH STREET, CARROLL

(Page 272 of Record.)

Present, John Monroe, Newton township, G. H. Shutes, Jasper township; E. M. Smith, Union township.

The petition of J. G. W. Carmichael was taken up for final action after some discussion, the petition was granted, and the amount in said petition appropriated to be expended as in said petition, provided the said Carmichael appears before the next regular meeting and gives approved security for the amount of said appropriation or loan. Board adjourned.

(Page 268 of Record.)

MARCH 4, 1867.

Present, John Monroe, E. B. Smith and J. H. Shutes.

Petition of Citizens to loan J. G. W. Carmichael the sum of one thousand dollars, to-wit:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa:

Gentlemen: Your petitioners would respectfully ask that a loan of one thousand dollars be granted to J. G. W. Carmichael for the purpose of procuring a steam portable saw mill for the benefit of citizens of Carroll county, and that the clerk of the board be instructed to draw warrants on the county in favor of J. G. W. Carmichael, the same to be secured to the county in such way as shall be thought right and safe. Signed by twenty-three (23) names. Petition was received and laid over until Tuesday, March 5th.

LEGALIZING ACTS AD INTERIM.

(Page 229 of Record.)

JANUARY, 1, 1866.

[The following in small letters and different hand and different and black ink, is written on back of page]:

Resolved, That we hereby legalize all the acts of the clerk, done in vacation or otherwise relating to his office. Read and approved by order of the Board of Supervisors.

Page 251 of Record.)

DEC. 3, 1866.

Resolved, That we, the board of supervisors of Carroll county, Iowa do hereby exonerate the clerk, and legalize his actions relating to allowance of bills in vacation, and especially relating to the relief fund.

(Page 236 of Record.)

MARCH 8, A. D. 1866.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors called by notice according to law there was present J. J. McCullum, and George Ribble. The board being in session the following business was transacted. A petition was presented, signed by sundry citizens asking the board to legalize the action of township trustees in and for Newton township in regard to township

trustees letting certain bridge contracts on or about the 1st day of February, 1866, to the following named parties: John Monroe, C. Ribble and Wm. Gilley. Said petition was granted.

(Page 237 of Record.)

APRIL 2d, A. D. 1866.

Resolved, That we do hereby authorize the clerk to finish all unfinished business and allow all claims he deems just and right.

(Page 223 of Record.)

SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

Resolved, That we, the board of supervisors hereby legalize the acts done in vacation by Mr. Wm. Gilley, clerk, and especially all pertaining to selling of school lands, whenever and wherever such lands may have been sold.

PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAILED.

(Pages 257 and 258 of Record.)

JANUARY 7th, 1867.

Wm. Henry Price, clerk of the district court, presented his bond which was accepted by the board, also, Dr. Thomas Ellwood, county recorder, presented his official bond, which was approved by board.

The newly elected clerk, aforesaid, together with the newly elected board of supervisors, having qualified according to law came into the office, the old board vacating, and the newly elected members took their seats, peace and harmony prevailed. Minutes of the meeting read and approved.

WM. GILLEY, Clerk.

A CURIOUS INVESTIGATION.

(Page 239 of Record.)

JULY 14, 1866.

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint a committee to investigate the several acts of the board of supervisors of this county, and to carefully look over the records of the county and make a full and complete report of their doings as soon as convenient.

Investigating committee, Thomas Hirons, E. B. Smith and Wm. Gilley.

(Page 305 of Record.)

JUNE SESSION.

JUNE 3, 1867.

Ordered, that the board of supervisors of Carroll county, meet at 1 o'clock on Tuesday after the first Monday in August, with one person from each township, to ascertain the indebtedness of the county, and to devise ways and means to liquidate said indebtedness, and the clerk is hereby authorized to ascertain as near as he can, the amount of the outstanding debt or warrants. G. H. Shutes appointed Robt. Dixon from Jasper township on said committee; E. B. Smith, E. M. Smith, from Union; John Monroe appointed Richard Squires from Newton township, on said committee.

(Page 360 of Record.)

Whereas, The said board of supervisors of said county, did, on the first Monday in July last, appoint a committee to investigate county offices and county officers, said committee, for some cause, did not appear to make investigations,

Whereas, The grand jury at its last session is said to have appointed a committee to make such investigations, some of this committee has made certain threats against certain officers, and

Whereas, the board of supervisors of said county do hereby appoint the following committee: E. B. Smith, Thos. Ellwood, Wm. Gilley, to help investigate said county officers, and to report to the grand jury at this next session, in person.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC MAP.

(Pages 346 and 347 of Record.)

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa:

Your memorialists would respectfully beg leave to lay before you a matter of deep interest to all the citizens of our county. It is a fact well known that the inducements that there are for settlers to come and settle in this county, have not been made sufficiently public, your petitioners would beg of you the construction of a lithograph map of our county, showing our noble river, our railroad, our county roads, our groves of timber, bridges, mills and schoolhouses, improved farms, our town, our splendid prairie lands, our lovely lakes, our commanding mounds, our beautiful valleys, our lowlands, with their numerous springs, with their luxuriant grass.

Indeed every thing worthy of note in the county, remembering that maps of this kind would, if properly gotten up and extensively circulated, be the means of bringing hundreds of settlers and thousands of dollars into our county. We therefore respectfully ask that our honorable body make an appropriation to Thos. Ellwood of \$2,500.00 to get and complete a map as above described, and enable him to go forward with the work, that you allow him \$1,000.00 in advance, in order that he may be able to give this map an extensive circulation, that in addition to the above appropriation, he shall have the benefit of the map after it is completed. Believing this matter to be already thoroughly understood by your honorable body, it is deemed necessary only to ask your prompt action in the matter, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Page 348 of Record.)

Names as follows: W. N. Boots, James Gilley, Thos. Ellwood, Wm. Gilley, C. C. Mulloy, J. W. Monroe, J. F. Sugg, C. Ribble. Petition granted, and the amount is hereby appropriated, and the clerk ordered to issue warrants for \$1,000.00. Following warrants issued for that purpose:

No.	
135	\$ 100.00
136	100.00

137	100.00
138	100.00
139	200.00
140	200.00
141	200.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,000.00

(Page 356 of Record.)

Ordered that there be \$1,000.00 more issued to Thos. Ellwood, of the \$2,500.00 appropriated for lithograph map. Adjourned until December 3d.

(Pages 363 and 364 of Record.)

Warrants issued 302 to 321, for bill of December, \$575.00; 322 to 320, for lithograph map, \$1,000.00.

Note.—The map for which Ellwood was paid these various sums of money was never prepared and never published.

COURTHOUSE AT CARROLL.

(Page 356 of Record.)

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submit the following proposition, that, whereas, the county seat has, by vote of the people, been removed to Carroll, on line of railroad, and whereas, the people of the county ask for the removal of records at no distant date, and whereas, I have a house at Carroll that would be suitable for the present, provided it was fitted up. Therefore, if the board of county supervisors will appropriate the sum of \$525.00 to be used in fitting up said house, then said house can be used for county records and county purposes.

Dated at Carrollton, Dec. 2, 1867. WM. GILLEY.

Petition granted, and clerk ordered to draw warrants on the county funds for the amount.

(Page 385 of Record.)

FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

Wm. Gilley stated that he wanted an appropriation of \$300.00, to finish up the courthouse at Carroll, for the use of the county records. He would let the house to the county, the same as he was offered by other parties.

On motion of Lester and Hiron, that the request of Wm. Gilley for \$300.00, be granted. Carried.

On motion that we accept the proposition of William Gilley to rent the house for the use of the county, at \$50.00 per month, and keep the same until the appropriation of \$800.00 is used in rent.

On motion, that the clerk enter in a contract with Wm. Gilley for his house at Carroll, for county purposes. Carried.

(Page 402 of Record.)

L. McCurdy allowed \$150.00 extra pay, for treasurer's work. Warrants issued (page 396), 440 to 444. William Gilley for fitting up courthouse at Carroll, \$300.00, to 458. L. McCurdy for service as ex-treasurer, \$150.00.

Some of those whose names appear on these unsatisfactory records are still residents of the county and enjoy commendable standing among its people. The disease of civic profligacy was probably a common malady of the times, for Carroll county was not alone in the wantonness with which its early affairs were conducted. The condition in neighboring counties was as bad or worse.

The story is told with every surrounding of truth that in Greene county the pioneer authorities let contracts for bridges across certain streams intersecting important highways, which contract was performed by the construction of a bridge on runners. This structure was drawn by teams to one of the sites, where it was allowed to remain until the contractors, who were also connected with county affairs and donors of the contract, could collect the agreed sum from the public treasury, after which the same structure was dragged to another site, where the performance was repeated.

The uncertainty and insecurity of the future no doubt contributed to this state of affairs, for it was not until the latter sixties that the country came to be regarded as valuable. The possibilities of the present were never dreamed of.

It does not seem that the rewards of these enterprises ever enriched any of the participants. The revenues seem to have been dissipated and absorbed in such a way that all were satisfied by that sort of circulation and digestion that seemed for the time being the natural way. Resentment did not go far and the complacency and good nature of the community singled out no victim.

Dropping this subject to the reflection of the reader, a plan is conceived in this stage of this labor of a chronological arrangement of detached and fragmentary matters condensed from the files of old newspapers, principally from *The Carroll Herald*, extending from 1870 to 1890, a period of twenty years. These condensations expand in many directions and are themselves a series of stories as well told as could be done in any other way.

CHAPTER VI.

1870-1875.

THE CITIZENS' RETRENCHMENT CONVENTION OF 1870—RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE PAST—PARTIAL VICTORY OF THE REFORMERS—THE FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—LAMBERT KNIEST'S ENTERPRISES—DEVASTATING TORNADO SWEEPS SECTION OF THE COUNTY—THE SECOND PEOPLES' CONVENTION—GROWTH OF THE COUNTY—DIVISION OF CARROLL TOWNSHIP—GUTHRIE & BOWMAN'S WHOLESALE SUCCESS IN COLONIZING THE RAW LANDS—GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN'S VISIT TO CARROLL—VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN 1871 BY TOWNSHIPS—REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION—DEATH OF GEO. N. YOUNG—GROWTH OF THE GRANGER MOVEMENT—ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—CARROLL'S FIRST CRIMES—PANIC OF 1873—KENDALL'S MURDER—THE PANIC AND THE SALE OF LAND—DEDICATION OF THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE IN CARROLL COUNTY—CONGREGATIONALISTS FIRST TO ERECT HOUSE OF WORSHIP—TRAGIC DEATH OF REV. HASTINGS—DEFALCATION OF COUNTY TREASURER PRICE—BIRTH OF ARCADIA—GRASSHOPPERS MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE—IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY MAKES SETTLEMENT—DEDICATION OF M. E. CHURCH.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

1870-1875.

September 17—A republican mass convention having for its main plank opposition to the Northwestern Railroad company, met at the courthouse. The attendance was fair and the proceedings lively. One boy of about fifteen was noticed, when the hat was passed, to vote a handful of tickets with all the nonchalance imaginable. The nominations were as follows: Treasurer, A. L. Kidder; recorder, Wm. A. Young; clerk, John K. Deal; sheriff, Thomas Basler; supervisors, J. P. Yates, O. J. Soper and Isaac Harris.

September 20—The citizens' retrenchment convention met at the courthouse, where it was called to order and George Smith called to the chair. W. L. Culbertson was elected secretary. A committee on resolutions consisting of I. Gee, W. E. Potter, Robert McRea, J. C. Kelley, S. D. Culbertson, T. Roderick and L. Kniest, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the people of Carroll county, in convention assembled, ignore party and party lines, reposing our trust in the sober intelligence

and discriminating justice of the people, unite in the following resolutions:

1. That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which has for many years past characterized the conduct of our public affairs.
2. That a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the plunder of the public treasury by these men who have had, for a number of years past, charge of the business of the county.
3. That the many startling developments of fraud and corruption among our county officials show that an entire change of officers is imperatively demanded.
4. That we demand economy and honesty in the administration of our county affairs.
5. That we are in favor of the speedy collection of all outstanding taxes justly and legally due the county, whether the same is owing by railroad companies, land companies or individuals.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the following ticket placed in the field: Treasurer, W. L. Culbertson; clerk, Geo. Smith; recorder, H. E. Russell; sheriff, P. H. Hankins; supervisors, Isaac Harris, O. J. Soper, W. S. Winnett.

October 16—There is now completed the publication of the list of lands owned by the Iowa Railroad Land company, and on which taxes are delinquent for the years 1866-67. About four thousand descriptions are embraced in the publication.

October 26—For several days large prairie fires have been burning in every direction. The prairies around Carroll and Glidden have been back-fired for a safe distance to prevent the wild fires from sweeping the towns. The 7-year-old daughter of Jas. Dewalt, living in Kniest township, was burned to death while the family was trying to extinguish the stacks, which had caught from the burning prairie. The child attempted to run between the burning stacks, when the flames and smoke overtook and suffocated her. When recovered the body was burned to a cinder.

October 27—W. S. Knapp, state agent for the Iowa Sabbath School association, organized a Carroll County association at a largely attended meeting at the courthouse. The following officers were chosen: Rev. S. Snyder, Carroll, president; Rev. W. R. Smith, Glidden, secretary; J. H. Kelsey, Carroll, first vice president; Dr. White, Glidden, second vice president; C. C. Mulloy, Carrollton, third vice president. Township secretaries were chosen as follows: Carroll, J. W. King; Glidden, H. Hildebrand; Jasper, A. E. Smith; Roselle, Mr. Coppage; Richland, W. L. Culbertson.

November 2—The Carroll druggist, J. W. Hatton, recently took a tour eastward and when he returned he came not alone. Mr. and Mrs. Hatton will make their home in rooms on Fifth street.

November 2—The newly organized reform party succeeded in the election of October 11th in electing two of its candidates,—H. E. Russell, recorder, and P. H. Hankins, sheriff. W. S. Winnett was elected over J. P. Yates for supervisor. W. H. Price was elected treasurer over W. L. Culbertson by eight votes, this result having been arrived at after a contest before the board of supervisors. The election was the hottest political contest ever known in Carroll county up to that time.

November 16—H. E. Kimball is teaching the public school at Glidden. W. F. Steigerwalt, in charge of the Carroll school, and Miss Rumsey, his assistant, are giving the public excellent satisfaction.

November 18—L. H. McMann and John K. Deal were admitted to the bar at the late term of court, Judge Mott, presiding.

November 18—W. H. Price resigned his position as county auditor to qualify as treasurer and the board of supervisors appointed W. L. Culbertson to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

November 30—Lambert Kniest has purchased the general store until the present conducted by L. McCurdy, and has surrounded himself with an immense stock for the winter trade. The departure of Dr. Fejaus, who returned to his home in Philadelphia, was made the occasion of a complimentary oyster supper at Burke's restaurant, where the doctor was presented with two gold badges, one emblematic of his profession and the other of his Masonic relations.

December 14—The contract for building the county jail was awarded to L. C. Bailey, who will put up the building for \$700. It will be 12 x 16 feet with walls four inches in thickness, with a spike every six inches.

December 14—The contract for building the county jail was awarded the supervision of County Superintendent M. W. Beach, Professor J. L. Ennis of Cedar Rapids, was chosen to conduct the work. The session continued six days and closed with an entertainment by the teachers. There were thirty-four teachers in attendance.

December 24—The people of Carrollton have secured the services of Orville Johnson as teacher. Mr. Johnson is a recent graduate of the Agricultural college at Ames.

Lambert Kniest, chairman of the board of supervisors, has just completed a purchase of over 23,000 acres of land in addition to previous purchases from the Iowa Railroad Land company. This purchase comprises nearly all of township 85, range 36, being the northwest township of the county, and is now united with Kniest. This is the present Wheatland township. It is a vast body of first class agricultural land, consisting of rolling prairie, well watered and supplied with fine springs. Two years ago Mr. Kniest contracted with the Iowa Land company for the township immediately adjoining on the east. It was then wild and tenantless and not a plow or spade had broken the turf with which nature had carpeted its thirty-six square miles. To-day it is covered with houses and barns and rolls up 52 votes and has a population of over 300 intelligent and industrious people. The first township purchased by Mr. Kniest was peopled by Germans only, but the new purchase will be thrown open to the world and until June 1, 1871, purchasers can select their land and sales will be made in quantities to suit.

1871.

January 11—The county treasurer has been enjoined from receiving the taxes laid upon Newton township to pay the judgments against it. The

petition recites that the judgment was fraudulently obtained and also sets forth that the judgments for which the levy was made are no legal claim of indebtedness against the township.

January 18—Coroner Wayne held an inquest at Glidden on the body of Joseph Rogers, who was found dead in a wagon in which he had left the town two hours before. The jury found that death was caused from over indulgence in alcoholic liquors and recommended the coroner to report to the grand jury the names of the persons selling the poison, who were not licensed to deal in such beverages.

February 1—John I. Blair of Massachusetts, president of the Town Lot and Land company, has donated to the Presbyterian church of Carroll the corner lot on Adams and Sixth streets, on which the society is arranging to erect a church building soon. The church was incorporated January 21st with the following officers: Directors, J. H. Kelsey, L. McCurdy, L. C. Bailey; treasurer, L. McCurdy; secretary, L. C. Bailey; trustees, Wm. H. Tibbles, M. A. Hoyt, C. L. Bailey. The public ordination of J. H. Kelsey and C. L. Bailey as deacons took place on the following Sunday. Rev. Mr. Smith is pastor.

February 2—Station Agent Holliday makes the following report of the business of the C. & N. W. railroad at the Carroll station for the year 1870: Total freight received, \$24,087.78; freight forwarded, \$7,795.50; tickets sold, \$3,900.35; telegraph tolls, \$209.54. Total \$35,993.27.

February 3—Wm. H. Tibbles is a candidate for mayor on a platform containing eleven planks, the first of which is as follows: "I am in favor of early piety, and that the young and rising generation may become thoroughly imbued with this principle I am in favor of erecting a Methodist church edifice on the center of each and every town lot in the incorporate town of Carroll." The eleventh plank reads: "All persons voting for me can go to Burke's and get all they have a mind to pay for."

February 9—H. E. Brooks and Col. J. B. Cooke have formed a partnership for the purpose of doing a general commission business in agricultural implements, lumber and farm produce under the style of Cooke & Brooks.

February 25—Dr. Gustine, of Panora, has made arrangements to remove to Carroll from Panora. The doctor owns 1200 acres of land in Carroll county, and this among the best land in it. He is a man of means and a physician of high reputation.

March 13—Council proceedings. The following ordinance was passed: "That ordinance No. 2 be so amended as to increase the license of saloon keepers from \$100 to \$200 per year, payable quarterly in advance."

March 15—Mrs. Bryant B. Terry this morning knocked at the door of the house of her father, Allen Preston, and when the door was opened fell over the threshold in a faint. Her face and clothes were covered with blood of her husband, who had shot himself, and after that had shot her and dashed his weapon in her face. When her father repaired to her house the husband was found in the last throes of death. Mrs. Bryant was shot in the cheek and her forehead laid open and skull slightly fractured by the blow from the pistol. Bryant had been drinking heavily for several days and was crazed with liquor.

March 15—Messrs. Bowman and Guthrie of Dubuque have been spending a few days in this vicinity. Mr. Bowman is connected with the Dubuque *Herald*. They are considering Carroll as a location for the land business.

April 12—The first note of the robin was heard March 24. The mean temperature of March was 37.8, warmest day 54; coldest 26.6. Nearly all of the wheat in the county was seeded in that month and put in good condition.

April 14—The council passed an ordinance providing for the closing of all places of business, save drug stores and the railroad and telegraph office at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, not to be opened until 6 o'clock Monday morning.

May 10—The influx of settlers in and around Tip Top (Arcadia) has made the establishment of a postoffice necessary. A new mail route has been established from Carroll to Sac City by way of Grant City.

May 14—The Glidden and Carroll baseball teams met at Carroll and in nine innings ran up a score of 35 and 51 respectively. Batteries for Glidden, Williford and Bruner; Carroll, Hastings and Russell. Umpire, L. G. Bangs.

June 14—L. Kniest has workmen engaged in extending his store building. When completed it will front on both Fifth and Fourth streets 100 feet in length, two stories high.

June 21—Saturday afternoon, the 17th, this county was visited by the most destructive storm ever known in this section. During the forepart of the day the weather was extremely sultry and early in the afternoon it clouded up and about six o'clock the storm came. It was a tornado and one of the greatest power. The cloud with its hanging arm was noted distinctly when yet some distance off. It traveled with fearful rapidity. The storm did not strike Carroll directly, but seemed to hang to the south and in the town the damage was confined to the overturning of light out buildings and the blowing down of chimneys. A barn, which had been put up by a Mr. Young, was torn down and flattened to the ground. Little harm was done, but at Glidden the damage to property was serious. Bowers & Culver, the druggists, were struck and their store so badly twisted that the upper story will have to come off. Glass fronts were blown in and light objects carried by the wind in every direction. A hay rake was driven across the street and carried through the front of Bruner & Browning's store. In the Gee settlement the residences of the following were totally wrecked and the buildings and contents scattered over the prairies: Harvey Ennis, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Wood, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Alberts. Near Glidden the houses of Horace Hastings, Geo. Vader and Thomas Rich were entirely destroyed. Mr. Jewell's house was torn to pieces and a child about five years of age was instantly killed. Its body was found six rods from the house with the arm broken and skull crushed. An old lady, a relative of Mrs. Jewell's, was seriously injured and her recovery is doubtful. Several other persons were injured in various degrees. At Scranton four houses near the town were blown to splinters. James Huntington was killed and his son, James Huntington, and Mr. Rue, son-in-law of the man killed, both had fractured skulls and will die. One store was blown down and several houses carried from their foundations.

July 19—The first copy of the *Sac Sun*, a seven column paper, published at Sac City, has just been issued, with James N. Miller as proprietor and editor.

July 21—The name of Tip Top has been changed to Arcadia and Uncle Sam has established a postoffice there of that name. Five buildings have been erected in the new town and several more are in course of building.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad through Division Superintendent Head, is making arrangements to establish a stock-yard at Carroll. One or two dealers will ship hogs from that point this season.

The first load of new wheat arrived in Carroll July 16th and was bought by Cooke & Brooks.

August 23—At the late term of court E. H. Kimball, of Glidden, was admitted to practice law in the courts of Carroll county.

September 9—The peoples' convention convened at Carroll with Luke Reed as chairman and W. L. Culbertson as secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of Thomas Roderick, James Hobbs, Henry Stevens, P. H. Hawkins, J. H. Prettyman, H. Baumhoover, D. J. McDougal and L. A. Jennings. The convention nominated W. L. Culbertson for auditor; J. C. Kelley, treasurer; R. Reed, sheriff; D. Wayne, coroner, and L. A. Jennings, superintendent of schools; W. F. Staiergerwalt, surveyor; supervisor, O. J. Soper.

Resolutions were passed as follows: Resolved, That we believe the true policy of the county is, not to draw party lines, but to put men in office who will best serve the people. Resolved, That taxation should be reduced to the lowest possible amount to meet the necessary expenses of the county.

September 16—The republican convention convened at the court house and I. A. Beers called to the chair. The following delegates were present: Carroll township: J. B. Cooke, J. E. Griffith, Geo. Wetherill, W. A. Moore, Robert Stevens, E. R. Hastings; Glidden township: Sexton Dockstader, John Burley, Robt. Dixon, J. E. Merines, W. H. Drew, L. G. Bangs, W. E. Potter; Jasper: I. A. Beers, T. A. Cochran, J. Strum; Sheridan: L. Gee; Newton: J. A. Sawvel, J. L. Grooves, T. Roderick, W. S. Winnett, S. L. Andrews, A. G. Leach; Roselle: S. W. King; Richland: Lambert.

The convention adopted resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The county affairs have in years gone been conducted in a manner to bring great discredit upon the county. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of a set of officers who shall be

First. Men who will advocate republican principles.

Second. Men who will be faithful in the discharge of their duties and who will see personally that the duties of the respective positions are conducted on a basis of judicious economy.

The ticket nominated was: Auditor, W. L. Culbertson; treasurer, A. G. Leach; sheriff, H. C. Stevens; superintendent, I. A. Beers; surveyor, W. S. Winnett; supervisor, Wm. H. Drew.

September 28—President Grant passed through Carroll on the ten o'clock express, enroute for Cedar Rapids, where he will take train for Dubuque. It had been noised about early in the evening that the distinguished official

was to pass through and quite a crowd of men and boys assembled at the depot, hoping to catch a glimpse of him. In this they were not disappointed, as the president came out on the platform and was introduced to the crowd by a gentleman of his party. The president greeted all pleasantly, but refused to talk to a reporter who undertook to interview him. The train remained at the station ten minutes. Grant refused to respond to calls for a speech.

October 4—Rev. Mr. Synder has been reassigned to Carroll by the conference of his church. A new circuit has been formed for him with appointments at Carroll, Glidden and the Gee and Higgins schoolhouses.

October 10—At the election of this date W. H. Price (Dem.) was elected treasurer, the republicans electing the following candidates: Auditor, W. L. Culbertson; sheriff, H. C. Stevens; superintendent, I. A. Beers; surveyor, W. S. Winnett; coroner, D. Wayne. W. H. Drew was re-elected supervisor. Of the four special propositions submitted to the voters two were carried and two were lost. The stock act (making all owners of stock permitted to run at large responsible for the damage caused by such animals) was carried. The proposition to increase the number of supervisors from three to five was carried. Prohibition and the proposition to levy an additional tax of two mills for county purposes were defeated.

October 11—There has not been a day for the past week that prairie fires could not be seen burning in every direction. Last Wednesday night the fires came very close to town on three sides and it took great effort on the part of the population to resist it. The atmosphere was thick with smoke and it was impossible to see half way across the street. On Sunday the fires were still raging, driven by high winds. Three bridges between Carroll and west side were burned and trains delayed twenty hours. One of the bridges burned was one hundred feet in length. Over the county to the north the people fought fire all day and had hard work to save their property. Many losses are reported, the aggregate of which is considerable.

October 19—Dr. Smith and Miss Soule will have charge of the Carroll public schools for the coming six months.

October 25—At many towns not far from Carroll the railroads are troubled for want of water. Here the company obtains its water from the Coon river. A steam pump forces the water through three-inch pipes into both tanks at once and both can be filled at the rate of six inches per hour. The engine used has a history. It exploded once at Dixon, Ill., after which it was cut down for a switch engine and taken to Chicago, where it exploded again, killing several men.

November 22—At the last term of court Bowers & Culver of Glidden received a permit to run a saloon and sell intoxicating liquors. The petition was signed by nearly all of the leading citizens of the town.

M. W. Beach, of Glidden, had several cases in court which he handled with the ease and skill of a seasoned practitioner.

J. C. Kelley has taken a partner in the land and banking business in the person of W. T. Minchen of Lyons, Iowa.

December 31—Improvements in Carroll during the year 1871: L. Kniest,

two-story building, 26 frontage, 60 feet deep. Cooke & Brooks, one-story warehouse 50 x 100 for storage of implements; Wetherill & Hoyt, two-story wagon shop; D. Wayne, store building, south side of Fifth street; Guthrie & Bowman, spacious land office, Main street; J. H. Colclo, addition to Carroll House. J. H. Underhill meat market; F. E. Dennett, addition to storeroom. New residences: Wm. Lynch, F. A. Warrick, Wm. J. Lundy, Benj. Meredith, W. A. Moore, J. C. Kelley.

1872.

January 25—A Good Templars' lodge was organized at Carroll, to be known as Carroll Lodge, No. 618, with the following officers elected and installed: W. C. T., Rev. Snyder; W. V. T., Mrs. D. Wayne; W. R. Secretary, O. R. Gray; W. F. S., I. W. Collomore; W. T., Mrs. F. E. Dennett; W. C., H. C. Deinham; W. M., W. A. Moore; W. I. G., Mrs. Collomore; S. W., N. E. Lewis. The purpose of the organization is to crush out the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town and county.

February 21—I. A. Cory is teaching a successful school at Coon Rapids. He has twenty-five advanced pupils under his charge. H. W. Kester is teaching the school just east of Coon Rapids, Jas. M. Gilbert, ex-member of the board of supervisors, is teaching at the Hupp schoolhouse.

A petition is in circulation requesting that the town of Carroll be set off as an independent school district.

February 20—At a meeting of the bar of the county at Carroll for the purpose of organizing a county bar association it was determined to delay the enterprise for a time because of the limited attendance and interest.

March 4—At the Carroll city election 107 votes were cast for mayor and distributed between three candidates, as follows: J. C. Kelley, 53; J. F. Tuttle, 40; H. I. Sutton, 1. Kelley's majority, 13. D. Wayne was elected treasurer, and A. S. Curtis street commissioner. Councilmen, E. R. Hastings, Robt. Sweet, F. E. Dennett, E. H. Brooks, Wm. Gilley.

March 5—Died, Mrs. Sarah Blizzard, sister of Mrs. J. H. Colclo. The remains were taken to Carrollton for burial.

March 24—The newly constituted independent school district of Carroll held its first election and the following members of a board of education were chosen: J. B. Cooke, D. Wayne, F. E. Dennett, F. M. Cole, J. W. King and E. R. Hastings.

April 8—The case of Carroll county against Guthrie county, relating to the taxes levied by the former on the indemnity swamp lands belonging to the latter and situated in this county, has just been decided by the supreme court in favor of Guthrie county. It will be necessary for Carroll county to refund a considerable amount on account of this suit.

April 13—The officers of the district townships of Carroll and Arcadia met on the 13th inst. to adjust their financial affairs, the latter township having been recently divided off from the former. The fact that there was considerable indebtedness against the district township of Carroll makes this rather an important settlement. The representatives from Arcadia in-

sisted, inasmuch as their township had never received any benefit from the money expended, and as the district composed of Arcadia had contributed largely to the general township fund, they should be discharged from paying toward cancelling the present indebtedness and offering, if this could be done, to waive any claim they might have to any property Carroll township might own. After considerable discussion, which was friendly at all times, the following settlement was made: Arcadia is to assume 17 per cent. of the indebtedness now existing and is to have a credit of 17 per cent. of the assets. No difficulty in making the settlement could have arisen if the affairs of Carroll township had always been honestly conducted, but when corrupt men involve a township in debt by paying \$40,000 for a schoolhouse not worth more than \$2,000 some one must suffer. The present judgment indebtedness is \$21,000 with an offset of \$17,000 due on delinquent judgment tax, which, if collected, would leave about \$4,000. There are now claims outstanding to the amount of \$20,000, but the probability is that nine-tenths of them are fraudulent.

April 16—A society has been organized in Union township and the southern part of the county for the suppression of lawlessness, the organization of which has been the subject of severe criticism by persons who are probably unacquainted with its purposes or have reason to fear that it will interfere with certain doings in that section of the country. Law abiding citizens generally have joined the organization, which they have called the Home Protection society. The preamble of the society's constitution declares that, "Finding ourselves surrounded by a worthless and degraded portion of humanity, whose criminal acts are constantly annoying the community, therefore, the more effectually to resist such conditions we have banded ourselves together in a secret society and agree to pay an equal portion of the expenses incurred by the prosecution of any case originated by the organization."

April 17—Baseball season opened by a meeting at the office of H. E. Russell and the election of E. R. Hastings president, O. R. Gray secretary and W. L. Culbertson treasurer. Ethan Akin of New York, the owner of a large amount of Carroll county land, is here and may remain to look after his interests.

May 1—Geo. W. Paine, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., now of Carroll county, has arrived with the intention of becoming a citizen. Mr. Paine was a prominent New York lawyer and will practice his profession here. Mr. Paine has bought the residence of L. C. Bailey, on the corner of Fifth and Clark streets in Carroll, paying therefor \$2,000.

May 18—Judgments and warrants aggregating \$35,469.03, represented by F. M. Hubbel of Des Moines, were compromised by the board of supervisors for \$16,000 and paid by county bonds of an equal amount to run ten years with interest at ten per cent. This reduces the debt of the county to \$125,418.44. The outstanding claims against the county in suits and under injunction amount to \$58,872.35.

June 26—Guthrie & Bowman, the Carroll real estate agents, are doing probably the largest land business in the state. The land sold by them is

taken by actual settlers only. During the last ninety days they have disposed of over fourteen thousand acres of land, besides a large number of town lots in several railroad towns of the vicinity. The average price of this land has been about \$7.00 per acre, aggregating \$98,000.00, and for the first payment on which Messrs. Guthrie & Bowman have received in cash, \$25,649.00. Counting a family to every quarter section of land, ninety families or four hundred and fifty persons have located in our county within that time. If the firm keeps up its average of sales for the year it will have the satisfaction of having secured an addition to the population of the county of over 76 per cent of the census of 1870 and of having located over 1,500 people on its lands.

July 3—More or less excitement has been created in the county by parties passing through on their way to the Council Bluffs land office, intent on filing claims to homesteads on certain lands in Audubon and Shelby counties south of the limits of the Northwestern's twenty-mile grant. These lands are claimed by the Rock Island, but are claimed to be forfeited. About fifteen citizens of Carroll county have placed filings on these claims. There are 200,000 acres in the tract to which settlers are now rushing.

July 13—The crops promise unusual excellence. Farmers expect 18 to 25 bushels per acre from their wheat. A large amount of new breaking was done last year and nearly all of it was sown to wheat this season and the area of the crop is greater than ever before. The yield of other small grain promises to be good also. Nothing is now likely to prevent an enormous crop of corn.

July 20—Baseball between Arcadia and Carroll; score, Arcadia 7, Carroll 92; umpire, O. H. Manning. Batteries—Carroll, Hastings, Russell, Arcadia, Agnew, Lemoiner.

August 7—Baseball between Carroll and Glidden; score, Carroll 37, Glidden 12; umpire, L. C. Bangs. Batteries—Hastings, Russell, Locke, Hinman.

August 21—Return game—score, Carroll 33, Glidden 15; umpire, W. L. Culbertson; same batteries.

August 21—I. N. Voris of Arcadia, has in cultivation, one hundred acres of forest trees. He receives an exemption of \$100 worth of property for every acre of timber, and is thus excused from paying taxes on a valuation of \$10,000. Farmers are taking readily to the idea of tree culture.

August 30—An excursion party composed of General Phil Sheridan and other gentlemen from New York and Chicago, arrived in Carroll, coming through from Chicago, without stopping, to this destination. The party traveled in good style and has two cars and a full corps of servants. One of the cars was a Pullman palace car. The party consisted of twelve, among whom were several distinguished persons. The most prominent was, of course, General Sheridan, who joined the party at Chicago. On Sunday evening a party of citizens called on General Sheridan and asked the privilege of holding a reception in his honor. He named Monday evening as a suitable time. The courtroom was decorated with flowers and



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draped with flags, and when the general arrived the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A condition of his presence was that there should be no speech making, but a gentleman of the party was introduced by Mayor Kelly, and he briefly thanked the people of Carroll for their courtesy, and the General shook hands with all in the audience. He is a short, stoutly built man whose features would not attract any special attention. The party was arranged by General Stager, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company. General Sheridan was attended by Lieut.-Col. Crosby of his staff, and another of the prominent guests of the party was Recorder Hackett, of the New York courts. While here the party attended strictly to the hunting of chickens and lived luxuriously in the cars.

September 14—The physicians of Calhoun, Crawford and Carroll counties met in Carroll to form a permanent medical society. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. H. Hoagland, of Carroll; vice president, Dr. F. C. Stewart, of Lake City; recording secretary, Dr. J. Oliver Stanton, of Denison; corresponding secretary, Dr. Smith, of Carroll; treasurer, Dr. Iseminger, of Denison; on Medical Ethics, Dr. Hildebrand, of Carroll. Dr. McVay, of Lake City, was proposed as a member of the association.

September 18—The valuation of Carroll county property as returned by the township assessors is as follows: Jasper, \$110,068; Sheridan, \$92,658; Kniest, \$190,464; Arcadia, \$180,775; Carroll, \$460,169; Carroll (city), \$171,764; Glidden, \$238,935; Richland, \$101,645; Roselle, \$184,042; Newton, \$131,716; Union, \$102,656.

October 12—The republican county convention was presided over by J. E. Griffith as chairman and W. T. Minchen, secretary. An economy and retrenchment platform was adopted. The following candidates were nominated: Recorder, H. E. Russell; clerk, E. M. Betzer; supervisor, W. S. Winnett, O. J. Soper, Geo. W. Paine.

October 26—The democratic convention selected for its chairman F. D. Gifford; secretary, Frank Krause. No resolutions were indulged in. The candidates are: Recorder, A. E. Smith; clerk, H. L. McMann; supervisors, O. Horton, Daniel Cooper, D. Keffeler.

November 5—At the general election the republicans cast 411 votes for the state ticket; democrats, 192. The following county officials were chosen: Recorder, H. E. Russell; clerk, E. M. Betzer; supervisors, Oliver Horton, O. J. Soper.

December 3—The express company's safe was broken open and robbed of \$478 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon while the agent, E. G. Holiday, was absent on business with the key to the safe in his pocket. The thief shortly afterward restored the money and was not prosecuted.

December 4—The Germans of Carroll have formed a society to assist one another in time of need, with officers as follows: President, Christ Burk; vice president, L. Kniest; secretary, Dr. L. Rick; treasurer, Wm. Arts; committee for relief, John Lemuel, Rudolph Sommermyer. The society meets monthly.

December 27—Geo. N. Young, of Carrollton, was found in his room at a hotel in Pomeroy, Calhoun county, dead; death having probably been caused by apoplexy. He left home the day before he died with \$1,000 in his pocket with which he intended to buy cattle. The money was fully returned to his family. Young was a son of Thos. N. Young, postmaster at Carrollton, and had a family of a wife and two children.

1873.

January 13—Carroll County Teachers' institute in session with an attendance of forty-five.

January 18—The weather for ten days ranged from 12 to 18 degrees below zero, reaching the low mark of 27 below.

January 29—A special election for representative in the legislature in the district (composed of Carroll, Cherokee, Sac and Buena Vista counties) results in the election of Edward R. Duffie, of Sac county (413 votes), over O. H. Manning, of Carroll county (398 votes).

February 26—O. H. Manning sells his interest in *The Carroll Herald* to E. R. Hastings and O. R. Gray.

March 5—The city election was spirited, J. F. Tuttle being elected mayor over Fred M. Cole. Number of votes cast, 113. Wm. Lynch, Jr., was elected recorder, W. O. Sturgeon treasurer, W. B. Crabbs marshal, and C. H. Dunham assessor. Councilmen—John W. King, Wm. Gilley, L. A. Lewis, C. L. Bailey, J. L. Berger.

March 12—E. R. Hastings has been appointed postmaster to succeed W. R. King, and the postoffice removed to the building known as the Herald building. The new quarters are an improvement over what they were, the office being fitted with boxes, lock boxes, drawers, etc., and it is much more convenient for the public. There is among a few some opposition to the appointment of Mr. Hastings. This in nearly every instance is due to friendly interest in his predecessor or through a mistaken idea that he desired the position to the development of a real estate business.

March 19—The Presbyterians at Glidden are organizing themselves to build a church and a subscription paper has been started and is being circulated by P. H. Hankin, chairman of the board of trustees. Good success has attended the movement so far.

J. J. Wieland is the most recent acquisition to the mercantile circle of Carroll. He comes from the eastern part of the state. Mr. Wieland is now in Chicago buying goods for a new store which he will soon open.

March 26—William Barron, a young actor thirty-five years of age, whose home was in Boston, died at this place of tuberculosis. During his previous career he filled responsible positions in eastern theatres and was regarded as a young man of much prominence, playing with Booth in *Horatio* and *Hamlet*. After a severe cold he lost his voice, came West and during the several months of his stay in Carroll formed a wide acquaintance and many friends.

April 9—The farmers of Roselle township have organized themselves

into an order to co-operate with each other in the matter of their farming interests. They have elected J. Todd president, J. James vice-president, and S. C. Quint secretary and treasurer. The club is a very interesting and profitable institution and meets at the only schoolhouse in the township once a week to discuss farm topics.

April 17—The Grange movement has been making progress in Carroll county for some months and several lodges have been successfully launched. It is a farmers' secret society and is suspected of having political tendencies, though members are admitted freely from all parties, and the organizers declare the order has no such object but rather that its purpose is to facilitate various plans of co-operation among farmers. The lodges thus far formed and their principal officers are: Glidden Grange, L. Mereness, master; J. A. Culbertson, secretary; Carrollton Grange, Oliver Horton, master; W. A. Young, secretary; Liberty Grange, F. J. Beers, master; M. Kimball, secretary; North Coon Grange, Daniel Cooper, master; F. A. Cochran, secretary.

A tax having been levied for the purpose, the board of supervisors will order the erection of several bridges in the county during the coming summer. There are many places where bridges are needed. It has occurred in several instances that the county has furnished the lumber and the officers of the township have furnished the labor.

April 20—The report of the Iowa Railroad Land company for the year ending March 31, 1873, shows the number of acres of Carroll county land sold in the year then at an end to have been 32,577. The nearest approach to this figure of any of the counties in this vicinity is reached by Crawford county. However, the sales are over 8,000 acres less there than in this county. What is more remarkable in this land showing is the fact that the sales in Carroll county were all made by one firm, while in Crawford the company has agents at Vail, Denison and West Side, besides a salesman on salary. The rapid settlement of the county is a matter of congratulation upon all of its present inhabitants. From present appearances the county will have a population of 5,000 by the first of next year. Most all of the recent arrivals are Germans, most of whom have lived in this country for years and are acquainted with our language and customs. Their principal settlements are in Kniest and Wheatland townships, with quite a number in Sheridan, Carroll and Roselle.

June 5—Married, on Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father in Carroll, Iowa, by Rev. J. M. Phillips, Mr. W. L. Culbertson, auditor of Carroll county, to Miss Ruth Johnson. The bride and groom left for an extended trip to St. Paul, Chicago, Davenport and other places.

June 7—In response to a call issued by O. H. Manning for a meeting of citizens at Carroll to organize a county agricultural society a well attended meeting at the court house on the 7th inst. arrived at a plan of permanent organization. The board of directors as chosen is as follows: W. S. Winnett, J. M. Boyce, W. F. Steigerwalt, J. A. Coppock, A. Gee, J. W. English, L. G. Bangs, Alex McArthur, P. H. Hankins, D. Wayne, W. H. Rue, T. L. Bowman, W. E. Potter, H. C. Stevens, E. M. Betzer,

and O. H. Manning. The following officers were then chosen by the board of directors: President, L. G. Bangs; vice-president, D. Wayne; secretary, T. L. Bowman; treasurer, O. H. Manning. Later T. L. Bowman, secretary, purchased for the society forty acres for fair grounds of the Iowa Railroad Land company and on which he made the first payment. The land is just one mile east of the depot on the south side of the track. The location is a very choice one. Over two thousand shares have been subscribed on the stock of the society and the first payment made.

June 20—A church board was elected by the members of the Presbyterian church on June 20, consisting of the following persons: M. A. Hoyt, J. E. Griffith, Wm. Hunter, and E. R. Hastings.

July 5—The southwest portion of the county was visited by the most severe hail storm since the settlement of that district. In Eden township crops were cut to pieces and practically ruined. Windows suffered severely. Mr. Bennett had twenty-four panes of glass broken out of the windows of his house. He picked up a hailstone that measured eleven and a half inches at its largest part and eight and a half at the smallest part.

August 27—Information from farmers from every portion of the county is favorable in the matter of the crop situation. The yield of wheat is stated from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre and running as high as thirty bushels. No individual who has ten acres of wheat who is willing to bet that his yield will be less than four hundred bushels.

September 3—The Chicago & North Western Railroad company has issued a new rate schedule. A substantial reduction has been made on all classes of freight. On the old schedule the wheat rate to Chicago was $23\frac{1}{4}c$, and under the new schedule the rate is reduced to $19c$. A liberal reduction is also made on agricultural implements, lumber and general merchandise. The concession is made in deference to the Granger sentiment which is spreading among the farmers in all sections of the state.

September 10—Grady's great three-tent show, balloon ascension and great arenic display was Carroll's first circus. The Cardeff giant was a great fraud, but the circus performance was fully as good as the rule and many of the gymnastic performers first class. The balloon did not ascend very far and was not in the air over three minutes. Crowds of people were in from the country. They were thrown into a condition of excitement by a shooting affray in which Ira Ames, acting as town marshal, involved himself with one of the circus people. The impression was current that the marshal had acted imprudently in shooting the showman, especially as Ames disappeared after it occurred. Ames has returned to Carroll and says that on the authority of a dispatch from Fort Dodge he had arrested and committed to jail one of the followers of the circus. After this he went to the Carroll house barn where two showmen set in to abuse him and one of them struck him with a pair of brass knuckles. He drew his revolver and the other struck at him with a sling shot, which hit the revolver, causing it to go off, and thus the first shot was fired.

He followed the showman to another stable where he attempted to put the man under arrest, when one of the men struck him on the hand, and Ames then drew his revolver and fired, the shot striking the man in the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a slight wound. The circus people got into a disturbance at Denison where two of the men were shot and one mortally wounded.

September 12—The board of supervisors at their June session formed a new township to be known as Pleasant Valley and provided that township officers should be elected at the regular election in October. The new township is a portion of Newton township. The board also made a division of Kniest township at the September session, separating the west half from Kniest township and giving it the name of Wheatland township. It is also provided that township officers are to be elected at the next general election.

September 14—The enumeration of the independent school district of Carroll of persons between the age of five and twenty-one resulted in a total of one hundred and sixty-five, of which sixty are males and one hundred and five females. The enumeration taken in the spring showed but one hundred and five. The number between the ages of seven and fourteen is seventy-six.

September 17—The Republican Representative convention of the forty-second district met at Glidden September 17 and nominated on the twenty-third ballot James N. Miller of Sac county to be representative in the legislature. The district is composed of Carroll, Sac, Calhoun and Greene county. Mr. Miller was not a candidate, and his name was sprung after it was apparent that the convention would not nominate any of the numerous candidates who figured in the early balloting.

October 1—The failure of J. Cook & Co. of Philadelphia, which precipitated the panic about two weeks ago, the injury of which has been felt from ocean to ocean, as effecting the Carroll banking situation through the failure of the Franklin Bank of Chicago, O. H. Manning who has that bank for his correspondent visited Chicago and looked into its condition and is satisfied that the bank is safe and will be able to meet its liabilities. Griffith & Deal have for their New York correspondent Henry Cless & Co., but their balance in the East is not very large and that bank will not be affected. The banks of the town are in a hearty condition and feel no embarrassment from the situation, which is so difficult in the East.

October 11—Last spring young Kendall, living in Kendrick township, Greene county, was murdered while on a round visiting his traps along the Coon. Suspicion was directed against one Locy Chambers, who was arrested and a confession forced from him by a mob which had assembled to lynch him, in which he charged his brother Alva Chambers with the crime, admitting himself to have been an accessory. The grand jury of Greene county indicted Locy for murder and a change of venue removed the trial to Denison. During the trial a sensation was created by the appearance of Alva Chambers, who said he had been in Montana and had heard nothing of the murder and arrest of his brother until he met a man

from Jefferson who told him about it. Alva says that at the time of the murder he was at work on a railroad south of Council Bluffs. The trial of Locy lasted a week and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

October 12—Craton C. Colclo undertook to clean a large pinion upon which a cog wheel was running in Col. Cooke's elevator, when his hand was caught and mangled in a terrible manner. Craton bore his suffering, which was terrible at the time, with much more fortitude than many another in his position would have displayed.

October 14—Glidden has arisen to the dignity of an incorporated town and an election of officers has been held with the following result: Mayor, J. O. Havens; recorder, W. H. Stiles. Councilmen, Samuel Campbell, George Ferguson, O. H. Hankins, Daniel Smith and N. D. Thurman. The council has already adopted several ordinances, among others, one imposing a fine of \$4.00 a month on saloons. Two saloons pay the license.

October 15—For more than a month smallpox has existed in the German settlement north of Carroll. The cases first reported were from eight to twelve miles distant, but now there is a case which is pronounced genuine smallpox within three and one-half miles, Henry Hockisen being the victim. The case had a fatal end. Several other deaths occurred in Kniest township.

Prairie fires are running in all parts of the county. The people in the north part of Sheridan township were compelled for two days and nights recently, in order to save their property, to fight the fires. Mr. Van Radden had 200 bushels of wheat burned recently and Mr. Cooper, a neighbor, 1500 bushels destroyed.

October 22—The decline in the live stock market in the last few days has been heavy. Great difficulty has been experienced in selling even at the lowest rates which have ruled and large numbers remain unsold in the pens at Chicago at the end of each day.

October 27—The republican county convention met on the 27th of October and nominated: Treasurer, Wm. L. Culbertson; auditor, Wm. Sturgeon; sheriff, H. C. Stevens; superintendent of schools, W. F. Steigerwalt; coroner, D. Wayne; surveyor, C. L. Bailey; supervisor, A. J. Coppedge.

October 27—The democratic convention nominated the following ticket: Treasurer, W. H. Price; auditor, A. E. Smith; sheriff, F. J. Beers; superintendent of schools, D. Hildebrand; surveyor, W. H. Bohnenkaup; coroner, D. F. Gifford; supervisor, H. Olerich.

November 3—Married, Sunday, October 25th, by Rev. M. Collins, Horace Squires to Miss Etta Livingston. Married, Clinton, Iowa, November 3, 1873, by Rev. Cowden, S. C. Martin, of Carroll county, and Miss L. C. Ryder.

November 6—The entire republican county ticket was elected.

November 26—The sale of land in this county does not appear to have been seriously affected by the panic. The Iowa Railroad Land company report that the sales this month are larger than ever before at this season

of the year and will equal the sales of some months of last spring and summer. The influx of newcomers is steady and promises to be heavy in the spring.

December 1—At the first tax sale in Carroll county this fall but a small portion of the property was disposed of. Since then two adjourned sales have been held and nearly all of the delinquent property sold, except that belonging to residents. This has been offered, but only a few pieces have been taken. Either the tax sale purchasers sympathize with the unfortunate residents who have been unable to redeem their property or do not wish to put them to the expense of redeeming, or some other influence has restrained them.

December 2—Some time since the Carroll town authorities began negotiations for the purchase of a fire engine and hook and ladder truck, but owing to the inability of the town to pay the sum of \$500.00 in cash on the delivery of the engine and truck the negotiations came to an end.

December 7—On this day the first Carroll Protestant church building was dedicated to the service of God by the Congregational society. The society was organized on the 26th day of November, 1872, with the following members: Charles L. Bailey, Mrs. Delia L. Bailey, Mrs. E. O. Price, Mrs. H. Look, Geo. W. Paine, and Mrs. F. B. Paine, six in all. Since then its membership has increased between twenty and thirty. Work on the foundation of the church was commenced June 23d, and the plastering was completed October 25th, since which date the building has been finished off and seated. The dimensions of the room are 26x40, with sixteen-foot ceiling, and will accommodate an audience of from two to three hundred. The carpenter work was under the supervision of C. L. Bailey and S. P. Hart, and the total cost of the building was \$1,977.12. The weather for the dedication was beautiful. The following persons assisted in the ceremony: Revs. DeForest, Pickett, Phillips, Hastings, Smith and White. The choir was under the training of Mrs. E. O. Price. After the music followed a prayer by Mr. Pickett. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Mr. DeForest, of Council Bluffs; the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. White, of Boonesboro. Rev. R. Hastings pronounced the benediction.

1874.

January 11—Rev. E. P. Vail and Rev. R. Hastings, of Carroll, with Mr. Coder, of Sheridan township, left Gee settlement this morning for Carroll with a double-seated, two-horse buggy. While descending a slight elevation near Storm creek, three miles from town, a part of the harness gave way and the horses became unmanageable. The pole dropped from the neck yoke and, striking the frozen ground, vaulted the buggy into the air and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Coder was stunned; Mr. Vail received several, but not dangerous, injuries; Mr. Hastings was found lying in the snow, which was blood stained, with a deep gash in the top of his head. He was lifeless and no aid could be given him there, and so he was placed in a wagon, which was following, and in this condition was brought to rela-

tives in Carroll. He died at two o'clock, living only two hours after receiving the blow.

February 18—The brewery recently erected at Mt. Carmel by Mr. A. L. Gnam is completed and an excellent quality of lager beer is being manufactured. A large quantity of this beer is being consumed in Carroll county.

March 4—At the Carroll city election D. Wayne was elected mayor; Wm. Lynch, recorder; I. W. Collomore, treasurer; A. D. White, marshal; Wm. J. Lundy, street commissioner; Charles H. Dunham, assessor. One hundred and thirty-one votes were cast for the head of the ticket. Members of the council: Wm. H. Price, W. L. Culbertson, Wm. Arts, H. C. Stevens, Wm. Gilley. At a city election at Glidden the following were elected: Mayor, F. J. Beers; recorder, C. I. Hinman; treasurer, John Waldron; trustees, W. H. Platner, John Moran, James Cornell, Isaac A. Price, Samuel Campbell.

March 28—Carroll county convention of Grangers met March 28th and proceeded to elect officers as follows: C. Pockock, master; R. L. Wolfe, overseer; J. L. Mereness, secretary; E. H. Cole, treasurer; R. Stevens, steward; C. B. Dockstader, gatekeeper. A committee was appointed to complete arrangements for Grange elevators, to be located at Carroll and Glidden. The prospect is that by the coming fall at least one elevator, if not two, under the control of the order, will be in operation.

April 23—Former County Treasurer Price has been found short in his accounts between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The shortage in the various funds is \$11,813. Since the deficit was first found he has paid over to his successor the sum of \$5,038. The total amount yet due from him is \$5,774, secured by a bond of \$75,000, signed by F. J. Beers and about twenty-five others. Mr. Price was not a speculator, nor had he met with any financial misfortune which would account for such a deficiency. His accounts of his living expenses show that the money could not have been used in that way. He is unable to account for the shortage and no one can explain it, save on the theory of lost or misplaced vouchers.

May 6—Dr. S. C. Dunkle located at Glidden at the beginning of the year and is already enjoying a good practice. The Glidden ladies have presented a petition to the town council, signed by every woman of the town, asking that body to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of beer and wine.

May 13—The prospectus of *Der Carroll Democrat* has been issued and the first number will appear in two weeks. T. L. Bowman, of Carroll, and John Burkhardt, formerly of Omaha, are the publishers.

May 27—Arcadia, the youngest town in Carroll county, stands where four years ago was unbroken prairie from Carroll as far west as Denison. The first settlers of the new town were Messrs. Voris, Lamson and Carpenter. Mr. Voris had laid out his town, but the railroad company was not pleased with this and platted another one adjoining it and named it Tip Top. For a time there was something of a rivalry between the owners of the two sites, but all the difficulties were adjusted and the railroad purchased Mr. Voris' share of the land, paying him \$175 per acre for land



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT CARROLL

that he had some time before purchased for \$10. During the early part of 1870 and spring of 1871 the population of the town increased slowly and at the first fall election in 1871 eighteen votes were cast. A year later this had increased to twenty-one and last year the vote polled was fifty-three. Last year from fifteen to twenty buildings were erected. The pioneer merchant of the place was Henry Carpenter. Others were John Bowdish, J. D. Peters, L. S. Stale, J. D. McDougall, James Carroll and J. Smutney.

July 8—The Carroll County *Democrat*, with the names of H. L. McMan and F. F. Kelly as publishers, has appeared, and has a neat and creditable appearance. Clouds of grasshoppers have been seen passing over the county and the gravest apprehensions are entertained regarding the coming harvest, upon which depends the financial success or failure of a majority of the farms. After alighting, the hoppers have delayed but a short time before mounting into the air and passing on. They have inflicted but little damage. William Trowbridge is running a hack from Carroll, making two trips to Mt. Carmel on Sundays for the purpose of carrying those who attend Catholic services at that point. The fare is \$1.00 for the round trip. Carroll lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., has installed the following officers: J. N. King, N. G.; J. W. Hatton, V. G.; W. L. Culbertson, secretary; H. E. Cole, treasurer, and W. F. Steigerwalt, secretary. The lodge was organized three months since and has grown to have a membership of thirty-six.

July 22—The tax suits between Carroll county and the Iowa Railroad Land company have been decided by the supreme court. Wm. Cook, tax-paying agent for the land company, has turned over to Treasurer Culbertson the amount held to be due under the decision, the exact sum being \$41,214.47. Of this Judge Grant received for his services \$10,303. This is the largest fee ever paid in a case arising in this county. It does not come out of the county treasury, however, but out of the treasury of the corporation which has so long fought the county. The amount owing the county is disputed, but the state fund, county and township fund and the general fund have been replenished to the amount of \$7,731.

August 5—County Attorney J. C. Kelly has just received information from the clerk of the supreme court informing him of a decision just handed down in seven of the cases of the county against the Iowa Railroad Land company, which will give additional inflation to the county treasury of about \$27,000.

August 19—The attendance at the Normal Institute is not as large as it has been at times in the past. Regular recitations are conducted by Prof. Van Coolen and Superintendent Steigerwalt. Thirty-six teachers are in attendance.

August 27—The brick making experiment of Kruger Bros., at Carroll, turned out successfully. The brick are hard, of good quality and have the ring which is the best test of their quality. Kruger estimates that he can make from fifteen to twenty thousand brick per week, and expects to have his kiln ready for its first use very shortly.

October 14—For more than three years the Methodists have had the question of building a church at Carroll under consideration. The work of gathering subscriptions was carried on under many discouragements, but a sufficient amount was finally pledged. Accordingly in the latter part of the summer of 1873 work was commenced. The building was enclosed before winter, and resumed the next spring, and prosecuted as rapidly as possible without involving it too deeply in debt. The carpenter work was done under the direction of J. W. King. The building is situated on the lot north of the courthouse square. The building as completed is thirty by forty feet with sixteen feet ceiling. The house is finely seated and the pulpit very neat and tasteful. On Sunday the 11th inst., was the day of the dedication, with the following ministers present and assisting in the ceremonies: Rev. J. M. Phillips, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. N. D. Porter, of the Congregational church; and Rev. D. M. Collins, E. W. Brady, Joseph Manning, and W. C. Smith, of the Methodist church. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. D. Collins, who took for his text the tenth verse of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, "And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek; and his rest shall be glorious." At this time a debt of \$700 rested over the building, and although the outlook was not good to raise this amount in a short effort, it was announced at the close of the meeting that \$820 had been pledged, so that the church is now out of debt.

October 28—Kruger Bros. have turned out their first kiln of brick and shipped a carload to Arcadia. They retail brick in any quantity desired at \$10.00 per thousand.

November 22—Sabbath, November 22, the Presbyterian church of Glidden was set apart by appropriate services to the service of God. Rev. B. C. Smith read the scripture lesson and Rev. J. S. Dunning preached from Psalms, eighty-fourth chapter and the first verse. Rev. Geo. R. Carroll of Cedar Rapids, who organized the church, gave a historical sketch. Rev. J. M. Phills offered the dedicatory prayer. Rev. Thomas A. Shover pronounced the benediction. The building is a new frame structure, 28 x 46 with 14-foot ceiling, and will seat two hundred and fifty persons. The house cost \$1,695.00, all of which is paid.

November 25—Dan Cooper of Jasper township, sold eighty head of hogs to Cook & Jones for \$6.25 per hundred, the sale aggregating him something over \$1,600.

December 2—Cook & Jones disbursed \$13,000 for hogs and grain for the week ending November 20th. They increased this, however, to such an extent that during the following week they paid out over \$30,000 in their business at Carroll, Glidden, Scranton and Arcadia.

December 16—Volumes of smoke were seen pouring out of the upper part of the building occupied by D. B. Horton & Co., The building adjoined the large storehouse of L. Kniest. Ladders and buckets were procured and the hose attached to the railroad water tank, and also several Babcock

extinguishers arrived, and did good service. The fire was confined to the upper story of the Horton building and the damage resulting was small. The Wetherill & Hoyt hardware store was threatened at one time.

1875.

September 5—A portion of Carroll county was visited on the 5th inst., by a terrific hail storm, the worst ever known in this part of the country. About 2 o'clock in the forenoon a massive black cloud after a hot day appeared in the northwest and moved towards the southeast. The wind also commenced to blow violently. As soon as the edge of the cloud came over the town a few hailstones came, an indication of what was behind. In a few moments hail began to fall more rapidly and soon covered the ground several inches deep. The stones were from the size of a walnut to the size of a man's head. The storm continued about twenty minutes. The damage in Carroll was considerable, but not very serious. A great many lights of glass were broken on the north side of buildings, and skylights stood no chance at all. The front of the Carroll County bank was battered in, and the lights in Guthrie & Bowman's office were knocked out. At Hillsdale the damage was terrible. A strip of country two miles wide and four miles long was utterly devastated. The next day, twenty hours after the storm, the hail lay in heaps upon the ground. Immediately after it was over the country around Hillsdale presented the appearance of being entirely under water, so deep did the hail lay. A large quantity of wheat was still standing in the shock, and this was threshed out, and rendered entirely worthless. Fields of corn, sometimes of one hundred acres each, were actually beaten to the ground and destroyed. Over one hundred and fifty head of hogs were killed outright by the hail and many were crippled. Jos. James had ninety acres of fine corn and fifty acres of wheat entirely wiped out. Janoz Dangle had his entire crop ruined, twelve hogs killed and his house broken up and badly damaged. Jos. Buckheit, one hundred and forty hogs killed. J. Todd, Barney Lordeman, Bhussmann and many others lost their entire corn crops besides considerable of their wheat, and a number of their hogs. The crops of J. W. English were injured but not destroyed. All the fruit and forest trees in Hillsdale were either killed entirely or broken. The damage will reach far up into the thousands.

July 28—The assessors in the various townships made a census report last winter. Their figures were sent up to the auditor who condensed them into a report, the recapitulation of which is as follows:

Dwellings	1,262
Population	5,076
Females	2,671
Families	1,175
Males	3,087
Number over 16 years of age who cannot read...	12

Voters	1,197
Foreigners not naturalized	170
Acres of improved land	58,065
Acres of unimproved land	309,694
Rods of fences	45,772
Acres of Wheat	26,756
Acres of Corn	16,007
Acres of Rye	9
Acres of Oats	3,238
Acres of Barley	414
Acres of Flax	289
Acres of Sorghum	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Acres Tame Hay	112
Acres planted to timber	711
Trees in bearing	1,448
Fruit trees in bearing.....	18,702
Horses	2,808
Mules	192
Milch Cows	1,975
Oxen	117
All other cattle	3,604
Hogs	10,638
Dogs	1,034
Value of products of farm.....	\$451,365
Garden	1,266
Orchard	570
Herd	74,170
Forest	12,483
<hr/>	
Total value of products.....	\$552,008

CHAPTER VII.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT OF THE SEVENTIES—O. H. MANNING—E. R. HASTINGS—OTHERS ACTIVE IN THE TURNING DOWN OF THE "RING"—THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO CARROLL—GLIDDEN A CANDIDATE—BALLOT BOX STUFFING SUSPECTED—GERMANS DISAFFECTED TOWARD THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BECAUSE OF PROHIBITION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND ITS REJECTION BY THE SUPREME COURT—CARROLL COUNTY'S FIRST REPRESENTATIVE—OTHERS PROMINENT IN POLITICS—ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTY ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION—ABSENCE OF PAUPERS AND UNIMPORTANT CRIMINAL HISTORY—ATTEMPTS AT ENFORCEMENT—PRESENT "WET" AND "DRY" TERRITORY.

The political history of Carroll county is a brief and uneventful story. In the early days, when settlement was restricted to Carroll and the eastern part of the county, and when the war spirit was dominant, the county was republican, though it is to be doubted if there was much politics, in the party sense, as compliable democrats seem to have shared with controlling republican politicians in the rich crumbs which fell from the courthouse table.

Along in the late seventies the late Hon. O. H. Manning, then an enterprising young lawyer, came to Carroll from Jefferson, where he had been admitted to the bar, and set up an office and began at once to interest himself in local politics. Manning at this period of his life was a good deal of a crusader and having detected many irregularities in the conduct of public business which should not exist he set about to contrive plans for a general house cleaning.

To forward this object he bought the Carroll *Herald*, a newspaper, the first edition of which had been printed at Carrollton before the removal of the county seat. J. F. H. Sugg had been its editor previous to the advent of Manning, and having been himself connected with many of the earlier county affairs the *Herald* up to this time had been silent on the topics which its new editor was preparing to make vocal.

At the transfer Manning introduced into the editorship of his paper E. R. Hastings, who later became owner of the *Herald*, one of the most able newspaper men that western Iowa has ever developed, and the batteries of reform were ready for operation. Certain portions of this history have been taken from the files of the *Herald* during the time of Mr. Hastings' connection with it, which continued to the time of his death in 1886. The writer was associated with him during his later years and may here express his appreciation of his worth and worthiness. His accomplishments as a

newspaper man were great and varied and but for his untimely death at the age of 38 he would have made a distinguished mark in the newspaper world. He was a man of great force and of the highest type of integrity and honor. Well educated and widely read, he had also the happy genius for expression and made facile use of his knowledge in the most vigorous and clean cut English.

Perhaps Manning and Hastings were not the only pioneers in the work of restoring sound government in Carroll county. Indeed, it is questionable if they were first found in the field. With the growth of the new town of Carroll many promising young men were added to the population who had come west to grow up with the country. Among these was Henry E. Russell. W. L. Culbertson, who had spent four years in the war, was still a young man with leaning toward public life. Both of these gentlemen were prominent at this period. At Glidden there was also a number of fearless and forcible citizens acting under the leadership of L. G. Bangs, now of Carroll, then agent of the Northwestern railroad. Captain Winnett, of Newton township, and Curtis Durlam, of Jasper township, were also participants in the movement to reconstruct public business on a better basis. Those above mentioned and others about the year 1869 started a movement to reform the county government, but with little success at the outset.

The politicians were strongly entrenched and their influence ramified into every school district of the county. The voting population was small and the party in power by liberal favors and possibly other inducements more potent had many friends. When the county seat was changed from Carrollton to Carroll and the town and country began to show signs of growth and permanence the old politicians and their methods were too crude to last, though for at least a decade after the attack on them started they were able to sway such influence as to give them immunity in the eyes of the law.

Just what truth there may be in the tradition no one at present extant who could speak with authority will say, but many believe, among the old timers in the eastern part of the county, that the election by which the county seat was removed, was not a fair reflection of the preference of that day. Glidden was also a candidate and as a town had reached a stage of some importance. It was situated on the railroad, the remoteness from which made a removal from Carrollton desirable, while Carroll was unknown save as it was marked by a rough board station surrounded by a few crude buildings. In no direction from this site, save to the east, was there a settlement or an inhabitant in the county. Nearly all of the voters preferred Glidden to Carroll, whose only possible advantage was in the fact that it stood at the center of the county. At the time of the election Carroll did not cast over a half dozen votes. Human nature being as it is, it is hardly probable that a population wholly remote from this hamlet would vote away from itself as important an institution as a county seat, even for so just a reason as to provide for its location at a conveniently central point. The county authorities were, however, for Carroll, and the Northwestern

railroad favored the same point and by the returns of the canvassing board Carroll came in at the head of the poll.

The immediate removal of the county records and offices followed the election. The transfer was made during the night, when Glidden was sleeping. Otherwise, and with general notice that the capital was about to take wings, there might have been opposition suited to the rough nature of the times. The people of Glidden have always claimed that unfair methods were employed in the measures which surrounded the transfer, but, as before stated, this rests on assertion, and the assumption that voters would be likely to do a certain thing under certain circumstances, rather than on known facts. At the present time the feeling is universal that a proper location was made for the convenience of the people of the whole county, and the people of Glidden, while still repeating the tradition which grew up around the removal, have long since ceased to be resentful. If indeed the authorities and not the voters made Carroll the seat of the county their act is generally commended, and, what is not so commendable, it may have helped in neutralizing sentiment toward other acts on their part not governed by the same wisdom or justifiable under any circumstances.

To turn from this digression, the period of reform which has been mentioned in the foregoing, occupied the decade of the seventies. Both wings of the controversies were in the republican party, and while the reformers appeared a part of the time under an independent flag in local affairs and were elected against a "regular" ticket, yet the redemption was made by republicans and by them were the fiscal affairs of the county placed on a going basis and in a way to so continue. There appears elsewhere in this volume a chronological arrangement of the official roster of the county from its organization to the present. By consulting that with reference to the dates which have been mentioned it will be found to tell the story on which we have been dwelling and it also sets apart those who during the troubled times of transition are entitled to the honors as expressed in the language of office. But hundreds of others not in office deserve mention also, and their names appear in different places in other parts of this book.

During the seventies the immigration and settlement were heavy and a very large part of this, especially that which came to occupy the farming lands, was German. Many of these were from the overflowing German settlements in the region of Dubuque, but the greater number were direct from Germany, brought in by the efforts of the immigration enterprises of the Northwestern railroad and state of Iowa, which latter at that time was active in many distant parts, through commissioned agents, in peopling the unsettled regions of the northwest. Many of these, as they acquired citizenship, became identified with the democratic party in a measure because that party more nearly reflected their views on a local question.

At the time Carroll county was set aside as an independent representative district the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic had been much an issue and indeed such an amendment to the constitution had been carried by a vote of the people and set aside by the supreme court on account of certain defects in the record of its passage through the legislature.

This measure the republican party in the state was responsible for, and at this time, after the amendment had been cast aside by the supreme court, the party was still devising means to make the state prohibition by the more ordinary processes of legislative enactment. Being opposed to these measures the German element of Carroll county was very largely driven into the democratic party, and this weight was so heavy that in a few years, as immigration and naturalization increased, that party came into power, a position in which it still abides. Its majorities have varied from time to time, and it has occasionally lost a county official owing to some local condition, but its control has been consistent and so promises to remain as far as there are any facts to indicate.

Carroll county was set off to itself as a representative district by the 16th general assembly in 1882. It had previously been represented in the law making body of the state along with a group of adjoining counties, and in this association it had once been represented by a home man, Oraldo H. Manning, a republican, who was elected to the lower house in 1875 and served one term in the 16th session, of which he was chosen speaker. Mr. Manning so distinguished himself in this capacity that his party nominated and elected him lieutenant governor, in which office he served and presided over the senate from 1882 to 1886. Mr. Manning and Hon. B. I. Salinger, also a republican, and Hon. Warren Garst, who succeeded as lieutenant governor to the governor's chair when Governor Cummins was elected to the senate, are the only Carroll county men who have been honored with state office. Mr. Salinger served several terms as supreme court reporter, retiring in 1904. But at the time of becoming of itself a representative district the county was democratic by a considerable majority, and to Hon. Michael Miller, now a resident of Kansas, but then a prominent druggist of Carroll, belongs the distinction of first representing the county in the legislature. He served one term, the 20th general assembly, and was the forerunner of a distinguished line of democrats sent to Des Moines to make our laws. Only twice was this line broken, once, in 1886, when W. L. Culbertson, was elected, and again when Albert T. Bennett, in 1900, succeeded in overcoming the democratic majorities. Both were retired after one term. After the return of Mr. Miller from the legislature he bought the *Carroll Sentinel* from H. C. Ford, who had removed the paper from Glidden, and he was for several years its editor and a successful party leader. During his term as representative he was appointed to a place in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenues for Iowa and was not a candidate to succeed himself on that account.

Moralists of a certain class assert with a positiveness which they should save to apply to things of which they are sure, that the existence or absence of traffic in liquors is a barometer of communities by which is shown the state of the moral and civic health, the obedience or disobedience of law, and in general the community's good or bad behavior. It is almost puerile to repeat the argument, which runs to the effect that where liquor is sold and used the people are necessarily bad, and, on the other hand, where it is not sold, unless by stealth, and if used is used clandestinely, the people are



MASONIC TEMPLE, CARROLL

necessarily of a different and superior fiber. This is in many cases accompanied by other statements going to show how, as in the case of the criminal courts and pauper statistics, the curse of liquor is immediate and vital.

In all probability no one will uphold the intemperate abuse of this traffic either on the part of the seller or the user. In these excessive manifestations it is wholly bad and corrupting all are prepared to admit. But the citizens of Carroll county may very justly challenge the claims of prohibitionists along the lines of the argument which has been mentioned above. It is not necessary to draw invidious distinctions, but of the greater crimes Carroll county has been almost free, while some of its neighbors have been the scene of the most sensational criminal events. Crimes of social depravity are also almost absent in the criminal records of the grand juries. The fact that in its whole history there has been but one or two instances, and they harmless in result, in which there has been a threat of interfering with the normal course of justice, is a significant and almost singular fact. It will be found by any one with the curiosity to investigate the question that the tax for the maintenance of the poor has been lower in Carroll county than in many of the counties surrounding, and that the cost to the public of criminal prosecutions is likewise low in comparison.

The reader must not understand that it is here sought to assert that these wholesome conditions exist because of the fact that Carroll county is in respect to the liquor traffic different from a great majority of the counties of western Iowa. It is believed, however, that this conclusion is entirely justifiable; namely, that the legal control of a traffic which is still in existence after a long term of years in so-called dry territory, is a good public policy and one which has its moral as well as its pecuniary advantages by actual and cold blooded comparison of the facts on which sound reason must establish itself.

The Iowa prohibitory amendment, which the supreme court a year later set aside, was passed by a vote of the people on the 28th of July, 1882. While the majority in the state was overwhelmingly in its favor, Carroll was one of the few counties which negatived the proposition by a heavy majority. After the defeat of the amendment, the legislature, taking the vote of the people to be a command, enacted a prohibitory law as severe as could possibly have been drawn upon constitutional warrant, and the experiment was tried for several years to prohibit this peculiar and persistent traffic without success.

During this period there was no time in which the law was effective for even a day, but this was no more the case in Carroll than in the other counties of the state. There were times when the saloons were closed, but when Fourth street in Carroll was "under the lid" enterprising "outlaws" were on hand with devices of various kinds by means of which the public demand was supplied. Houses were built on skids in order that they could be quickly and easily transported from place to place. Stables and private houses were also more or less used for the purpose. There was effort enough made to enforce the law on the part of the sheriffs and their forces, but to obey the law there was little inclination. The towns, losing a cus-

tomary source of revenue, were forced to increase taxation and in spite of this were carried far toward bankruptcy. Carroll and Carroll county were not exceptions to the general demoralized condition brought about by the prohibition experiment, out of which, in the larger cities, great crimes arose and blackmail of the most flagrant sort became a common practice. In 1889 the great republican majority of Iowa was converted into a minority and Horace Boies, a democrat, was elected governor as a protest against the intolerable conditions to which the experiment had given rise. Nor was the republican party restored to power in the state until it had repudiated the policy and promised to give the people legislation on this question along less radical lines. The result of this was the present mulct law, which recognizes the right of the people of both the county, and the towns apart from the county, to exercise their option with reference to how the traffic shall be handled. From that day to this it has been carried on in Carroll county under the law, Glidden alone of the towns of the county for years refusing to grant license. Within the past year Coon Rapids has been added to the dry territory, along with Lanesboro, but the people by more than eighty-five per cent. are still anti-prohibition, and the other towns without exception are almost unanimously in accord with the views of the county in general.

Carroll county has persistently rejected the so-called reform, and the writer has dwelt upon the facts surrounding the movement, not to justify liquor selling and buying or the evils which oftentimes grow out therefrom, but to impress the conclusion that the policy of the county has been commendable on this subject and that the result has been to minimize the evils which arise from a traffic which, when not vigorously brought under regulation, is far from being suppressed, in which form it is at its worst as a menace to public and private morals and the general communal welfare.

CHAPTER VIII.

1875-1880.

SEVERE BLIZZARDS AND COLD PUT STOP TO RAILROAD TRAFFIC—GROSS BUSINESS OF THE NORTH WESTERN FOR 1874—ORGANIZATION OF FIRE COMPANY—ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE IN CARROLL—THE HAZING OF ANAMOSA—DEDICATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FLOURING MILL AT CARROLL—SURVEY OF THE MAPLE RIVER BRANCH—HILLSDALE SHOOTING AFFRAY ENDS IN DEATH—THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE AND THE EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENT IT—LITTLE REESE EVANS LOST AND DIES ON THE PRAIRIE—GLIDDEN EXPERIENCES FIRST BIG FIRE—A REMARKABLE DECEMBER—NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH WRECKED BY WINDS—BREDASWEPT BY A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—REV. PALMER TAKES AN OVERDOSE OF CHLOROFORM—FISH IN NORTH COON DIE FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT—DEATH OF LAMBERT KNIEST—NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED—GREENBACKERS PUT UP A TICKET—DISASTROUS OCTOBER TORNADO TRAVERSES WEST SIDE OF COUNTY—EVICTED OF SETTLERS FROM “HOMESTEAD” LANDS IN AUDUBON COUNTY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DEDICATION AT ARCADIA—ROBBERY OF C. L. CHRISTIAN—THE SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH—DEDICATION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CARROLL—ARCADIA VISITED BY A \$25,000 FIRE—NEW SCHOOL HOUSE AT CARROLL.

1875.

January 6—The council of Carroll has ordered a limited fire apparatus, but one as large as they could get without the levy of a special tax. The order is for one thirty-foot ladder, one twenty-foot ladder, one fifteen-foot ladder, one fifteen-foot roof ladder, two pickaxes, two grappling hooks with poles attached, and four wooden buckets. No truck can be purchased at present. The apparatus is as much as the resources of the city will permit at the present time. The entire cost will not exceed \$80.00.

January 9—The weather changed from very mild to eighteen degrees below zero. A heavy wind and snow prevailed all day, and at 6 o'clock the next morning the mercury had dropped to twenty-four below and the lowest point touched during the night was thirty below.

January 13—County Superintendent W. F. Steigerwalt reports that during the past year one hundred and twenty-two applicants have been examined for certificates to teach and that certificates have been issued as follows: first class, 13; second class, 42; third class, 48; fourth class, 6; nothing, 13.

January 20—The Carroll county *Democrat*, which has been the organ of the Democratic party up to this time, has issued its last number and will appear no more.

Guthrie & Bowman have placed the lots in the new addition recently added to Carroll on the market, and will commence selling tomorrow morning. The addition consists of ten blocks of ten lots each, and is north of the old plat. It will be known as the Guthrie & Bowman addition.

February 6—This Tuesday evening the second blizzard within a few days commenced. Although the thermometer did not fall quite as low as during the first storm it was really more severe on account of the large quantity of snow. The snow filled the cuts and wherever it drifted it packed so solid that it would easily support a man's weight. Nothing but a force of shovelers could remove it. The trains were scattered along the roads at various points wherever the storm happened to catch them. The passenger train bound West Tuesday got fast in a drift near Ogden and the passengers were forced to remain two days before they could get away. Provisions were taken to them from Ogden. The engines died all along the lines. The railroad authorities put a big force of men to work, but it was not until Friday that trains commenced running with regularity.

February 7—The gross earnings of the North Western Railroad in Carroll county for the year 1874 are as follows: Carroll, \$83,510.36; Glidden, \$42,171.00; Arcadia, \$31,056.56; total, \$156,737.92. The grain shipments were as follows: Carroll, 413 cars; Glidden, 278 cars; Arcadia, 210 cars; total, 901 cars. Of stock: Glidden, 70 cars; Carroll, 54 cars; Arcadia, 8 cars; total, 132 cars.

February 10—J. W. Hatton has bought the stock of drugs formerly owned by William Lynch.

E. M. Betzer has begun business as a general merchant, succeeding L. Kniest.

For the second time this winter Carroll has been cut off from the outside world for several days by heavy snow. No mails were received from Wednesday morning until Saturday about noon. The snow bird, a giant snow plow, passed through Friday, bound for the West. There has hardly been a train on time for three weeks.

A fire company has been reorganized in Carroll and christened the Rescue Fire company. It now numbers twenty members. The following are the officers: Foreman, Chas. L. Casper; assistant, H. A. Happe; secretary, E. P. Griffith; treasurer, L. Bechler.

The residence of P. M. Guthrie was entirely destroyed by fire. The newly organized fire company put in an appearance with promptness, but could not save the house on account of the lack of water. It is evident that the apparatus recently purchased by the town is entirely inadequate. With the proper appliances the kitchen might have been torn away from the house and the latter saved. The loss is between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

February 24—A severe snow storm set in Tuesday morning with strong wind from the northeast. The mail train got through but since then all outside communication has been again cut off. It will be several days

before trains can hope to get through. This is the third storm which has interfered seriously with railroad operations, to say nothing of the numerous detentions by blockades.

The Grangers in Jasper and Sheridan townships have forwarded a car-load of corn to the relief of the grasshopper sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska. Glidden and Richland townships are preparing to send another. The people of those states are starving, and so far the contributions have fallen far short of relieving their actual needs.

March 1—The city election resulted in the election of E. H. Brooks, mayor; A. E. Smith, recorder; John Collamors, treasurer; John W. King, assessor; W. J. Lundy, marshal; L. Bechler, street commissioner; John McAllister, J. H. Lowery, Geo. P. Wetherill, I. N. Griffith, William Arts, councilmen. The vote between Hatton and Arts was a tie, and was decided by lot in favor of Mr. Arts. Number of votes cast, 166.

March 17—J. W. King, assessor, reports the following as the population of Carroll: White males, 450; white females, 420; colored females, 2; total, 872. The census of 1873 shows a population of 563, making an increase in two years of 309.

March 24—F. J. Beers has purchased the Northwestern Hotel. The first thing to be done under his management will be the erection of a large two-story addition running back towards Fifth street. He will then renovate the old part and fit it up better than it has ever been before.

The first number of the Glidden *Express* has been issued by Mr. Tabor. He comes to that town from Lake City.

April 26—The Odd Fellows of Carroll county celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of their order at Glidden. Col. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, was the orator of the day. The following lodges participated: Newton Lodge—By Delegates J. W. Taylor, Charles Cole, Oliver Horton. Carroll Lodge—J. W. Hatton, O. R. Gray, W. A. Moore. Philo Lodge, Glidden—W. H. Plattner, A. J. Monell and C. B. Dockstader. Col. J. B. Cooke was marshal of the day. Seventy members of the order were present. The exercises were held in the Presbyterian church.

May 22—A transaction in real estate is concluded by which the Carroll House property is sold to Wm. Gilley for the sum of \$4,250. It is the intention of Mr. Gilley to rent the hotel for the present.

June 30—J. H. Colclo has laid the foundation of a fine two-story building on the corner of Sixth and Adams streets. When completed it will be used as a hotel.

Last night Bill Preston, after imbibing his customary amount of booze and becoming comfortably drunk, as usual went to the Iowa house and got into a difficulty with the proprietor, during which the porter drew a revolver and shot him, the bullet taking effect in the right arm near the shoulder. The wound was not serious.

August 21—A posse of night riders called George Anamosa, of Union township, out of his house, put a rope around his neck, and dragged him out on the prairie, where they left him, and where he remained till daylight. The reason assigned was inhuman treatment towards his wife. Anamosa,

the victim of the visitation, is an old man and of so bad a character that no community would consider him a desirable acquisition. He formerly lived in Carroll and was under arrest many times for various offences. He is quarrelsome and when angry liable to be ugly. Once he beat a horse nearly to death. Saturday, the 21st, Anamosa reappeared in Carroll and told a sorrowful story. He said the night before several men came to his house and called him out to show them the road to Coon Rapids, when a rope was thrown around his neck and he was dragged out on the prairie. He says he called some of them by name, and he was threatened with death if he revealed their identity. Anamosa swore out warrants against Graves, Kennedy, Smith and Morris, but his identification was doubtful, the evidence against the accused consisting entirely of the story told by Anamosa himself. They all claim an alibi. There is no doubt that Anamosa was roughly dealt with. His neck plainly bore the marks of a rope, and it is probable those who committed the attack were not very particular whether they killed him or not. The cause of the mobbing were the pitiful stories of Mrs. Anamosa concerning her husband's abuse.

September 3—The Republican senatorial convention for the Forty-ninth district met at Carroll, Friday, September 3d. Col. S. D. Nichols, of Guthrie county; J. A. Henderson, of Greene county, and H. C. Laub, of Crawford county, were placed in nomination. Ten ballots were taken without result, when the convention adjourned until the following day. On the evening of that day the convention cast its ninety-eighth ballot, when Crawford county withdrew Mr. Laub and cast her four votes for Col. S. D. Nichols, giving him a majority. The district consists of Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Audubon, and Shelby counties.

October 10—The canvass of the vote of Carroll county at the late election shows a republican majority of thirty-six in the state ticket. O. H. Manning was elected representative. The result in the county was as follows: P. M. Guthrie, treasurer; E. M. Betzer, auditor; F. M. Bechler, sheriff; C. I. Hinman, superintendent of schools; D. Wayne, coroner; D. Cooper and P. Berger, supervisors. The vote on surveyor between L. McCurdy (Dem.) and L. C. Bailey (Rep.) was a tie. In Kniest township E. M. Betzer (Rep.) received seventy-one votes, against forty-four votes for E. S. Holliday.

Note.—This is the first and last time in the history of the county that Kniest township returned a majority for a republican candidate.

November 17—The first Presbyterian church was dedicated the 14th inst. The church was organized in the year 1868 and incorporated July 4, 1873. At the time J. E. Griffith, M. A. Hoyt, Wm. Gilley, J. L. Green and E. R. Hastings were chosen a board of trustees. The same has continued, with the exception of Wm. Gilley, who resigned, and he is succeeded by E. H. Brooks. The church now has a membership of thirty. The lot was purchased April 1st, and on the 28th of the same month a contract for the building was let. The building is the largest of its class in town. It is 30x52 in size, with a recess back of the pulpit of five feet for the choir. The building cost as completed \$2,695. It is brick with stone

foundation. The dedication services were conducted by Rev. Throop of Marshalltown, who preached the sermon. Assisting him were Revs. Mr. Parker, J. M. Phillips, J. C. Eckels and J. C. Dunning. After the sermon a debt of \$600 was subscribed before the final services of dedication were conferred. The Marshalltown church made the new organization a gift of two chandeliers and a number of side lamps of the value of \$100.

1876.

January 1—There are now three Masonic lodges in the county—Signet lodge, No. 264, Carroll; Wm. Lynch, W. M.; Haggai lodge, Glidden, P. H. Hankins, W. M.; Cope Stone chapter, No. 78, Glidden, P. H. Hankins, H. P. There are three Odd Fellow societies—Carroll lodge, No. 279, Carroll, W. A. Moore, N. G.; Filo lodge, No. 291, Glidden, Geo. Ferguson, N. G.; Ellsworth Canton, No. 72, Carroll, S. P. Moore, C. P. There are two Good Templar lodges in the county—Carroll lodge, No. 618, and Arcadia lodge, No. 3.

February 16—As a result of a \$1,000 bonus subscribed by citizens of Carroll a year ago, a new steam mill is now ready for operation. The subscription was first made in favor of Des Moines parties, but when they failed to appear it was turned over to Breed & Baumhover, who agreed to put up a brick mill and have it running by February of this year. The building is of brick, the main part two stories with basement. It is sixty feet long by forty feet wide. On the south is a one-story addition, containing the boiler and engine. Henry Baumhover, one of the proprietors, is in immediate charge of the business of the mill, and J. C. Hartman, formerly of Dyersville, is head miller and general manager. I. B. Ebberly is engineer. The mill was erected at an expense of \$26,000. It is now running on merchant work, with selected wheat raised on Mr. Baumhover's land year before last, and is turning out an excellent grade of flour. The wheat last year was not fit for milling.

March 6—After a most exciting city election at which 221 votes were cast, E. H. Brooks was elected mayor by a majority of one over Wm. Gilley. Two ballots were rejected. The candidates were tied at 109 and the last ballot counted decided the contest. Mr. Brooks was elected by the Granger-labor vote. The other offices were filled as follows: A. E. Smith, recorder; J. W. King, assessor; John Silbaugh, street commissioner; B. W. Crabbs, marshal. R. J. Hamilton, J. R. Lowry, W. L. Culbertson, W. A. Moore, Joseph Wieland, and W. J. Scott were elected to the council. Total vote cast was an increase of fifty-four over one year ago.

April 2—Five inches of snow fell on Sunday, April 2d.

April 26—The Presbyterian church has extended a call to Rev. Ellfield of Freeport, Ill. Rev. J. Manning is pastor of the Methodist church and Rev. Palmer of the Congregational.

May 27—Francis Murphy, the great temperance advocate, was in Carroll for three days this week. His labors met with abundant regard. A temperance reform club, with Mayor E. H. Brooks as president, was

organized and will hold meetings in the future, with a membership of forty. Fifteen or twenty persons signed the pledge as the result of the Murphy meetings.

June 4—A fast train from New York to San Francisco passed through this morning at eight o'clock, ten minutes ahead of time. It left New York yesterday morning and its trip was by many hours the fastest ever made. The passengers numbered about twenty, among whom was Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, who is to commence an engagement in Shakespeare's "Henry the VIII" Monday evening at San Francisco. The transcontinental trip was made in twenty-six minutes less than eighty-four hours.

June 7—At the republican judicial convention at Council Bluffs on the 7th inst. the delegations from Carroll, Crawford and Greene counties walked out after the nomination of Judge Loofborough, of Cass, for circuit judge, and A. R. Anderson, of Fremont county, for district attorney. Judge J. R. Reed was renominated for the district court. The majority of the convention adopted a rule by which only delegates present in person were allowed to vote. Only part of the delegation from the three counties previously mentioned was present and in this way Loofborough and Anderson were forced through. The seceding delegations recommended a bolt.

July 18—Wheat is generally light, especially on new ground where the dry weather injured it. Corn is backward, but promises a fair crop. Barley will be the best crop of the year. From present appearances the crop may be called fair.

July 19—Mr. John Nockels, of Ft. Atkinson, Iowa, has rented the building occupied by the Hatton drug store and will shortly place in it a stock of men's goods.

Note.—Mr. Nockels has remained continuously in business up to the present time, being associated in later years with his sons, Frank L. and John Nockels, Jr. He is the only merchant of this early period who has continued uninterruptedly in the business which he established.

July 24—This morning a party of ten men under the supervision of J. E. Ainsworth, a practical engineer, left Carroll to commence the survey for a branch railroad joining the main line of the Northwestern five miles west of Carroll. They will run two lines from that point to Ida Grove. One of these will run on the section line between Kniest and Wheatland townships to Wall Lake and thence to Ida Grove. The other will cross Wheatland township to the northwest corner and thence on to Ida Grove. The Iowa Railroad Land company is back of the project.

August 30—Friday the 29th, about noon, grasshoppers made their appearance in the county, but did not remain long before taking flight for the north. A week later they came down thicker than ever, but many of them were blown away in the winds. Corn has suffered to some extent, but not seriously. Small tracts have been damaged most. On large pieces they have principally confined their ravages to the outside rows, leaving the rest uninjured to any great extent. The damage to the crop will probably amount to about ten per cent.



BURKE'S HOTEL, CARROLL.



GERMAN BANK, CARROLL.

September 27—That Maple Valley railroad will be built is a settled fact. The capital stock of the corporation is \$1,000,000. John I. Blair is at the head of the board of directors. The general office of the company will be at Cedar Rapids and the engineer's office at Carroll. The surveyors have reached Wm. Arts' farm in Wheatland township and the grading has been contracted for that distance. In the matter of the contracts, the company has decided to give the grading to local contractors and farmers along the route.

October 25—The republican county convention nominated the following ticket: Recorder, John Messersmith; supervisor (long term), W. L. Culbertson; (short term), Thos. N. Young. Candidates of the democratic convention: Clerk, Wm. Lynch, Jr.; recorder, W. T. Krause; supervisor (long term), P. Floyd; (short term), Joseph Bucheit.

November 8—The republican county ticket was elected and Wm. Lynch, Jr. (dem., no opposition), for clerk of court; E. A. Aylesworth in opposition to C. F. Loofborough, for judge, carried the county by three hundred; and R. G. Phelps, for district attorney, in opposition to A. R. Anderson, carried the county by 692 votes. On the presidential ticket the county returns a republican majority of 28 votes, in a total vote of 1,570, of which the electoral ticket of R. B. Hayes received 799; Samuel J. Tilden, 779.

November 11—The Methodist conference at Red Oak assigned J. C. Eckels to Carroll, O. Scott to Carrollton, and C. W. Posten to Glidden.

December 6—On the night of the 1st inst., a shooting affray occurred in Hillsdale, seven miles southwest of Carroll. The Germans were having a dance in the saloon run by John Hannasch when a man named Vic Schwaller got into trouble by insisting upon dancing without paying for the privilege. On being ordered out Schwaller drew a revolver and commenced shooting. The first shot did not take effect, but the second carried off a portion of the thumb of a bystander, whose name is Leubs. Frank Hoelker then grappled with Schwaller and undertook to take the revolver from him when Schwaller fired and the ball entered his body and passed through within an inch or two of the heart. Hoelker captured the revolver and ran into the house before it was known he was shot. The sheriff went to the scene and arrested Schwaller. The parties to the shooting are both young men, hardly more than boys. Holker is twenty-one and Schwaller eighteen.

[Note.—Hoelker survived several months but died at length from the effect of his wound. Schwaller was indicted for murder in the second degree but was acquitted by the jury on the grounds of self defense.]

December 20—The Bank of Carroll, with W. L. Culbertson as president, has organized to begin business the first of the year.

Cyrus Mark, successor in business to J. J. Wieland, has rented the Sutton building and will open a stock of general merchandise.

1877.

March 5—The city election resulted: Mayor, J. F. Tuttle; recorder, A. E. Smith; assessor, John W. King; council, Wm. Arts, W. J. Bohnenkamp, W. O. Sturgeon, R. J. Hamilton, John AcAllister and John Ringer.

March 28—Many citizens of Carroll county met at the courthouse to consider the grasshopper question. Wm. Gilley was elected president and S. C. Quint, secretary. The general purpose was to formulate a plan for systematic working all over the county in fighting the pest. Machines have been constructed for the destruction of the hoppers, but no one present could vouch for their efficiency. Resolutions were passed recommending the people of the county to form school district and township organizations for the purpose of exterminating the pest. Pleasant Valley township has already been thoroughly organized in accordance with this plan. They have resolved to prevent the burning of the prairies until such time when it will kill the most grasshoppers. Washington Allen of Sac county, has invented a machine for catching the hoppers. It consists of a long box on low runners or a sled to be drawn by two horses. In front sloping down to the ground is an apron upon which the hoppers will alight when they are scared up from the ground and from that they are carried to the back part of the machine where they fall through sloping holes into a box. They are then stupefied by throwing cold water on them and are shoveled out and burned. Mr. Allen has applied for a patent on this machine.

April 1—On the first of April the postoffice at Carroll was changed from a fourth to a third class postoffice. E. R. Hastings has been commissioned by President Hayes to the postmastership, and the office has been placed on a salary basis.

April 4—E. F. Dennett, the pioneer hardware man in this county, has sold his stores at Carroll and Arcadia to R. E. Coburn, who will operate them in the future.

April 20—Dr. A. L. Wright has been chosen by the State Medical association, one of the three delegates to represent the Ninth Congressional district of Iowa, at the coming annual medical convention at Chicago.

June 13—The war for the extermination of the grasshoppers continues with energy. The stocks of both sheet iron and oil have now ran out and more has been ordered by telegraph. All who have used machines for catching the pests report great success. During the past week thousands of bushels of grasshoppers have been destroyed and farmers are sanguine that the fight will save their crops.

July 12—From the 2d to the 12th of this month seven deaths from diphtheria have occurred in the home of Wm. Wall. The number includes all of the children of the family.

July 25—For the past few days the hoppers have been flying over in immense numbers and occasionally lighting. Spots are to be found in which they have ruined the crops wholly or in part, but by far the greater area has suffered very little harm.

September 1—Vic Shirk has threshed one hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat from four and a quarter acres, and W. A. Kitzberger, a short distance east of Carroll, has threshed two and a half acres that had been stacked separately and the stack yielded one hundred and three bushels of as fine number one wheat as was ever made into flour. The wheat raised on the Kitzberger farm took the first premium at the Iowa state fair at Cedar Rapids.

September 19—The Carroll County Normal institute has adjourned after a session of two weeks. Eighty-seven teachers were in attendance. The institute was in charge of Superintendent Hinman.

September 20—The Maple Valley branch is now through to Ida Grove and trains run regularly between the latter point and Maple River junction. Good towns are springing up along the line and at each one a comfortable station house has been erected. At Breda, two large buildings intended for mercantile purposes are up. At Wall Lake there are ten buildings, including the Wayne warehouse, which is receiving and shipping grain. There is a great rivalry between Wall Lake and Odebolt, as to which will take the lead. The former is now ahead. At Ida Grove seven or eight buildings are up or in process of erection in the new town and it is probable that in due time all of the old town will be moved over.

September 26—The Independent Greenback convention met last Saturday and nominated the following ticket: Auditor, C. E. Morris; sheriff, W. A. Welker, superintendent, W. F. Steigerwalt; surveyor, J. I. Ferron; coroner, E. M. Betzer; supervisors, C. V. B. Smith, and Richard Wolfe. The conference of the Methodist church has appointed Rev. J. C. Eckles to the Carroll charge and C. W. Stewart to Carrollton. The Glidden congregation is to be supplied.

October 3—The dedication of the Mt. Carmel cemetery has been solemnized. Services were conducted by Rev. John F. Brazill of Des Moines, assisted by Rev. Father Schulte of Dubuque, and Rev. Fathers Pape and Fendrick of Carroll county. After the dedication a celebration was held in Kniest's grove. A prize was voted to Father Fendrick of Mt. Carmel, as the most popular priest.

November 8—At the recent election O. H. Manning was elected representative; H. E. Russell, auditor; P. M. Guthrie, treasurer; L. Bechler, sheriff; Peter Smith, coroner; H. W. Bean, county superintendent; L. McCurdy, surveyor; Oliver Horton and P. J. Koenig, supervisors.

November 21—Arrangements have been perfected for a temporary union between the Congregational and Presbyterian societies of Carroll looking to a permanent union in the future. The two congregations will continue under the pastorate charge of Rev. G. W. Palmer, and the services will be held in the Presbyterian church.

December 5—Ebenezer Evans, of Newton township, reports the mysterious disappearance of his child, a boy of nine years. The little fellow had been sent out by his father to watch some cattle feeding not far from the house. Not returning, he began to fear that he was lost and commenced searching for him. For several days the citizens of that locality

scoured the country surrounding and examined every foot, but found not the slightest trace of the missing child. Some think he was eaten by wolves and others that the body will yet be found.

December 11—The mystery concerning the disappearance of little Reese Evans has been cleared up by the finding of his body by John H. Conners, a neighbor. In driving along the road Conners saw a boy's cap, and a short search discovered the body lying in a furrow face down, with the face frozen in the ice. The day after the lad disappeared two inches of snow fell and the weather was cold, thus hiding the body, which was found not over forty rods from the father's house.

December 12—Glidden was awakened by a fire in the wagon shop of Henry Messersmith, north from the depot two blocks. The shop and wagon shop and residence of Messersmith burned first, with a loss of \$2,000. Eaton's furniture store was also burned, with a loss of \$2,000. Following this, the hardware store of Anselme & Co., was destroyed, with a loss of \$1,200. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

December 31—The record of the month of December deserves to be preserved as remarkable in many respects. The thermometer has ranged well up to sixty degrees during a greater part of nearly every day. Showers were both heavy and frequent, and the weather would have done very comfortably for the latter part of April. Buds started, flowers sprung up anew from the roots and a general spring-like appearance of things was the result. The frost was all out of the ground before the middle of the month and farmers succeeded in doing considerable plowing. The roads are simply impassable.

1878.

January 17—Geo. E. Russell, near Arcadia, has much ground for the opinion that farming pays. Six years ago he bought two hundred and forty acres of land for less than \$10 per acre, which to-day is worth \$25. Last year he farmed 200 acres with the assistance of one hired hand, and raised 1,500 bushels of No. 1 wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, 170 bushels of barley, besides oats, vegetables, etc. He has marketed twenty-one head of fat hogs, with seventy-five shoats to keep over and start out the year, with twenty-five head of hogs. His year's work figures up \$2,171 in produce sold from his farm. He figures that his expenses for the year has been \$420.

January 23—Joe M. Drees has disposed of his store at Mt. Carmel to Mr. Keffeler, who will take possession at once. Mr. Drees will remove to Carroll and engage in business.

February 17—The new German Presbyterian church in Wheatland township, six miles north of Arcadia, was dedicated to-day, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Elfeld, of Fremont, Illinois.

March 3—At the city election, William Gilley was elected mayor; A. E. Smith, recorder, and J. W. King, assessor. The following councilmen were chosen: R. Hamilton, J. E. Thompson, N. Beiter, John McAllister, D. A. Cudworth. Four of the five members of the council came from the south side. A very light vote was polled.

March 6—On the 6th inst. a prairie fire destroyed considerable property for Henry Thomas, of Newton township. The fire came from the west so suddenly it was impossible to do anything to stop it. His two horses were in the stable, which caught fire, and while one made its escape, the other was burned to death. A wagon and harness and other agricultural property and a quantity of hay and corn were also destroyed. Mr. Thomas was badly burned.

With eggs at eight cents per dozen and ham selling from ten to twelve cents per pound, the favorite American dish of ham and eggs should be popular just now.

March 7—Susan B. Anthony lectured at the Presbyterian church on "Woman Wants Bread, Not the Ballot." Miss Anthony scolded Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, and all of her remarks were caustic. She shows the ravages of time in appearance.

March 13—The financial condition of the community has improved during the last year, and on the whole business at Carroll is encouraging. There is every indication that immigration which has already commenced will steadily increase. Thousands of acres of prairie will be broken this summer, and the amount of land tilled will exceed that of any previous year.

March 27—Eight years ago John K. Deal owned a small quantity of maple seed which he planted in his lots in Carroll. This spring he thinned out the trees from this seed to clear up his ground and realized several cords of wood. The trees are from four to six inches in diameter, and from twenty to thirty feet high.

April 21—Sunday morning Carroll was aroused by a gale of wind which inflicted serious consequences. Chimneys were blown down, sidewalks torn up, and light buildings were overturned. The most serious damage was done to the Catholic church building, in process of construction. The frame was up and partially enclosed and the framework of the large tower was completed to a height of thirty or forty feet. The wind played havoc with the whole structure. The end and two sides were forced out and fell to the ground, and the tower fell directly backward into the building, crushing all the small timbers before it. It will be necessary to take it all to pieces and a large quantity of the lumber will of necessity be rejected, and the work will have to commence over again from the beginning. The loss is from \$600 to \$800, which will fall upon the congregation, as the fault was not that of the contractors.

On the evening of the same day many heard a roaring distinctly resembling the noise of a distant train, and shortly after 9 o'clock the report reached Carroll that a tornado had visited Wall Lake, destroying a number of houses, and killing and wounding a great many people. A special train was sent down from that town to Maple River Junction, and a loud call was made for surgeons. Dr. Dunkle of Glidden and Drs. Lane and Wright of Carroll answered the call and upon their arrival found that the reports were greatly exaggerated, the town having escaped with little if any injury. A small house near the town occupied by a German family had been en-

tirely destroyed. All of the family of man, wife, and three children were more or less injured, but none seriously except the oldest child, who had been struck in the head with a flying missile and the flesh laid open to the bone. When found his eyes, ears, and mouth were full of mud and his hair so clogged that it was necessary to cut it close to his head. His eyes were wide open and filled with mud. He had been carried by the wind several rods.

The storm in Carroll and Roselle townships was very severe. The house of L. N. French was badly wrecked, the roof carried away. The Rogers school in Carroll township was shaken up so that all the plastering came off. Wagons belonging to Booth Zarnsdorf were carried about forty rods and smashed to pieces.

April 24—Burke's Hotel has just been refitted from top to bottom. The rooms are all refurnished comfortably and neatly. The efforts put forth by Mr. and Mrs. Burke to secure the furtherance of their cause have been rewarded and the hotel has proven a success financially as it has in other respects.

May 4—Breda was beset by a destructive fire which originated in the building owned by Herm Knowbe and occupied by a saloon and agricultural warehouse. When it was discovered the upper part of the building was in flames. The fire extended to other buildings in the vicinity, all of which were constructed of dry pine. The post office was in an adjoining building, and was burned, but not before the mail had been taken out and saved. The next building was sixty-six feet distant, but with a heavy wind the fire was blown in that direction, and it was found impossible to save it. This was occupied by a saloon and the upstairs used as a residence by its owner, Neudel Eichelberger. Six or eight feet farther west was the new building erected by Ricke & Olerich but not complete. They had also bought an old building and moved it to the site. Both were burned. The loss was in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

May 15—Rev. T. S. Bailey has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Carroll Presbyterian church, and will enter upon his duties the 9th of next month. His congregation in Ohio was very unwilling to release him, otherwise he probably would have been here long ago.

May 27—Before the freeze of a week ago there never was a better prospect for all kinds of fruit. It now appears that everything has been killed. The loss can hardly be measured in dollars and cents.

June 5—Geo. W. Palmer, a former pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carroll, died from an overdose of morphine at Polk City. He had been ill and the drug had been prescribed by his physician. The dispatch to Carroll announcing his death followed his wife thirty miles into the country. Many friends of the deceased from Ames and Carroll were present at the funeral. He leaves a wife and daughter. The probability is that the amount of morphine taken by Mr. Palmer was no more than he was accustomed to take, and that his death was directly due to an affection of the stomach and his inability to take sufficient nourishment.

June 12—A new general store has just been opened in Carroll by H.

C. Stevens and Chas. Ludwig on the south side of Fifth street in the most central part of the business portion of the town.

June 17—*Des Moines Register* says: G. W. Wattles of Carroll county in graduating at the Iowa Agricultural college, appeared in the exercises with a paper entitled "Science." Speaking of the appearance of Mr. Wattles, the paper says that he possessed a magnificent voice, an excellent manner, and throughout the oration he had perfect command of himself.

June 17—The past two weeks have been extremely hot. Last Friday the mercury reached 105 in the shade at 3 o'clock. Every day since then the mercury has stood above 100, while in the sun it has run from 115 to 121. The nights have been so sultry that refreshing sleep has been impossible. From the North Coon comes reliable report that the fish have died by the hundreds from the heat. Last week the dead fish collected on the dam at Grant City in such quantities that the stench was unendurable, and men went out and shoveled them over to float down stream. An experienced fisherman says that the fish run around a great deal in hot times and when they get in shoal water they are liable to meet with sun stroke. Pickerel weighing eighteen to twenty pounds were found among the dead fish in the Grant City dam. From Wall Lake the report is that dead fish are being found on the bank and that the people living near commenced burying them last week. It is almost impossible to pass by on one side of the lake, the stench is so great.

August 4—Saturday afternoon Wm. Hunter, living four miles southwest, met with an accident which resulted in his death Sunday morning. He started home from Carroll with a hay rack on which was piled some loose lumber. About half a mile this side of Mr. Haviland's there is a steep hill and as he drove down this decline the lumber slid forward on his horses and he was thrown under their heels. His head was almost literally scalped, and he received a terrible kick in the right temple. He was sixty-two years of age.

August 14—W. A. McLagan has leased the elevator in the east end of the yards at Carroll, and will make that place his future home.

Geo. W. Bowen is a new Carroll attorney. He is a young man of ability and comes highly recommended. In addition to law business, Mr. Bowen will pay taxes for non-residents and loan money on improved real estate.

Lambert Kniest died at his residence in Carroll, Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. He had been in bad health for six months. One of his lungs was seriously affected. A few weeks before his death his condition seemed to be improving, and his symptoms were all more favorable, but a short time since he had a slight attack of hemorrhage which was not considered serious at the time. Shortly after midnight Tuesday morning, the hemorrhage reappeared and before it could be arrested he had lost a large amount of blood. Great danger was apprehended from a second hemorrhage, should it occur, and shortly after midnight Wednesday morning, this situation arose and death came almost instantly. The funeral was the largest ever held in Carroll. At the church the services were conducted by Rev. Father Weggman of Hillsdale, and Rev. Father Pape of Carroll.

The latter delivered the funeral address. Lambert Kniest was born in Holland, March 19, 1819, and was in his fifty-ninth year. When reaching this country he first settled at Buffalo, N. Y., then moved to St. Louis and later to Dubuque. In 1868 he established the colony of Germans at Mt. Carmel, in the township which bears his name. Mr. Kniest leaves a wife and eleven children, nine of the latter residing at home when his death occurred. He met with business reverses in the closing years of his life, but no one could impute any but the most honorable motives to him in any of his transactions.

September 4—March 25, the cornerstone of the new Catholic church was laid and last Sunday it was dedicated with the impressive ceremonies of the church. Every inch of the inside space was occupied and many went away not able to crowd through the door. The services were conducted by Revs. Father Pape and Fendrick, the former preaching in English. Father Fendrick addressed the congregation in German, dwelling briefly on the difficulties met and overcome, and congratulating the people on the successful termination of the work of building their new temple. The choir under the direction of Prof. F. A. Rohner rendered the music and the band played good selections. The church is located in the southeast corner of town on a high location overlooking the whole place. The total cost of the building is \$2,500.

September 18—Two hundred pupils are already enrolled in the public schools and fully seventy little ones are crowded into the primary room. The board has leased the Congregational building on Sixth street and will place new furniture in it, and another department will be opened next Monday with Miss Kniest in charge.

September 19—Tuesday night guests at Colclo's hotel saw from the window that the schoolhouse was on fire. C. C. Colclo and Messrs. Rohner and Adams ran to the scene at once and put it out without difficulty. They believe the fire was set from the outside at the southeast corner of the building. It had burned a space about five feet square in the corner. That kerosene was used it is certain.

September 28—The Greenbackers at their convention at the courthouse Thursday nominated the following ticket: Clerk, W. F. Steigerwalt; recorder, L. A. Jennings; surveyor, C. L. Bailey; supervisors, C. V. B. Smith and A. McArthur.

October 9—Mr. Brede has retired from the firm of Brede & Baumhover and is succeeded by H. E. Brooks in the Carroll mills. Mr. Baumhover will retain his interest, but will not attend personally to the management of the mill, which will hereafter be wholly in charge of Mr. Brooks.

October 17—The weather was unusually warm for October and a strong south wind blew all day. In the morning there were showers and rain threatened more or less. At night the sky grew angry and threatening black clouds formed in the southwest and scattered themselves over the sky and then massed in the north, leaving a clear sky for a few moments, when new clouds would sweep in sight. About six o'clock a well developed cyclone made its appearance in the southwest, and heavy black clouds from which



MAIN STREET, COON RAPIDS

hung the well known swaying column advanced towards the town of Carroll. At times the clouds would almost touch the earth, and again were some distance above it. Fortunately it went to pieces before reaching town and did little damage. The same tornado passed through sections of Washington and Arcadia townships, carrying death and wide spread destruction along its path. In Washington township it made its appearance in Sec. 17, traveling in a north easterly direction to Arcadia township, being broken up and dispersed when within less than a mile of Carroll. Mr. Crawford, near the Crawford county line, had his house blown to pieces while his family was within it. His wife and children were seriously injured and one child has since died. Mr. Hoffman is not expected to recover. The residence of Mr. Koepke, with all his out buildings, was blown to pieces. Wm. Brown had one of the best houses in the township, costing him \$1,000. It was entirely ruined and all of his household goods carried away and scattered over the prairie. The family escaped injury by hiding in the cellar. Mr. Dutton, in Arcadia township, saw the storm coming, and took refuge with his wife in the cellar. The house was torn to pieces. One floor of the house was carried so far that it could not be found, and the goods were scattered far and near. After the storm they found a large flag which had blown from some locality. One school house in Washington township was destroyed and another turned around. Mr. Mason had a barn badly wrecked. His house escaped but he lost between 40 and 50 acres of corn, and considerable machinery. Thos. Guegel had a new threshing machine totally ruined. There were hundreds of minor works of destruction in this section of the country.

October 30—The contracts have been drawn for the construction of a railroad from Wall Lake to Sac City. Grading will commence immediately and the road is expected to be ready for operation by November 1st of next year.

November 13—Louis Berger and Delbert King were husking corn on the farm of the father of the latter John W. King. Berger climbed into the wagon and took the reins and was followed by young King. The team made a sudden turn to one side and both were thrown violently to the ground, the wagon box falling upon them. Berger was not hurt but young King was instantly killed. He was 16 years old, the oldest boy of the family.

December 4—The city council of Carroll at their December meeting voted to increase the saloon licenses to \$300 per year. Carroll has six saloons and should this rate continue a revenue of \$1,800 will be derived from this source. It is intimated that one or two of the saloons will close rather than pay the increased license.

1879.

January 2—Rev. L. Huendling is spending a few days with his congregation in Wheatland township before going away to resume his studies.

January 8—The trustees of Eden township came before the Board of Supervisors and gave the particulars of one of the most terrible cases of

suffering and destitution ever reported. Mr. Hutton, near the Newton township line, is the father of the suffering family, which consists of husband, wife and several children, the oldest 12 years, and the youngest 4 months. They live in a shanty hardly befit to shelter cattle. In it is an old stove smoking so badly that one not accustomed to it could not remain in the house. The woman had only a single thin garment, and, of the children, four were almost entirely naked. The other three had a few rags only for clothing. A pile of straw in the corner and three old blankets comprised the bedding. The babe being placed close to the fire to keep it warm had been burned, and there was a large sore upon it resulting from this cause. The necessary steps were taken to provide for this family.

January 15—According to the auditor's report it is shown that the county debt has been reduced by \$10,000 during the past year, and that the whole amount remaining unpaid is not quite \$40,000.

January 15—The new bell of the Presbyterian church has been placed in the steeple at a cost of \$150. Since Rev. Bailey assumed the duties of the pastorate the church owed a debt of \$500. Since then every dollar of the debt has been paid, and a bell purchased.

January 22—The total receipts of the Northwestern railroad at Carroll for the year just closed are \$128,214.23. Cars of stock shipped, 171—an increase of 58 cars over the former year; number of cars of grain shipped as 803—an increase of 505 cars over the previous year.

January 24—Geo. R. Wendling delivered his lecture in answer to Ingersoll to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Carroll.

March 3—A full vote attended the Carroll city election, and two tickets were in the field. Wm. Gilley was elected mayor over H. W. Macomber by a vote of 170 for Gilley to 89 for Macomber. A. E. Smith was elected recorder, and J. W. King assessor. Councilmen were elected as follows: J. E. Thompson, John McAllister, N. Beiter, D. A. Cudworth, W. L. Culbertson, W. J. Bohnenkamp.

At the city election at Glidden W. R. Ruggles was elected mayor and Wm. Buchanan, street commissioner. Trustees, Browning, Ferguson, Dickey, Harrison and Smith.

March 26—The pedestrian mania hit Carroll and a ten hour tramp was pulled off in which the contestants were Will C. Peru, Charles Holmes, Worthy Talbott, and Ed. Wayne. The match commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon, continuing until eleven o'clock at night. During the three hours Holmes and Talbott kept pretty steadily to the track, being off but five minutes each. Wayne and Peru took longer rests, which put them over a mile in the rear. At the close of ten hours Holmes was eight laps ahead of Talbott, and was the winner of the match. Peru and Wayne dropped out at the end of the eighth hour. The distance traveled by Holmes was 43 miles and eight laps. Talbott 42 miles and 37 laps.

April 2—Der Democrat Publishing association is the name of the new organization taking charge of the paper of that name. The stock holders are P. M. Guthrie, P. Berger, William Lynch, L. Keckevoet, J. Retten-

maier, J. P. Hess, Frank Florencourt, Jos. Buchheit, and several others. C. Bruning was elected president, and P. M. Guthrie vice president.

April 20—Henry Scharnweber, living four miles east of Carroll, set out a fire intending to burn off a slough. His little daughter, age six years, followed him, and ventured too near the fire when her clothes caught and the child was almost instantly wrapped in flames. Her father tried to extinguish them but without success and her death occurred shortly after the accident.

April 16—A statement of the figures shows that even if the price of produce has run lower than in previous seasons the amount of grain marketed since the first acre of the new wheat crop went forward last August exceeds the shipment of the year 1877 nearly 100 per cent. The corn crop last year was good in quality, and the amount in cribs at the stations in this county April 1st is as follows:

Arcadia	50,000 Bushels
Maple River	5,539 Bushels
Breda	20,000 Bushels
Glidden	100,000 Bushels
Carroll	102,000 Bushels

The figures of Odebolt give an idea of the way the country along Maple River Railroad is improving. In the past eight months that place shipped 530 cars of grain, and 69 of stock. Over 50,000 bushels of corn are cribbed there.

March 2—A special train passed over the Northwestern on board of which was a party consisting of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, his sons W. K. and Cornelius, August Schell, W. F. Scott, John Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore, Albert Keep, president of the Northwestern, and Marvin Hewitt, general manager. The special left the Wells street depot at Chicago at 7:07 Thursday morning and arrived in Council Bluffs in 11 hours and 15 minutes, thus beating the best former record by fourteen minutes.

May 21—During the past week C. R. & P. Railway Company has been engaged in the business of forcibly ejecting settlers from its lands in Audubon county. These lands were a part of the original grant to the company. After the grant was made the line of road was changed and it was claimed by many that the land was forfeited and therefore open to entry. Accordingly numerous persons in Audubon and Shelby county entered upon tracts of the land and laid claim to it under the pre-emption laws. The courts have recently decided that the land is still the property of the company, but in spite of this these settlers have refused to purchase or remove, hoping by some means to hold on. In 1877 the company built a branch road to Audubon to develop the country and add value to its lands. Finding that the claim set up by the homesteaders was obstructing their sales suits were commenced to establish title, and in every instance the courts decided in favor of the company. Writs of ejectment were issued on these decisions, and the sheriff, with a posse of fifty men, was sent out to serve them. In some instances they met with resistance. In such cases force was

used and the claimants' families and household goods were removed, and the houses destroyed in order that the dispossession should be complete.

June 8—A cyclone swept over Charter Oak township in Crawford county, destroying the residence of John Edwards and severely injuring his wife. Mrs. Edwards saw the storm approaching and seizing her children attempted to run to a ravine near the house which proved to be directly in the path of the cyclone. The house was broken up by the wind, and a piece of timber struck her in the back, breaking three ribs close to the spine. The children were not injured. One chair alone was left to mark the place where the house and its contents had stood. H. C. Weed's little boy was herding cattle. His pony came home riderless in the evening. When search was made for the boy he was found on the prairie insensible, and it was several hours before he was restored to consciousness. The boy was in a critical condition, and could give no account of himself.

June 11—The M. E. district conference is in session at Carroll.

June 18—Frank Alumbaugh, the well known temperance reformer, is conducting a series of meetings at the Presbyterian church. Alumbaugh is the most effective temperance speaker who has visited Carroll since Murphy.

July 5—Governor John H. Gear and Fred H. Lehmann of Des Moines arrived in Carroll from Sac City about daylight. Many called at the hotel to pay their respects to the distinguished visitors.

August 6—Through the enterprise of D. Joyce Carroll now has a good public hall, the upper story of the new building near the depot being devoted to that purpose. A stage extending the width of the building has been put in, with dressing rooms, etc. The hall is seated to accommodate comfortably 275 people.

August 20—The Republican representative convention for the seventy-third district, composed of Carroll, Calhoun and Greene counties, met at Glidden. On the informal ballot for representative Calhoun cast four votes for S. T. Hutchinson, Carroll five for H. W. Macomber, and Greene seven for Harvey Potter. On the sixth ballot Mr. Hutchinson received eleven votes and was nominated.

August 31—The Presbyterian church of Arcadia was dedicated in a sermon by Rev. Dennohey of Boone. Rev. T. S. Bailey presented the financial statement, showing that the cost of the building was \$1,600 and of the two lots \$125; that there was a deficit of from \$200 to \$225 which needed to be raised to put the congregation out of debt. This amount was asked for and \$250 subscribed on the spot. Rev. J. H. Sammis will preach to the Arcadia and Glidden congregations. The house will seat 150 persons. Two hundred were present at the dedication.

September 20—The election to decide whether a bond issue of \$12,000 should be made for the building of two school houses failed to awaken any general excitement, there being 126 votes cast, of which 106 were in favor and 20 opposed to the bonds. The new school house may be regarded as certain. The main school building on the north side of the track will not cost to exceed \$11,000. On the south side a building to

cost not less than \$2,500 will be erected, to contain two or three rooms, and to be used for the smaller children who are now compelled to cross the track.

September 24—James Brooks, a widower of Warren township, having no family, has made his home with C. L. Christian. Tuesday of last week Christian drove to Carroll, eighteen miles, home, and on his return did not reach home that night. About 11 o'clock Brooks was aroused by a knocking at the door and supposing Christian had returned he at once opened it. As he did so a man at the side of the door shoved a dark lantern into his face and at the same instant a man on the other side jumped on him and bore him to the floor. Two other men then came in and joined in the assault. They threw Brooks upon the bed and proceeded to make a spread eagle of him by extending his hands and feet and tying them to the four corners of the bed. They then gagged him with a handkerchief. They robbed his clothing of \$54, and made a search of cupboards, trunks and everything else in the house. They found nothing that attracted their attention but a bottle of whiskey, which two of them drank. The robbers then went outside when one said, "Go and see if he is tied fast," and one came in and tried the rope. These were the only words spoken. Brooks lay on the bed until daylight, when he succeeded in releasing himself. The tracks of the robbers were found outside, and traced for about four rods in a northwesterly direction. The pocket book was found ten rods southwest, rifled of its contents, which indicated that they had doubled on their tracks. Four men resembling tramps were seen that afternoon inquiring where Christian lived, and it is inferred that these were the robbers. Brooks had recently shipped a car of wheat but had not received pay for it. If he had been paid he would have had about \$500 about the house, and it is believed the robbers knew of this.

October 22—The October election as canvassed by the board of supervisors shows the election of the following officials: J. S. Hutchinson, representative; L. Bechler, sheriff; Wm. Arts, treasurer; H. E. Russell, auditor; G. W. Wattles, superintendent; M. C. Sneed, coroner; supervisors, L. C. Bailey, J. J. Overmeier, C. A. Grant.

December 25—Father W. F. Pape says mass for the last time here and will go to Langsing, in Almakee county. Father Pape came to Carroll four years ago, and leaves his people with a good church and a very comfortable priest's residence. He leaves also a large congregation, and a church building, through his management, at Arcadia, while he has also preached to the congregations at Wall Lake, Odebolt, and Ida Grove. His successor is Rev. Urbany of Langsing. Rev. John B. Fendrick of Mt. Carmel took leave of his people last Sunday and is starting on a trip to Germany.

November 27—Theodore Tilton discussed the "Problem of Life" before a large audience. Mr. Tilton was not in good voice. Wednesday, in order to reach Ida Grove in time to lecture in the evening, he traveled across the country from Onawa to Mapleton. The thermometer was twenty below

and high winds swept over the prairie. Consequently he was far from his best. His lecture was scholarly, well delivered and very much appreciated.

1880.

January 7—The Methodist church in Jasper township will be dedicated Thursday, Jan. 22.

January 10—Two hundred and fifty-eight pupils are now crowded into the three rooms of the public school. The rooms are shabby, and neither large nor decently ventilated. Miss Kniest has seventy-seven in her room, Mrs. Lane sixty, and Messrs. Paul and Colclo have 121, an average of sixty-five per room.

January 24—The Dewey House at Maple River Junction, recently opened by A. Dewey was the scene of a dinner to a number of guests. The house is enjoying a prosperous business.

January 29—Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured in Carroll to a good audience. Mrs. Stanton remained in Carroll until Wednesday afternoon, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne. She made an earnest plea for the rights of woman to engage in any employment and to receive adequate wages.

March 3—The city election resulted: mayor, Wm. Gilley; assessor, John W. King; recorder, A. E. Smith; councilmen, L. T. Anderson, J. E. Thompson.

March 17—John W. Nye of Cedar Rapids has made arrangements to open a dry goods store in Carroll and occupy a room in Mrs. Beaty's building for the time.

N. F. Sturges has bought the drug store formerly owned by Thos. B. Reece, and will keep those quarters until a larger room can be secured.

March 20—At the election to decide whether the new school house should be on lots at the corner of Main and Sixth streets or on the hill north of town there was a lively contest, 251 votes being polled and a majority of twenty-three resulting in favor of the hill location. The Sixth street location was objected to as too close to the business portion of town.

April 16—During all of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a terrible dust storm prevailed. The wind was extremely hot and dry and it lasted three days and nights without once letting up. Old settlers in Iowa do not remember having experienced such a period of weather.

May 3—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church was observed Monday. The band furnished some excellent music at the opening and the choir rendered selections during the exercises. The following ministers were present: Rev. H. E. Avery, Sioux City; D. W. James, LeMars; W. S. Peterson, Dakota; G. F. LeClare, Dakota; Joshua Cook, Storm Lake; Geo. R. Carroll, Sac; D. A. Donahey, Boone; W. A. Chambers, Carroll; T. S. Bailey, Carroll. The following articles were deposited in the stone: A copy of the Westminster Confession of Faith; form book Presbyterian church; a bible, 25 cent edition; new testament, 5 cent edition; copy of the Carroll Herald, and copy of Der Democrat, a brief history of the church since its organization and a list of the members and officers.

May 12—The town authorities have issued a blacklist containing the names of several men who are not to be furnished liquor under penalty.

May 19—N. Beiter now occupies his new building where he has opened up one of the finest meat markets in western Iowa. The building is a two story brick with basement.

July 7—Whether the railroad from the Northwestern road running south will be built from Carroll or some other point is not yet decided. It is settled that the company proposes to build if granted the right of way. In Calhoun county where an extension was made the right of way was given and five per cent tax voted in addition. Marvin Hewitt, manager of the Northwestern railroad, has telegraphed Mr. Manning that unless this much can be done for the road it will not be built this year. If the right of way is given the work of building the southern line will begin about the first of August.

July 14—The census enumeration of 1880 gives Carroll a population of 1386; Maple River, 128, and Carroll township, outside of Carroll, 568. It may be safely said that the population of Carroll county will reach 12,500; in 1870 the population was 2,451, and ten years ago the population of Carroll was 384. Pleasant Valley township and Grant are not enumerated in the figures now at hand.

August 11—Crop reports from various sections of the county indicate that the wheat average will reach 20 bushels per acre in the county. The quality is excellent, and weighs out from one to two bushel more per acre than the machine measure. Andrew Gifford of Carroll township reports 24 bushels to the acre. Wm. Knight, on the Winnett farm, reports 30 bushel to the acre. Wm. Gilley's farm produced 21 bushels. Mr. Bangs of Glidden writes that W. R. Ruggles is threshing wheat from the shock which will go from 27 to 30 bushels to the acre. The first carload of the season was shipped from the Ruggles' lot.

September 5—The new Presbyterian church at Carroll was dedicated Sunday, the 5th inst. The church is one of the oldest Protestant organizations in Carroll. In 1874 the building of a house of worship first took definite shape. A subscription was raised, and a year later the building which stood until last year was completed and finished. Unfortunately there was an indebtedness left unprovided for which increased during the next two years. When Rev. Bailey became pastor in 1878 he found the church carrying an indebtedness of \$700. This he discharged during his first year. Upon the destruction of the church after the fire few members expected that the house of worship would ever be re-built. The new church is due to the activity of the pastor. Among contributors to the building are Field, Leiter & Co., \$50; J. V. Farwell & Co., 50; Hibbard Spencer & Co., \$25; Wm. Blair & Co., \$25; Keith Bros., \$25; C. M. Henderson & Co., \$25; Fuller & Fuller, \$25; McCormick Machine Co., \$25; Pitkin & Brooks, \$25, and many others, making up a Chicago subscription amounting to \$535. The building was designed by Wm. Foster, the Des Moines architect. The auditorium will seat 150, class room 40, and gallery 50, making a total of 290 seats. The sermon was preached by Rev. H. E. Avery from the text, 7th verse, 12th chapter of Genesis, "And there builded he an altar unto

the Lord." The financial statement shows the cost of the church to have been \$4,199.00. It was dedicated out of debt.

Sept. 11—Saturday morning at one o'clock the hardware store of Peterson Bros. at Arcadia was found in flames, and the fire so far advanced that there was no possibility of saving the building. It stood on the north side of the principal business street, and in a row of closely built wooden buildings, practically one structure as far as fire was concerned. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames and threatened many buildings lying north of the fated wooden row. One thing was favorable—the buildings were somewhat damp on account of recent heavy rains. The flames spread from the Patterson store to the east and west. To the west there was one building, while to the east there were nine or ten before a street intervened. The wooden row was entirely destroyed, but the buildings north were not harmed. They were saved by hard work, together with a number of dwellings and the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. The cause of the fire is not known, but there is strong suspicion of incendiarism, with no definite evidence. A man who had been discharged from the employ of the hardware store is said to have made threats. The following is a summary of the insurance companies having losses with the aggregate so far as ascertained:

Total damage by fire is about \$25,000.

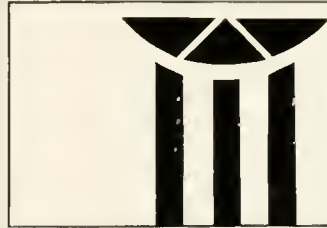
The list of losses is as follows: Peterson's hardware store, Fey restaurant, Neiman & Gamrer, L. S. Stow's drug store and the postoffice. In the postoffice the mails and furniture were saved. McDugal's agricultural implement house; T. Lopman, Mr. Miness, C. H. Westbrook, drug store; J. N. Voris, general store; F. A. Charles, attorney; the Cooke building, dwelling house and a small stable on the premises of B. C. Agnew.

September 15—G. W. Wattles, county superintendent, in a letter concerning the schools says that the compensation of teachers in the county is less than that of almost any other class of workers. The average price per month paid the teachers of Carroll county for the year 1878 was \$27.

October 13—A meeting of the Sunday school association was held at the M. E. church, Glidden, the 13th, with delegates present from six townships, representing 12 schools. Officers were chosen: President Rev. T. S. Bailey; Vice President J. J. Coder, Glidden; W. A. Welker, Jasper; Mrs. J. W. Kay Carrollton; secretary and treasurer H. S. Fisher.

October 16—The fire machine purchased by the city council arrived. It is called the Champion, and is a large sized Babcock extinguisher on wheels. A bon fire of kerosene boxes was built and it put the flames out in a very short time. The price paid was \$900. The machine is easily handled.

Nov. 3—One of the notable improvements of the year is the new school building now so far completed as to be ready for use. The basement is large enough to accommodate an extensive heating plant, and is so arranged that perfect ventilation is secured and all poisonous gas discharged. It is not possible to put steam heat in the building this fall. Five



South Public School
St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic School
St. Angela's Institute for Girls

St. Joseph's School
North Public School

teachers are now employed in the public schools: Mrs. Lane, Miss Kniest and Miss Brainard on the first floor, Mr. Paul and Mr. Colclo on the second floor.

Nov. 3—A fair given by the ladies of the Catholic church was financially the most successful ever held in Carroll. The gross proceeds are \$1,500 and a profit of \$1,380 was made on the entertainment.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GREAT CARROLL FIRE OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1879—TOWN BUILT ENTIRELY OF WOOD REDUCED TO DEBRIS IN A FEW HOURS—THE CONFLAGRATION ORIGINATED IN A SALOON BUT THE EXACT CAUSE WAS NEVER KNOWN, PROBABLY THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS OR ACCIDENT—NO MEANS AT HAND TO RESIST THE DESTRUCTION—THE ENTIRE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN LAID IN RUINS—MUCH VALUABLE PROPERTY SAVED BY RESCUERS, HOWEVER—CITY COUNCIL MEETS AFTER THE DISASTER AND PASSES AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS—THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD MAKES VALUABLE CONCESSIONS TO THE SUFFERERS—SEVEN WEEKS LATER THE TOWN IS FAIRLY RESTORED AND BUSINESS RESUMED WITH AN ACTIVITY UNKNOWN TO THE OLD TOWN.

There are two events in the history of the city of Carroll of a significance sufficiently important to apply in the broadest sense to the history of the county. The first epoch dated from its selection as the county seat by a vote of the electors in August, 1867, and the subsequent transfer to Carroll from Carrollton of the archives and miscellaneous baggage belonging to the courts and county—an event which took place at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 28, 1868, being the time of the arrival of the said impedimenta at its destination. Of this nothing further may be said at present.

The first epoch closed and the second began with the great Carroll fire of September 24th, 1879, when, after three hours of furious besetment, all that there was of the wooden hamlet of the early and frontier period perished from the earth.

The Carroll of this day was composed of about twelve hundred people, who had built for themselves a town of flimsy and compactly grouped wooden houses, most of them one story in height. A more complete tinder box could not have been invented by the ingenuity of man. Fourth and Fifth streets, between Adams and Main, were closely lined with these structures, many of them packed to the sidewalks with valuable stocks of merchandise. These endured at the sufferance of the merest chance from day to day. There were no facilities for fighting fire in case of an outbreak beyond the water to be found in wells and no vehicle for its application beyond the ordinary bucket or pail. An event so inevitable as the destruction of Carroll by fire presented itself at a convenient opportunity. A match was carelessly thrown. There was no water at hand. The fire was not aided by especially favorable environments. The morning was without wind and it was not fanned by this natural ally aside from the drafts created by its own intense combustion.

Eugene R. Hastings writes so graphic a picture of the event from the scene itself that his story is here repeated in full:

When the freight train with Frank Crow as engineer pulled into Carroll last Thursday morning, about four o'clock, the people of the town were enjoying that profound repose which hard work and clear consciences bring. They were destined to be rudely awakened from their dreams, and Mr. Crow was to be the instrument, though neither he nor they anticipated such an event ten minutes before. From his engine Mr. Crow saw a bright light in Henry Schappman's saloon on Fourth street, and at once concluded that the building was on fire. He jumped off and ran to it and on looking in through the front saw a blaze behind the bar, which could it have been reached then, with two or three buckets of water, would have been easily subdued, but no water was available just at that moment when it would have been worth five thousand dollars a quart. The engineer did the next best thing; he shouted fire with all his might and roused a few men, among whom was S. M. Town, who attached a hose to the hydrant and attempted to get a stream on the flames, but without success. Mr. Crow then ran to his engine and sounded the steam whistle continuously, making an unearthly noise and effectually arousing the sleeping inhabitants of the town. The fact that Carroll was a wooden town peculiarly liable to a general conflagration, has always rendered our people anxious and uneasy on account of fire, and the unusual alarm was quite sufficient to suggest the possibility to most people that a fire had started, while the few sleepy ones wondered why the coal heavers did not attend to that engine. In a few minutes the frightened people gathered in the streets. The fire was still confined to the Schappman saloon, but it was already beyond control. A hand engine would have been easily able to extinguish it, but it is well known that Carroll has no fire apparatus whatever. In an incredibly short space of time the south side of the building was wrapped in flames. A glance was sufficient to show that all the conditions existed for a general conflagration.

The blazing building was situated in the southern part of the business portion of the place. The wind blew steadily from the south and although it was light it proved sufficient to carry the flames directly into the heart of the town. To the north, east and west were two almost solid blocks of wooden buildings. The long drouth had dried everything so thoroughly that each of them was a tinder box of the most inflammable description which a spark could kindle. The wells and cisterns were generally dry or nearly so. There were no ladders and but few buckets available. There was no organization, each person acting on his own account. In fact it was apparent from the first that our pleasant and prosperous little city was doomed to suffer the greatest disaster in its history—a calamity in its scope and extent, as compared with the size and resources of the town, almost without parallel in the history of fires. With this condition of affairs there was but one thing for our people to do, and that was to save as many goods as possible. The area of buildings directly in the path of the fire was crowded with valuable stocks of goods. A large number of families lived

in the upper stories of these buildings. At once every man who had property in danger commenced the work of removing it to a safer place. Then ensued a scene which baffles description.

The flames gathered renewed strength and power, leaped heavenward, painting a dusky hue in tinted colors. The clouds of smoke drifted over our doomed city. The streets were thronged with hurrying people bearing goods and valuables of every description. The public square was covered with a confused mass of things carried there for safety. Every street outside the immediate range of the fire was covered with goods. Men and women seemed endowed with superhuman strength and in the short space of an hour and a half more work was done than was ever accomplished in Carroll in three times that space at any occasion before. Thousands of dollars worth of goods were thus saved, as will appear more fully from detailed accounts given further on.

The fire rapidly extended further northward till Schappman's entire building, from Fourth to Fifth streets, was ablaze. The buildings adjoining it on the east and west, of course caught immediately, and the fire worked gradually in both directions. On the east of this building on Fourth street was Efferts' store and the large building owned by J. M. Drees and occupied as a harness shop by L. T. Anderson, on Fifth street to the east, Mrs. Kniest's building, occupied by a restaurant and a millinery store, and next came Kentner's grocery store. On the west side it was adjoined on Fourth street by the saloon of B. H. Brees and on Fifth street by Haff's boot and shoe store. These buildings were all on fire inside of twenty minutes.

Some hopes were entertained that the fire might be confined to the block where it originated, but the more observant felt certain from the first that the eighty-five foot width of Fifth street would be no barrier to the flames impelled directly across by the wind which was considerably augmented by the fire. These well grounded fears were soon realized. The awning of Mrs. White's building, just in the center of the block, on the north side of Fifth street was the first to catch and the building was soon wrapped in flames. Blazing brands struck on the front of Hatton's drug store and it also soon succumbed. As on the other streets the fire worked rapidly northward, extending more slowly to the east and west.

No hope now remained of saving anything south of Sixth street. Hoyt's large two-story frame on the corner of Fourth and Main and Burke's hotel, a large and inflammable wooden structure, on the opposite corner of Fifth street were soon burning. The fire here raged in its greatest fury. The fire seemed to touch the sky and the roaring and crackling of the flames were deafening. Griffith & Deal's law office, just across Main street from Hoyt's, was in imminent danger. More than this, every one saw that if the fire effected a lodgment there all that block of buildings, including the Hovey House and Olmstead's livery stable, must inevitably go. Fortunately the trees around this office protected it to a great extent. Between them the side of the building was scorchingly hot. Water was continually kept on it and the roof, and through the most exhausting and energetic work it was

kept from igniting, and that portion of the town was saved. From Burke's hotel the fire went up the west side of Main street with race horse speed. Culbertson's bank building, belonging to E. R. Hastings, formerly occupied by the *Herald* and the postoffice, the wagon shop and Whitman's livery stable, with all the intervening buildings, disappeared in smoke. Meanwhile on the western limits of the fated blocks the fire raged with increasing fury. The wind freshened and shifted a little to the east. This increased the danger and rendered the work of arresting the fire more difficult and dangerous than it would otherwise have been. Keckevoet's large frame building on Adams street, extending from Fourth to Fifth, was the point of greatest danger. A dozen or more men were engaged all the time in carrying water, and one or more hand pumps with hose were playing on it, while wet blankets were kept on the roof. The side of the building blistered with water thrown on it was immediately converted into steam. When Mark's store and Thompson's grocery were burning it was hot work to save Keckevoet's. The importance of arresting the fire may be appreciated when it is understood that if it had burned the entire northwestern portion of the town would have been imperilled. It is hardly possible that the brick building of the Carroll County Bank, occupied also by the *Herald* and the postoffice, could have been saved. At a glance their blackened fronts will show how nearly they came to going. Beyond all question much of the credit of saving them belongs to G. W. Wattles of Glidden who happened to be in town. He stood on top of the Beatty building, facing heat which was almost overpowering, and with the greatest skill used and economized every drop of the scanty supply of water it was possible to furnish him. For cool courage and discretion we have never seen Mr. Wattle's work surpassed. We trust that our people will appreciate the work rendered by him.

While all this was in progress a blazing brand carried by the wind struck in the tall spire of the Presbyterian church beyond the reach of help. The pastor, Rev. T. S. Bailey, was waiting there with water, but it was impossible to reach the fire. Soon the stately spire was ablaze and in a few minutes the neat, tastful chapel was in ruins. There were many sad hearts as it went down. It represented so much of self denial and labor, of hope deferred and then realized, of sacred and happy associations that it was a painful sight to see it go.

At six o'clock in the morning the fire was over. It had not been controlled, but it had burnt out to the limits of the thickly portions of the town, and the wind having fallen, its further spread was arrested without much difficulty. The church being brick proved an effective barrier and the residence of Mr. Cudwirth just north of it was not injured. Great care was necessary to prevent the numerous hay stacks and buildings catching fire from the blazing brands that still filled the air.

The sun rose upon a scene of desolation where a few hours before had stood the business portion of one of the most thriving little towns in the state; there was nothing but the blackened and distorted debris of the conflagration. The streets were filled with merchandise and valuables of every

description. Bales of goods, show cases, household effects—in short, articles of all kinds were scattered here and there and everywhere. The public square on its south and east slopes covered with law books, tables, furniture, bedding, clothing and many other articles. Soon merchants and others appeared with teams and began claiming their goods, and very soon order came out of confusion and everything was removed to places of safety. Even at this time one could not fail to be impressed with the indomitable pluck and cheerfulness with which our business men faced their misfortune. While the fire was raging all the valuable rooms in town which were spared were engaged and contracts with carpenters for rebuilding were made. Few if any gave up to a feeling of discouragement, but everywhere the feeling seemed to be that there was no use in wasting time in vain regrets, but that the only thing to be done was to face the situation, resume business and earn back by honest labor the money and property which had gone up in smoke. It gave us renewed confidence in the future of the town when we saw its representative men wiping the cinders out of their eyes and pushing arrangements for resuming their business within two hours after they had lost thousands of dollars. While the fire was proceeding northward the intense heat caused it to cross Fourth street to the south. The new two-story building being completed by John B. Cooke caught fire at the corner. Possibly could enough assistance have been secured this building would have been saved, although its height would under the most favorable circumstances have rendered it a work of difficulty. As it was, the building burned, as did also an old warehouse filled with barley standing only a few feet from the depot. It took hard work to save the depot itself, and Mr. Town's family began moving out. The large agricultural warehouse belonging to J. B. Cooke also caught fire and was burning briskly along the south and east sides. A few determined men with buckets formed a line and extinguished the fire after it had gained a foothold which made it appear almost a hopeless task. We believe that it is generally conceded that the work in putting out this fire was the best done, and certainly it was a plucky performance. By arresting its spread the Arts' warehouse, Wayne's warehouse, and Jones & Parsons' elevator were saved. These were filled with grain, the latter containing fully fifteen thousand bushels. One can see at a glance how important and valuable the work was. Jones & Parsons had not a dollar of insurance upon their elevator or its contents, and it may well be supposed that they were somewhat excited and uneasy when its fate hung in the balance.

It has been an exceedingly difficult task to get a statement of the losses. In the first place it is impossible, without referring to books and details, for our merchants to do more than approximate the value of the stocks on hand, and then the amount of salvage is not as yet definitely ascertained, except in a few instances. We make this explanation in order that our readers may understand that the figures are not strictly accurate, but only the nearest possible approximation. Commencing on the south side of Fourth street the first building injured is Guthrie & Bowman's office; the west end was on fire and the damage will not exceed twenty dollars. The next west of this

was a grain warehouse belonging to F. M. Cowie of New York. It was entirely destroyed, but being old, dilapidated and leaky its value was merely nominal, possibly \$100. It was full of barley and rye belonging to Jones & Parsons, a portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. Their loss is probably \$500, with no insurance. Cooke's new building next was a large two story frame which was just being finished. It was worth about \$1500 and was entirely destroyed. No insurance. Thomas F. Barbee, an attorney, occupied an office in the upper story and lost a part of his personal property, value not stated, and no insurance. Cooke's warehouse was considerably injured, perhaps to the amount of \$200. It was insured for \$600 which will more than cover the loss. The railroad water tank was considerably injured, perhaps to the extent of \$25. This completes the loss on the south side of Fourth street.

On the north side of Fourth street was a small frame building occupied by H. Lueck—with all the others on that side, down to Adams street it was destroyed. Loss about \$750. Next was a two story frame owned by Wm. Gilley, occupied by Mr. Starr as a barber shop. Loss on building, \$500. Mr. Starr succeeded in saving most of his personal effects, losing perhaps \$75. A restaurant run by Eli Griffith came next; loss in stock light. The building belonged to J. M. Drees, and was worth about \$100. Anderson's harness shop was next. Mr. Anderson succeeded in saving most of his ready made harness, but lost most of his stock. He resided over Efferts' store and succeeded in saving most of his household goods. Seventy-five dollars in money made up a portion of his loss which will probably reach \$900. He was insured for \$500. Efferts' general store was in a building worth about \$700. It belonged to Mr. Efferts who also had a stock of goods worth about \$2,500. A portion of the dry goods was saved, the loss on the stock being about \$1,500 or \$2,000, or altogether nearly \$2,500 without insurance. The building belonged to Henry Schapman and extended through to Fifth street. The south end was used by him as a saloon and here it was that the fire was first discovered. Little if anything was saved from the saloon. Mr. Schapman estimates his entire loss at \$2,700 without any insurance. B. H. Drees' saloon came next. The building was owned by Mr. Zimbleman of Boonesboro and was worth about \$1,000. Mr. Drees estimates his loss on saloon fixtures at about \$1,200. The next building was owned by J. C. Kelly. John Brechwald occupied it as a butcher shop and residence and Thomas B. Reese with his drug store and also his residence. The building brought in a fair income, and taking that into consideration might have been worth \$1,000. A portion of Mr. Reese's stock was saved, but he places his loss at \$2,000, upon which there was \$500 insurance. Nick Schaub's saloon was the next building, a small frame worth about \$300. His loss on fixtures was slight. W. J. Bohnenkamp had a building occupied with agricultural implements and as an office. His loss will probably reach \$800; insured. Proceeding west we then come to Staak's billiard saloon worth \$500 and insured for that amount. Most of the contents were saved. On the corner of Fourth and Adams street was a building owned by Mr. Thompson, Sr., occupied by his son, James Thompson, as a grocery and resi-



MAIN STREET, BRED A

dence; worth about \$1,000 and not insured. Mr. Thompson had only about \$2,500 in stock. There were considerable goods saved and it is probable that the insurance carried, \$1,300, will cover his entire loss.

Having completed the tour of Fourth street we will commence with Hoyt's building, corner of Fifth and Main streets, and again take each building in detail, proceeding thence to Adams street on the west. The large two story frame of Hoyt Brothers had just been rebuilt throughout. The upper story had just been fitted up in four rooms used by Mr. Burke as a part of his hotel. The lower story was filled with a fine stock of general hardware. The building was valued at a thousand dollars and the stock at four or five thousand. The total salvage is very small, not over \$200. The total loss to these gentlemen will hardly fall below \$5,000 and may exceed that amount considerably. Fortunately the business lots could not burn. They are among the best in town and very valuable. Near this building, fronting on Main street, was a small frame occupied by Bailey and Fisher's law office. It was worth about \$100. The building owned by William Gilley and occupied by the law office of H. W. Macomber came next. The building including bank vault was worth about \$800. Mr. Macomber saved all his books and papers and about all his furniture. He lost about \$35 worth of hard coal and other things which would make his loss run up to about \$100. The large frame building belonging to J. M. Drees and occupied below by Kentner's grocery store and above by Mr. Drees as a residence, extended to Fourth street and was worth about \$2,500. His loss he estimates at \$3,000 with insurance of \$2,000. Mr. Kentner had a stock of groceries worth in the neighborhood of \$3,000. He saved only a small portion. His loss on the stock was about \$2,000, insurance \$1,000. The next building was a double frame, owned by Mrs. Kniest and occupied below by a restaurant and millinery store, while above lived Mr. Snart and S. P. Hart. Mr. Snart owned the restaurant and saved a portion of the stock, losing \$100 upon which he carried no insurance. The millinery store was owned by Mrs. Bemis. Her loss will reach about \$150. The families in the building lost a portion of their household goods, perhaps \$50 each. The building was worth about \$500 and was insured for the full amount. The next building, as has been stated, belonged to Henry Schapman and extended through to Fourth street. The north two-thirds were occupied by Brooks & Holmes, clothiers and merchant tailors. A limited portion of their stock was saved. Their loss will probably reach \$2,500, upon which they have \$1,500 insurance. The boot and shoe store of E. L. Haff & Co. came next. The building was worth \$450 and was insured for \$300. O. A. Kentner had purchased it only three days before and the loss above \$300 comes on him. He also lost about \$50 worth of lumber which he had hauled up preparing to build an addition. The next building, occupied by Mrs. W. R. Mills, milliner, was owned by J. C. Kelly as was also the one adjoining occupied by S. Walz, shoemaker. Loss on both \$500; not insured. Mrs. Mills lost \$600 worth of goods upon which there was no insurance. The large two story frame owned by Mr. Herman of Boone was worth perhaps \$1200 upon which there was \$1,000 insurance. Pohlmann's elegant

drug store occupied the lower story. Mr. P. loses stock to the value of \$2,500 upon which there was \$2,000 insurance. This is the second time within nine months that Mr. Pohlmann has been burned out. The upper story was occupied by the Masons and Odd Fellows Lodges. These orders had each an insurance of \$500 upon furniture, jewels, paraphernalia, etc. It is probable that the loss is thereby covered fully.

The adjoining building belonged to D. F. Gifford of Sac City, and was worth about \$400; probably not insured. It was occupied by G. E. Anderson as a restaurant and residence. He saved very little of his household goods and none of his stock. His loss will reach \$1,000—not insured. Stevens & Ludwig, general merchants, owned and occupied the next building. Their loss on stock and building will not be less than \$1,800, upon which they carried \$2,000. L. Schoeppe occupied the next building as a harness shop. The loss was trifling, the building being worth but little.

The large general store of C. Mark was the last to burn on this side of the street, it standing on the corner. The building was worth about \$600 and was insured for \$500. Mr. Mark had a large stock of goods, probably amounting to \$8,000. A good portion of these was saved by the exertions of his clerks, Mr. Mark himself being absent in Chicago at the time. They were favored in this respect by the slowness of the fire in reaching them. He lost about \$3,000 on his stock, upon which he had insurance to the amount of \$1,500.

On the north side of Fifth street, commencing at the corner opposite the public square was the large frame with brick addition known as Burke's hotel. The building contained kitchen, dining room, office, parlor, sample room, besides 21 bed rooms. The frame was old and somewhat dilapidated but the brick addition was good. The loss on the building was about \$2,500. It belonged to William Gilley and was not insured. Burke lost largely on carpets, furniture, etc., but as considerable was saved it is not possible at this time to make an accurate estimate of the amount of the loss. It will hardly fall below \$1,200, but the insurance carried was \$1,750. At the time of the fire the hotel was doing a fine business, and was deservedly one of the most popular houses in the state. Mr. Burke will doubtless suffer more from suspension of business than from actual loss by fire, above insurance.

Dr. Lane's building was a two-story frame built a couple of years ago, worth about \$600, insured for \$400. It was occupied above by Dr. Lane and George W. Bowen, attorney. These gentlemen saved most of their personal belongings, their joint loss amounting to about \$150. Mr. Bowen's notes were burnt, but his collection register was saved. H. F. Flinn, jeweler, occupied the lower story. He saved the greater portion of his goods and tools. His large safe and a number of other articles were ruined. His loss may reach \$400. Nockels & Betzer's building was a large two story frame. J. W. Scott, attorney and justice of the peace, and E. M. Betzer, attorney, occupied the upper rooms and saved most of their books and furniture. The building was owned by Messrs. Nockels and Betzer and was worth about \$1,000; insured for \$700. John Nockels, merchant tailor and clothing merchant, occupied the lower floor with his clothing store, and

part of the upper with his tailor's workshop. A portion of his stock, including most of his piece goods, was saved. Mr. Nockels estimates his stock at \$14,000. He thinks his loss will reach \$8,000 upon which there was \$2,000 insurance.

Wetherill's hardware store occupied a well built wooden one story frame with a large warehouse in the rear. Both buildings were worth about \$1,500 with insurance of \$700. The stock of hardware, belonging to John L. Wetherill, was valued at \$7,000. Less than \$500 was saved. There was \$2,000 insurance on the stock. Kuen & Christen, druggists, occupied a building belonging to Wetherill Brothers. This was insured and the loss has been satisfactorily adjusted by the payment of \$307, which was the first loss paid. Kuen & Christen had an elegant store, well stocked. Their loss will probably reach \$2,500 upon which there was insurance of \$1,000. Scott & Beall, merchants, occupied a two story frame owned by J. W. Scott. It was worth perhaps \$600, insured for \$400. The loss of stock is estimated; insured for \$1,000. Mrs. White's building was worth probably \$700, not insured. She was solicited to insure the day before the fire. But remarked that the building had stood for seven years, and she guessed it would stand a while longer. It stood less than 18 hours longer. J. A. Rohner, photographer, occupied the upper story of the White building. His loss, about \$400, is not covered by insurance. Hatton's drug store was noted throughout this part of the state as a model establishment. Most of the show cases with the goods they contained were saved, but not much else. His loss on stock will reach \$5,000, with insurance of \$1,750. Mr. Hatton owned this building and the one adjoining it. The loss on both was about \$1,600, with insurance of \$750. Dr. Wright's office and residence was over Hatton's store. He saved a good portion of his medical library and most of his furniture. His piano and fine set of surgical instruments were destroyed. His loss may reach \$1,000, with only \$500 insurance. W. R. Mill's grocery was the next establishment. His loss was \$2,000, complete on stock, and was insured for \$1,000. The policy would have expired in two days. He lived up stairs and lost most of his household goods, including a valuable library. His loss was quite \$1,000. Atkinson's hardware store was in a building owned by F. E. Dennett. Loss on building \$2,000, insured for \$1,000. Mr. Atkinson estimates his loss at \$2,000, insured for \$1,000. Mr. Dennett succeeded in saving a good portion of his household goods, but will probably lose \$500 on them. D. Wayne & Co. succeeded in saving quite a quantity of goods. Their loss on building is about \$1,500, insured for \$1,000. Loss on stock \$1,225, fully insured. The corner building was owned by F. E. Dennett and occupied by him in his agricultural implement business. Loss about \$1,000; not insured. Mr. Dennett's loss on other goods, including buildings, will probably reach \$5,000.

On Main street, adjoining Burke's hotel, was Culbertson's bank of Carroll. Loss on building \$1,000, not insured. Mr. Culbertson saved all his books and papers. The vault contained a large number of books, including complete abstracts of real estate in Carroll county, also a burglar proof

safe with time lock worth \$1,100, and containing \$7,000 in currency. The vault was opened Sunday morning and everything was found intact. The paint in the safe was not even blistered nor was the smell of fire to be detected in the canvas covered books.

The next building north belonged to E. R. Hastings, and was formerly occupied by the *Herald* printing office and the postoffice. It was used as a school room; the loss on building was \$500; insured for \$400. The independent district loses furniture to the extent of \$200, with no insurance.

A small frame building owned by J. H. Underhill came next. Loss \$300; not insured.

John D. Schmidt's carpenter shop and residence burned next. Value \$300; insured.

Hamilton's blacksmith shop was not worth to exceed \$100.

The wagon shop and residence belonging to Jacob Dacewitz were both destroyed. His loss is about \$1,500; insurance \$480.

Whitman's livery stable was the last building to burn on Main street. All the stock and carriages were saved. The loss on building, feed, etc., may reach \$800 and is divided between M. Hunter of Exira and Mr. Whitman. There was no insurance.

On Adams street a small frame building belonging to W. T. Minchen and worth \$100 was destroyed.

August Staak lost his house to which he was building an addition. His loss is not far from \$500. Mr. Jensen, tailor, lost a small house. He says that \$200 would replace his loss.

The Presbyterian church cost between \$2,500 and \$3,000. It was handsomely furnished and well finished. The organ, pulpit and pulpit chair were saved through the efforts of Mr. Bailey, the pastor. The bell fell from the steeple, but is uninjured. There is an insurance policy on the building in favor of the Church Erection Board, which advanced that amount, and will doubtless reappropriate it toward rebuilding. It is thought that the foundation is not materially damaged and that a portion of the brick can be used inside of the new walls. The loss will be \$1,600 above insurance and possibly will be more.

The above, we believe, covers every important loss by the fire. It is possible, however, that some may have been overlooked. In the confusion following a fire like this anything like collecting authoritative data has been the work of great difficulty. But mistakes and omissions may be corrected later.

Then the writer goes on to say where firms driven from business by the fire have relocated for the continuance of their business. After mentioning the number that had already begun to erect buildings for immediate use, it was stated that the following firms had located in places named:

George Efferts, rebuilt.

E. M. Betzer, in the court house.

Dr. Lane, at his residence.

O. H. Manning, in court house.

C. M. Lueck, shoeshop rebuilt.
W. R. Mills, Cooke's building.
Cyrus Mark, in Sutton building.
J. W. Hatton, Cooke's building.
G. E. Anderson, Cooke's building.
Seb Walz, shoeshop, in Keckevoet's.
Nic Beiter, new building, in old location.
James Thompson, in Jones' lumber shed.
Scott & Beall, rebuilding in old location.
H. F. Flinn, in Griffith & Deal's bank.
Brooks & Holmes, in Griffith & Deal's.
T. B. Reese, next door west of postoffice.
L. T. Anderson, in Patty's basement.
Bank of Carroll, in Bowman & Guthrie's office.
Mrs. C. M. Mills, next door to Iowa House.
Dr. Wright, in *Herald* editorial rooms.
C. S. Whitman's livery, opposite Colclo house.
D. Wayne & Co., next south from Colclo house.
M. A. Hoyt & Brother, in Guthrie & Bowman's office.
J. R. Atkinson, in building back of Iowa house.
Mrs. Bemis, millinery, in R. K. Town's furniture store.
J. L. Wetherill, hardware, next door to Griffith & Deal's bank.

After the Carroll fire a meeting was held by the city council, and an ordinance passed, as follows:

"That the building or use of any building, the outer walls of which are not composed of brick and mortar or of iron or all stone and mortar, and the roof of which is not of metal or slate is hereby prohibited, declared unlawful upon the following blocks of said town: Blocks No. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, in the official plat of said town, except under a permit granted by the council, and said blocks are hereby decreed to be known as the fire limit within said town, and all buildings within the said fire limits except permitted otherwise by the council shall have iron shutters on all openings, doors and windows towards adjoining buildings in the same block. No license for the sale of beer or wine bought or kept by the pool hall or bowling alley shall be granted except the same is to be in a building, the outer walls of which shall be of brick and mortar. Any permit excepting to this ordinance shall state the time for which it is granted, and shall not be granted for more than fourteen months, and shall be only issued upon filing with the recorder an agreement binding the person to whom it is issued to remove said building out of the fire limits on or before the expiration of said permit, and giving to the authorities of said town all right to so remove at his expense in case of his failure so to do and waiving the right to claim any damages occurred through or by reason of said removal."

A week later Mr. Hastings writes:

"It is entirely within bonds to say that most of our people having lost in the fire were most agreeably surprised at the manner in which they were met by the adjustors of the various insurance companies. Up to that time it had been common talk that the insurance companies would try and cut down losses to the lowest possible figure, but it proved that the adjustors used their efforts very properly to ascertain the actual amount lost and making payment on policies to the amount ascertained to have been lost. Nearly all of the losses have been settled, and the amounts received from the insurance companies in the neighborhood of \$40,000 to \$50,000."

Marvin Hewitt of the C. & N. W. Ry. on learning of the fire wrote a letter to O. H. Manning, in which he says:

"Our company will undertake to transport stone and brick to be used in the erection of buildings on sites destroyed by the great fire at Carroll at one half the existing rates for such material."

This is a large concession. The regular rate from Boone to Carroll is \$17 for a car of 10 tons, and the reduction will make the cost of shipping \$8.50. Material will be hauled at regular rates, and one half the amount refunded on certificate of the agent at Carroll that it has been used for the purpose stated. It is also ascertained that Station Agent Town has been ordered to make a reduction of 25 per cent on all freight shipped during the month of October on stocks to replace those destroyed by fire.

The rapidity of Carroll's recovery from the calamity is told in a later newspaper account as follows:

"It is not quite seven weeks since the fire swept out of existence nine-tenths of the business portion of Carroll destroying completely that portion of buildings and the stocks they contained. It will be of interest to learn how much has been done in the way of repairing damages, and restoring business to its former condition. Permanent buildings have been put up by the following:

"Thos. F. Barbee, C. M. Luck, Eli Griffith, restaurant; **L. T. Anderson**, harness; Geo. Efferts, dry goods and groceries; Henry Chapman, saloon; B. Drees one story brick saloon; Nich Shaub, saloon; A. Staak, J. E. Thompson, M. A. Hoyt & Bro., H. W. Macomber, O. A. Kentner, Mrs. Beman, milliner; Mrs. W. R. Mills, milliner; G. E. Anderson, restaurant; Stevens & Ludwig, Burke's hotel rapidly pushing toward completion; H. F. Flinn, John Nockels, John Wetherill, Knew & Christian, druggists; J. A. Rohner, photographer; J. W. Hatton, W. L. Culbertson, Hamilton & Daczewitz, C. S. Whitman. It is probable that never before did a town meet with such disaster and recovery therefrom so general and rapid."

CHAPTER X.

1880-1885.

THE INDICTMENT OF GEO. EFFERTS AND PETER NEW FOR STARTING THE CARROLL FIRE OF 1879—THE NEW RAILROADS FROM CARROLL TO KIRKMAN AND AUDUBON—THE 1880 DEBT STATEMENT OF CARROLL COUNTY—REMOVAL OF HOYT BUILDING FROM CARROLL FIRE LIMITS—NARROW ESCAPE OF C. C. COLCLO FROM DROWNING—ORGANIZATION OF JEFF C. DAVIS POST AT CARROLL—INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MANNING—DISASTROUS FIRE AT MANNING—NEW TOWN OF TEMPLETON—DEDHAM—COON RAPIDS—THE MURDER OF THOMAS MAHER AT ARCADIA BY THOMAS FAY—THE BIG GLIDDEN FIRE OF CHRISTMAS EVE—COL. COOKE ELECTED DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF THE G. A. R.—LYNCHING OF TEXAS DESPERADOES AT HARLAN—FIRE CAUSES LARGE WASTE OF ARCADIA PROPERTY—THE HANGING OF OLD MAN JELLERSON AND ITS RESULTS—DEFALCATION OF COUNTY TREASURER W. R. RUGGLES—GRADUAL TREND OF CARROLL COUNTY FROM REPUBLICAN TO DEMOCRATIC PREDILECTIONS—RUGGLES' BONDSMEN MUST PAY.

1880.

November 2—At the general election Carroll county cast the following presidential vote: Garfield, 1,189; Hancock, 1,169; Weaver, 104. P. M. Guthrie of Carroll, who was this year nominated by the democrats for congress, received 1,261 votes against 1,102 for Carpenter. Wm. Lynch, Jr., was re-elected clerk of courts. For recorder, John Messersmith received 1,274 votes against 1,098 for J. P. Hess. Other officials elected: Surveyor, R. Hill; coroner, D. Wayne; supervisors, Geo. E. Russell, James Thompson. With the exception of Lynch and Thompson the republicans elected their ticket.

November 21—James McVay's livery stable at Glidden broken into and a pair of horses, buggy, double harness and fur robes stolen. Value of the property \$400. The outfit was the property of A. W. Dawson.

November 21—Major A. E. Anderson has resigned as district attorney and is succeeded by E. B. Eaton of Sidney by appointment of the governor.

November 24—An examination by the grand jury of the county jail results in the condemnation of the building as unfit to harbor prisoners on

account of the filthy condition. Carroll county prisoners are sent to Council Bluffs for safe keeping. The body recommends a new jail.

December 6—A new fire company with eighteen charter members is formed at Carroll and the following officers elected: Chief, James Thompson; assistant, Sam Todd; 2d assistant, F. Sprague; secretary, C. Casher; treasurer, C. S. Whitman; engine keeper, Wm. Miller.

December 8—Engineers are surveying a line to run from the first station south of Carroll on the Harlan branch to Audubon.

December 12—Arcadia with one-fourth of the population of Carroll has seven saloons while Carroll has six. The saloons at Arcadia run without license, the town not being incorporated. Glidden requires saloon keepers to give a bond of \$500 in addition to the license and has but one saloon.

The stations on the new railroad southwest from Carroll are now being located and named. The first, on the northwest quarter of section 18, Roselle township, between eight and nine miles southwest of Carroll, is called Halbur. This is the only town on the new line in Carroll county. The second station, being in Iowa township, Crawford county, just across the county line, is called Manning. The expectation was that this town would be in Carroll county but it was not possible to procure the land where the company desired at a reasonable price. [It was afterwards located in Warren township, Carroll county.] The third station is nine miles from Manning in Shelby county, called Irwin. The terminus of the road will be at Kirkman, seven miles from Harlan. The price of business lots in the new towns are \$100 to \$200 with liberal reductions to those who build: Residence lots, \$100 to \$150. The survey of the C. M. & St. P. road from Marion to Council Bluffs runs directly through the town plat of Manning. Should the road be built there Manning will make one of the best towns in this part of Iowa. It is expected that trains will be running on the Carroll-Kirkman branch by the first of next July.

1881.

January 10—The debt statement of Carroll county at the close of the year 1880 is reported by County Auditor H. E. Russell as follows:

Bonds and warrants outstanding Jan. 1, '80.....	\$35,122.68
Bills audited and unpaid	193.38

Total debt Jan. 1, '80, less interest on bonds.....	35,316.06
Add issue 1880 county fund	13,642.69
Add issue 1880 bridge fund	8,041.48

Total	\$57,000.23
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\$57,000.23



ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL, CARROLL

Deduct cancellations Co. fund made during 1880....	\$13,418.45
Deduct cancellations bridge fund made during 1880..	8,041.48
Deduct cancellation bonds	11,000.00
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Total cancellations	\$32,459.93
	<hr/>
Balance	\$24,540.30
Deduct 1870 issue Co. fund outlawed	45.30
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Total debt less interest on bonds	\$24,495.00
Interest on bonds to Jan. 1, 1881	606.25
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Grand total outstanding debt Jan. 1, 1881	\$25,101.25

January 10—From annual report (1880) of G. W. Wattles, superintendent of schools: Certificates applied for, 208; issued, 38 first class; 69 second class; 70 third class; 31 rejected. At the institute in September 101 teachers were enrolled and sixty-three examined. Six frame school-houses have been built during the year. There are now 117 schoolhouses in the county and 136 schools, all but six of which are in session. The latter are not in operation for the reason that competent teachers are not obtainable.

February 12—The most violent snow storm of a very severe winter continued three days, blockading the railroads to such an extent that no trains could get through from Thursday until the following Tuesday. A train on the Maple river branch left the junction Friday and was a full week in making the round trip. The train on the Sac City branch from Wall Lake was snow bound ten days. The mail carrier from Carroll to Audubon left Carroll Tuesday and had not reported the following Monday. He abandoned his team in Eden township and made the rest of the trip on foot. Snow is again falling heavily and is drifting before a heavy wind.

March 2—M. Miller now occupies his new store room on Fifth street, one of the finest in Carroll.

March 6—At the Carroll city election the following candidates were chosen: Mayor, J. W. Scott; recorder, A. E. Smith; assessor, J. W. King; councilmen, C. Hamilton, N. Beiter, C. S. Whitman. The number of votes polled was 162.

March 9—No trains arrived in Carroll last week from Sunday morning until Wednesday on account of a furious storm of snow and wind.

March 11—The T. L. Bowman residence, occupied by E. M. Parsons, burned partially. Mr. Parsons' loss was small.

March 16—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has filed for record a mortgage which states that the company contemplates building a line of road from Marion, in Linn county, to Council Bluffs, a portion of which will pass through Carroll county. It is, however, by no means certain that the line will run through this county. The latest reports are

to the effect that it will run considerably south of the county line. Railroad rumors are proverbially unreliable, and the truth is no one aside from the principal officials know the real intentions of the company.

March 21—A meeting was held at the courthouse to resurrect the Carroll County Agricultural society, and a committee of Wm. Gilley, S. C. Martin and E. Lincoln appointed to determine the steps to be taken.

March 30—M. Kimbal has purchased the James Rookes' place near Carroll. It consists of 15 acres, for which he paid \$1,100.

April 4—Ferguson & Chambers' safe at Glidden blown open by burglars and \$300 taken.

April 6—The Carroll authorities have commenced work to remove M. A. Hoyt's building to a place outside of the fire limits and the building will start on its travels today. They are acting under the provision of an agreement signed by M. A. Hoyt & Bro. made in consideration of a permit to erect and use a frame building until December 1st, 1880. Mr. Hoyt forbade any one to attempt to remove his building and threatens to resort to legal measures. The removal of the building was accomplished to a point a short distance from its foundation on Main street, when a storm set in and it was impossible to proceed further at the time. When work could be resumed the building was set up on new foundations on a lot west of Burke's hotel. During these delays Mr. Hoyt procured an injunction forbidding interference with his property. The council met in special session and passed an ordinance curing certain defects in the fire ordinance as originally drawn.

May 4—Dr. H. T. Emeis has arrived in Carroll and formed a business partnership with Dr. Lane.

May 18—C. C. Colclo and Van Tuttle, of Carroll, came near drowning in the river at Grant City. They were on a fishing excursion with several others and started to cross the water a short distance above the dam in a boat with a single oar. The river was high and a tremendous body of water was pouring over the dam with a fall of fifteen feet. Seeing it was certain the boat would go over both men jumped, Tuttle landing in shoal water and made his way to the bank. Colclo was not so fortunate and was almost instantly swept over the dam. He did not come to the surface for what seemed an age. Just as his friends were giving up hope Colclo's head bobbed above the surface and he struck out boldly for the shore, where he arrived with his hat still on his head and a half-smoked cigar in his teeth. While he was rolling around in the water below the dam he did not have time to take off his hat or throw away his cigar.

May 25—It was discovered by the builders of the Milwaukee road at its crossing with the Audubon branch survey in Warren township that by the surveys adopted the lines crossed each other three times in less than a mile. The Milwaukee, suspecting the location of the branch road to have been made to prevent any crossing at all, rushed in teams and men from all parts of the system until they had assembled at this point an army of 300. With this force they put through their grade in one night. After a suit the Milwaukee was forced to pay the Northwestern \$38,000 in order to cross

the Kirkman branch, already constructed and in operation. The Northwestern, however, was required to pay back the same amount for its right of way over the Milwaukee track for the Audubon branch. Many rumors of war attended these bickerings but the troubles all ended without bloodshed.

May 25—Wm. Gilley has men at work on his lot, corner of Main and Fifth streets, putting in the foundation for a brick building 23x66 feet to consist of two stories.

May 30—Decoration day was observed for the first time in Carroll.

June 1—Judge Reed issued an order suspending Sheriff Bechler for misconduct in office. That Bechler is badly behind on funds collected on executions is beyond question, but how much these sums amount to nobody has any idea, Bechler least of all.

June 23—Grand Mustering Officer A. Culley of Des Moines instituted Jeff C. Davis Post, G. A. R., with a membership of thirty-five. There is much enthusiasm among the old soldiers and it is believed the post will soon be one of the strongest in the state. Following are the officers of the new order:

John B. Cooke, Commander.
F. M. Meade, Vice-Sen. Commander.
D. A. Cudworth, Jr. V. Commander.
W. L. Culbertson, Quartermaster.
Wm. Lynch, Jr., Adjutant.
Rev. T. S. Bailey, Chaplain.
J. W. Hatton, Surgeon.
J. R. Lowrey, Officer of the Day.
L. L. Putzel, Officer of the Guard.
M. D. Daily, Q. M. Sergeant.
H. H. Ranger, Sergeant Major.

July 6—The Board of Supervisors are in session to arrange for an early completion of the poor house.

This vicinity was visited by the heaviest rain ever known, sixteen inches of water falling in the three hours during which it continued. The Southwestern track was badly washed and it will take weeks to repair the damage. The new grade of the Milwaukee also suffered greatly. The flood swept 8,000 brick out of O'Neal's yard together with two thousand feet of lumber. County and railroad bridges in every direction were washed out. Owing to these conditions no mails were received from Wednesday until Saturday. The railroad bridge over the Des Moines river at Moin-gona went down under a freight train and several were killed. Kate Shelley, by crossing the bridge on the frame work and girders on her hands and knees, saved a passenger train from a like fate.

August 2—The four children in the family of August Battles, of Roselle township, have died within the past month of diphtheria.

August 3—The representative convention of the district composed of Greene, Calhoun and Carroll counties met at the court house. H. W. Ma-

comber of Carroll was nominated on the second ballot by a majority of one over the present member, S. T. Hutchinson of Calhoun.

August 24—At the new town of Manning fifty-three lots are already sold and there is talk of incorporating the town. The towns expects to have 300 inhabitants before the end of the year.

August 25—W. T. Minchen, president of the Carroll County Bank, sells the bank and business to A. W. Patterson & Bro. of Gilman, Iowa. The new firm has reorganized the bank with a capital of \$50,000. J. W. Thomas remains as cashier.

August 26—Gotleib Schleissman, aged 13, son of Adam Schleissman, living in Kniest township, was driving a harvester in a field of flax when a tornado suddenly swept through the farm, blowing him from his seat in front of the sickle of the machine, frightfully mangling his body and killing the child at once.

September 11—St. Anthony's Institute, the academy designed by the Franciscan sisters a year ago, will commence its first school year October 4. The building is large and comfortable. The school is in charge of Sister Felicitas.

September 17—The republican county convention made the following nominations: treasurer, W. R. Ruggles; auditor, H. E. Russell; sheriff, W. T. Lambertson; superintendent of schools, G. W. Wattles; surveyor, Geo. Bennett; supervisors, T. B. McClew, Peter Lamont.

September 24—The democratic convention nominated: treasurer, J. Thompson; auditor, D. A. Cudworth; superintendent of schools, C. C. Colclo; supervisors, Jos. Rettenmaier, Thos. Rich.

October 1—Several buildings in course of erection at Manning were blown down by a tornado. The damage was not great. The large Catholic church at Vail, erected two years ago, was leveled to the ground.

October 5—S. L. Wilson of Manning is buying the material for a paper in that town for which he has chosen the name of *The Monitor*. A Mr. Stowell is about to begin the publication of a paper at Coon Rapids called *The Enterprise*.

October 11—Results of the general election: Sherman receives 1,110 votes and carries the county over Kinne (1,067) for governor by a plurality of forty-three. For representative, F. L. Danforth received 1,428 votes over 744 for H. W. Macomber. Elected to county offices: treasurer, Ruggles (rep.); auditor, Russell (rep.); sheriff, Hamilton (dem.); superintendent, Colclo (dem.); surveyor, Bennett (rep.); coroner, Feenstra (dem.); supervisors, Rich, Rettenmaier (dem.).

November 2—E. R. Hastings has been appointed postmaster at Carroll for another term of four years.

November 16—John Nestle of Marshalltown has bought of D. Wayne the business lot on Main street adjoining the Bowdish building.

December 6—The first issue of the Manning *Monitor* announces that the first religious service in that town was conducted by Rev. Elliott of the M. E. Church on Sunday, the 4th. The minister has arranged for regular services in the future.

December 28—St. Joseph's parish has placed a 1,200 pound bell, costing \$400, in the steeple of the church.

December 29—A membership of 45 was reported at the annual meeting of Jeff C. Davis Post, G. A. R.

1882.

February 5—H. C. Stevens has retired from business and has been succeeded by C. R. Ludwig, a brother of his former partner.

March 10—A vote on incorporation at Manning resulted in 171 for to four against the proposition. At the ensuing election (March 10) for city officials John R. Collamore received 122 and J. R. Benson 82. George E. Hunt was elected recorder and Byron E. Whaten assessor; treasurer, O. E. Dutton; marshal, H. Chapman; councilmen—J. M. Turner, N. F. Shear, P. A. Emery, M. Hoffman, J. L. McQuaid, R. F. Tidd. The number of votes cast was 209. At the first meeting the council passed an ordinance fixing saloon licenses at \$300 with a bond of \$1,000 for non-violation of the law. The birth of Manning as a municipal corporation was attended with a great deal of excitement and ended in a crushing defeat to what was known as the "Geo. Makepeace" faction.

March 6—At the Carroll city election Thos. F. Barbee was elected mayor; J. W. King, recorder; Fred Suydam, assessor. Councilmen—John Nye, W. L. Culbertson.

March 10—The Alex McArthur farm, five miles southwest of Carroll, containing 485 acres of well improved land, has been purchased by John Rogers, of Carroll township, and Edward Osborne of Hazel Green, Wis., Mr. Rogers buying 160 acres and Mr. Osborne what remains. The price was \$12,000 cash, or a small fraction less than \$25 per acre.

March 13—The Grant City mill with 800 bushels of wheat and 2 tons of flour tumbled into the river and is a complete wreck. An effort is being made to secure funds for rebuilding the mill by the circulation of a public subscription paper.

April 5—The frame of the first store building at Dedham, 20x66 feet, was blown down. Strong Davis was on the frame at the time and by jumping saved himself from severe injury.

April 10—A fire at Manning, originating at 8 o'clock in the (Sunday) evening in Heintzelman & Moody's dry goods and grocery store, destroyed thirteen buildings. The origin of the fire is not known but incendiarism is suspected. It was discovered in the rear of the Heintzelman & Moody store, where the fire had made so much headway it was impossible to save any but a small part of the stock, valued at \$7,000. There were neither fire apparatus nor water at hand with which to check the flames, which burned until all of the material was exhausted to feed upon. The entire population turned its attention to saving as much of the movable property as possible. The loss was as follows: Collamore & Priest, general store, \$4,000; Wetherill & Marsh, hardware, building \$1,600, stock, \$3,000; Whaten Bros., groceries, building and stock, \$5,000; Stocker's butcher

shop, \$200; Garstenberg's saloon, building and contents, \$1,600; Hoffman & Shook, dry goods, \$3,000; postoffice, \$300; McQuaid & Hamilton, grocers, stock and building, \$3,000; M. B. Freelove, three buildings, \$3,000; Webb's saloon and boarding house, \$2,500. A large portion of the possible loss was saved, as the fire did not burn rapidly on account of previous wet weather, and stocks could be carried to safety.

April 12—Matilda Fletcher lectured at Carroll on the "Mistakes of Ingersoll."

May 31—The new town of Templeton is located in the center of the Wm. Overmire farm and on what was once an immense corn field. Three buildings are now erected and ready for plastering and painting. The first building, 22x60, was put up by Wm. Pexsie, and will be occupied by Wm. Hayward with the postoffice and a stock of goods. One of the other building belongs to Mr. Sherwood and will be occupied by a general store. Wm. Overmire's building will be used as a restaurant and hotel. The Joyce Lumber company is making preparations to put in a lumber yard. The first social event of the town was a dance at the Pexsie building in which fifty young couples participated. The town has a promising future.

June 8—The Arf hotel and several other buildings were destroyed by fire at Arcadia with a total loss of about \$5,000. The intelligent and active work of the fire department saved a much greater loss. But for this work the fire would have swept the town.

June 28—The business directory of the new town of Desham is as follows: J. H. Harrold, groceries; Harover & Hoch, druggists; Shifford & Carmichel, boots and shoes; Elliott & Ackerson, hardware; D. M. Grove, restaurant; A. W. Basom, groceries; S. M. Holmes, general merchandise; D. P. Allen, coal and machinery; Dixon & Fenton, M. Swaney, lumber; Wm. Grove, blacksmith; Burress & Rice, butchers; P. Weaver, barber; W. A. Johnson, hotel; B. H. Hauver, physician; A. W. Lytton, attorney at law.

July 3—At the special election to vote on the constitutional prohibitory amendment the result in Carroll county is as follows:

For the amendment	1,138
Against the amendment	1,556
	<hr/>
Majority against	418

June 21—A man named Schnetzer died at Manning from the smallpox in an aggravated form.

July 5—Louis Keckevoet, one of the first German settlers of Carroll county, died at his home as the result of an accident. He got up from bed and went to the pump for a drink, when he fainted on the stairs and fell to the walk. His family were asleep and did not hear him and he laid for some time until discovered by some one passing. As a result of his injuries peritonitis set in the next day and he died after three days of great suffering. Mr. Keckevoet was born in Germany at Welderengen, Westphalia, in 1843. He and his family came to Carroll county in 1875 from Dubuque, settling

at Hillsdale, where he set up a general store, a short time after locating in Carroll and engaging in merchandizing. Mr. Keckevoet died in his forty-sixth year and his passing is deeply mourned in all parts of Carroll county.

August 2—The Carroll fire department received a new hook and ladder truck from the factory of G. M. Needles at Atlantic. The truck was received by the entire company of twenty-eight men in full uniform. At the engine house the crowd was so large that a half could not get in. The ladies gave a voting contest to raise funds for the company. The napkin ring to the most popular fireman was won by Major W. August Forda.

August 16—The new town of Coon Rapids, the plat of which has hardly had time to get cold, aims to be the second city in point of population in the county in a very short time. The Milwaukee road placed the business lots on the market very low, some of the best on Main street being \$75, making it a condition that the buildings should be something more substantial than shanties. To insure this result the company refuses to give a deed until buildings are completed and are found to come up to the required standard. The principal firms of the town are: E. & W. Garst, general merchandise; George Ferguson, hardware; Putnam & Morris, general merchandise; Runyon Bros., drugs; Coon Rapids bank, J. Cooney, manager; Steele & Johnson, furniture; Jos. Miller, clothing; Harris, Morris & Co., lumber; Ira Dermone, groceries; Reynolds hotel; M. F. Stowell, hardware; John B. Cooke, implements; Dr. Garst, physician.

August 28—Died, at Carroll, Mrs. Ophelia C. Hatton, wife of J. W. Hatton, aged thirty-three years and twenty-six days.

September 6—H. E. Brooks has purchased all other interests in the flouring mill at Carroll.

September 13—The vote at Manning on the question of issuing \$5,000 bonds to secure a depot of the Milwaukee was carried by 140 for to three votes against.

September 18—Thomas Fay, a saloon keeper at Arcadia, shot and killed Thomas Maher, a man who had lived in the town from its beginning and who was known to be a quiet citizen. Maher was a drayman and there had been disputes between him and Fay concerning freights. Fay was abusive at these times. On the day of the shooting a freight train brought a keg of beer for Fay, who wanted Maher to take it to his saloon at once. Maher's refusal made him angry and he carried the beer to the saloon himself. In the evening Maher strolled into the place and told Fay he had better take the beer back or receipt for it. A quarrel arose and a fight ensued in which Maher received three stabs from a knife in Fay's hand. The wound which killed was a stab in the abdomen. Maher lived during the night but died the following morning. A coroner's jury was impaneled and rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury in the inquest held on the body of Thomas Maher, find that he came to his death from a stab by a knife in the hand of Thomas Fay, September 18, 1882, in the town of Arcadia, Carroll county, Iowa.

[NOTE.—Fay was convicted of murder and received a life sentence. Some years later he was pardoned by act of the governor.]

September 23—Henry Schleissman, the eleven-year-old-son of Henry Schleissman, of Kniest township, was gored to death by a bull. At evening the lad went to the pasture for the cows as usual but did not return. The child's body was found the next morning fearfully mangled. This is the second child of this family to meet with a fatal accident within a few months.

October 7—The democratic county convention nominated a ticket as follows: Clerk, Wm. Lynch; recorder, J. P. Hess; supervisor, Wm. Overmire.

October 14—The republicans nominated a ticket as follows: Clerk, John Messersmith; recorder, J. M. Paul; supervisor, E. Cole.

November 6—Results of general election: Democratic state ticket, 1,436; Republican state ticket, 1,153; Democratic plurality, 283; county clerk, Wm. Lynch, Jr.; recorder, J. P. Hess; supervisor, Joseph Overmire.

A proposition for a tax to build a new court house was also submitted at this election and defeated by a vote of 656 for to 1,546 against—majority against 890.

December 25—Christmas eve found the people of Glidden fighting the flames in the midst of a high wind and a blinding storm. The fire originated in the oil room of McVay's drug store at 10:30 at night and was beyond the control of all of the facilities at hand when discovered. The McVay place was near the center of the long row of buildings used for business purposes, all of which were built of wood. The district, described as follows, was reduced to ashes: Foster Bros.' drug store; Henry Pruss, saloon and billiard hall and meat market; Dave Atkinson, building occupied by *Newsboy* office and T. A. Cochran's real estate office; John Vaughn, saloon; Waldron's jewelry store; George Chambers, hardware. Here a really remarkable piece of work was done in checking the fire. Between Atkinson's building and the Bonner shoe store was an alley three feet wide. Here the defenders stationed themselves with a small hand engine and a bucket brigade and succeeded in staying the fire and saving the remaining business portion of the town. The Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges were involved in the destruction. The fire to the south stopped with the burning of the Chambers building. The loss is estimated at \$35,000.

Dec. 31—Rev. T. S. Bailey, pastor of the Carroll Presbyterian church, preached his last sermon as resident minister. He has been chosen synodical missionary of the general Presbyterian body and enters upon his new work at once.

H. C. Ford purchases the Carroll *Sentinel* and assumes full charge as editor and publisher.

Dr. J. W. Gustine leaves Carroll to make his future home in Florida.

J. C. Holmes discontinued the Glidden *Newsboy* after the recent fire and has established a paper called *The Times* at Bayard.

At the first election of the newly incorporated town of Coon Rapids the following officers were chosen: Mayor, J. T. Louthon; Recorder, L. W. Morgan; Assessor, John Heater; Trustees, G. Thompson, H. L. Melter, A. C. Steele, John Cooney, I. L. Dermond, A. R. Hatfield.



HIGH SCHOOL, COON RAPIDS

1883.

January 10—Board of Supervisors order an addition built to the county poor house to be used for insane persons.

McPherson Post, G. A. R., is organized at Manning with the following charter officers: Commander, S. E. Whitcher; S. V. C., Joseph Moore; J. V. C., Geo. Stocker; Officer of the Day, H. Stocker; Adjutant, C. M. Failing.

The city council of Manning has purchased ten acres in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18, Warren township, to be used as a cemetery, paying \$45 per acre.

January 24—The Green Bay Lumber Co., incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, \$158,000 paid up, E. C. Finkbine, chairman of the board of directors. Manager of local yard, Geo. H. Lane.

Rev. Elliott, pastor of Manning circuit, M. E. church, has raised a subscription of \$900 toward the erection of a \$1,200 church in the Rogers neighborhood to be erected in the spring.

January 31—Peter Thein, of Roselle township, awarded first prize by *Moore's Rural New Yorker* in a national corn contest conducted under the auspices of that journal.

February 5—Petition presented to the city council of Carroll and signed exclusively by saloon keepers, asking a reduction of the license on saloons from \$300 to \$200, granted according to request.

March 5—The result of the Carroll city election is, to-wit: Mayor, Thos. F. Barbee; recorder, T. A. Suydam; assessor, J. H. Marnette; councilman, Jas. Thompson, A. Park, I. N. Force, H. E. Brooks. A referendum was taken on the saloon license question, as follows: For \$200 license, 2 votes; \$300, 70; \$400, 6; \$500, 179. Total vote cast, 289.

At Manning: Mayor, J. W. Martin; recorder, H. Marsh; treasurer, O. E. Dalton; street commissioner, J. W. Barnes; trustees, M. L. Patton, Wm. Schoop, V. Rousch, E. G. Sharp, E. M. Funk, G. C. Hunt. Total vote cast, 226.

Total vote cast at Coon Rapids' city election, 162.

April 4, 5—At the annual encampment of the G. A. R., department of Iowa, held at Des Moines, Col. John B. Cooke, of Jeff C. Davis Post, was elected department commander. Upon the return of Col. Cooke to Carroll a popular reception was held in his honor at Joyce's hall. Col. Cooke appointed the following staff: Adjutant general, W. L. Culbertson; acting assistant adjutant general, Wm. Lynch, Jr.; quarter master general, John K. Deal; aid de camp and chief of staff, J. W. Hatton—all of the latter members of Jeff C. Davis Post.

April 25—A lodge of Knights of Pythias organized at Carroll with the following officers: P. C., Geo. R. Cloud; C. C., J. W. Hatton; V. C., W. L. Sharp; Prelate, R. D. Backus; M. of F., Frank Brooks; M. of A., J. R. Whitney; I. G., J. C. Scott; O. G., W. E. Sturges; Trustees, Jas. Thompson, M. Miller, Thos. F. Barbee.

May 16—J. R. Whitney & Co., organized, wholesale fruits and confectionery.

May 25—Dr. S. M. Ballard, one of the commissioners appointed to locate the original county seat of Carroll county, died at his home at Council Bluffs.

May 26—Major W. Augustus Fonda admitted to practice before the bar of Carroll county.

May 26—The new Catholic church at Mt. Carmel burned with scarcely an article of value saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was of brick, 140x80 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$15,000. The interior was not yet fully completed.

June 20—The passenger trains on the north branch now run from Carroll instead of Maple River Junction.

June 28—At an election upon the question of issuing \$2,500 bonds to build a schoolhouse on the south side at Carroll, 37 votes were cast, all favorable to the measure.

July 13—Three robbers, who robbed and shot R. L. Clingun, postmaster at Polk City, took refuge in Elkhorn grove, in Shelby county, where they were surrounded by a force of 500 armed men from the surrounding country. One of the posse was killed and two others wounded before the capture of the last man was effected. Of the robbers, Ben Gates was riddled with bullets and killed. Wm. Purdy was hanged by the mob. The third, Hardy, was voted a reprieve by his captors on account of his assertions of innocence and bravery and given into the hands of the sheriff of Shelby county. He was later lynched by a second mob. The desperadoes were from Dennison, Texas.

[Note—This episode is the most famous criminal event ever known in Western Iowa.]

August 1—R. R. Woodring removes to Carroll from Marshalltown.

August 8—A fire starting in the City Saloon at Coon Rapids spread to Ish's building on the east and Reddigs shoe store and Caswell's restaurant on the east.

August 26—Presbyterian church at Manning dedicated, Rev. R. F. Coyle of Fort Dodge officiating, assisted by Rev. T. S. Bailey. The cost of the church building is \$2,000.

August 29—A bell weighing with fixtures 4,552 pounds has been installed in the belfry of the new Catholic church at Mt. Carmel.

September 2—The democrats in county convention nominated: representative, M. Miller; treasurer, Peter Berger; auditor, F. M. Leibfried, sheriff, R. J. Hamilton; county superintendent, C. C. Colclo; surveyor, A. Bruch; supervisors, C. H. Westbrook, J. B. Graham.

September 3—A fire at Arcadia, originating in the rear of Johnson's harness shop, burned twenty buildings and entailed a loss of \$30,000. It is supposed to have arisen from the spontaneous combustion of oils used in the shop. The section burned: Frank Koepke, wagon shop; J. W. Moore, paint shop up stairs; Henry Redden, shoe shop; E. Dunbar, grain warehouse; R. F. Johnson, harness; Curran's bank; C. A. Daniels, warehouse, 2,000 bushels corn and 1,000 bushels barley and other grain; office

Erp Bros. lumber; D. B. Barr, saloon; Weber's meat market; W. C. Anthony, warehouse; the Carroll Lumber Co., owned by V. Hinrichs, Geo. Stanton and Will Joyce, lumber yard. The loss was covered by fair insurance.

September 19—W. L. Culbertson disposes of an interest in the Bank of Carroll to H. W. Macomber and R. E. Coburn.

September 22—The republican county convention made nominations as follows: representative, H. E. Russell, who declined and J. W. Hobbs nominated; treasurer, W. R. Ruggles; auditor, F. A. Charles; sheriff, H. C. Stevens; superintendent of schools, D. M. Grove; coroner L. P. Brigham; supervisors, A. C. Steele, W. F. Steigerwalt.

October 9—The following were chosen at the general election: representative, M. Miller; treasurer, W. R. Ruggles; auditor, F. M. Leibfried; sheriff, R. J. Hamilton; superintendent of schools, C. C. Colclo; surveyor, Anton Bruch; coroner, L. S. Stoll; supervisors, J. B. Graham, C. H. Westbrook. The county gave a majority of 378 for the democratic state ticket.

October 28—An election at Breda gave a large majority in favor of incorporation.

November 12—By the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting on Storm creek bottom the arm of E. M. Parsons of Carroll was shot off.

December 2—The German Evangelical church at Carroll dedicated with services by Rev. Jacob Henn, presiding elder, assisted by Rev. Henry Hiebenthal, the pastor. The building cost \$1,850 and was dedicated out of debt.

1884.

January 1—Paul Maclean joins as a partner with E. R. Hastings in the publication and editorship of the Carroll *Herald*.

January 16—E. R. Hastings re-appointed postmaster at Carroll.

February 20—Dr. L. Q. Spaulding, homeopathist, begins the practice of medicine at Carroll.

March 3—The Carroll city election resulted: Mayor, T. F. Barbee; recorder, F. A. Suydam; assessor, J. H. Marnette; councilmen, Col. J. B. Cooke, J. L. Wetherell, and G. W. Bowen to succeed John Nye, resigned.

March 19—Father J. P. O'Connor succeeds Rev. Urbany as pastor of St. Joseph's parish.

April 9—A company of the Iowa National Guard, taking the title of Company E, First Regiment, has been made a part of the regular armed force of the state. The following officers have been elected by the company, which is composed of fifty enlisted men and non-commissioned officers: Captain, Geo. R. Cloud; first lieutenant, J. H. Stewart; second lieutenant, R. E. Coburn.

April 12—Hon. M. Miller has purchased the Carroll *Sentinel* from H. C. Ford and becomes its sole proprietor and editor.

April 30—A farmer by the name of Smythe living near Dedham, his brother-in-law Wilson living in the vicinity of Coon Rapids, and a brother of their respective wives, Cicero Jellerson, are in jail at Audubon

charged with the murder of old man Jellerson, the father-in-law and father of all of the parties concerned. The three went to the house of the old man in Viola township, Audubon county, at night and taking the old man from his bed hanged him to a tree after dragging the clothes from his back by hauling him along the rough ground by a rope fastened to his neck and subjecting him to gross indignities. Smythe accused old Jellerson of incest with one of his daughters and was so active in stirring up the animosity of the other members of the family that the crime came about as the result of a general family understanding. Old Mrs. Jellerson recognized Smythe and her son Cicero in the attack on her husband; and Cicero, who is feeble minded, made a full confession as soon as he was arrested and implicated Wilson along with Smythe. So many crimes have been committed in Audubon county and the authors permitted to go unpunished that the Jellerson murder has given rise to a widespread mob spirit and threats of lynching the three men are freely indulged in. Their trial will come up in August.

May 24—A fire originating in the butcher shop of Frank Meyer at midnight, of probably incendiary beginning, burned the rows of wooden buildings on Fourth and Fifth streets, west of Main street, Carroll. The fire fighters were able to save the Commercial house and lumber yards adjacent by reason of the remarkable stillness of the air at the time. The frame buildings stood on property belonging to J. E. and I. N. Griffith and were occupied by small stores and shops. The loss is \$10,000.

July 9—W. R. Ruggles, late treasurer of Carroll county, is, there is no present doubt, a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. Ruggles was last seen in this locality June 28th, when he took the morning train for the west, where he told acquaintances he was going to Grand Island, Neb., to look after business interests. At the meeting of the board of supervisors on the 6th an examination of the treasurer's books revealed a shortage of \$24,000. The county is protected by a bond of \$100,000, signed by the following: J. J. Graves, H. Winter, P. D. Coryell, C. B. Crittenden, Wm. Heater, H. W. Davenport, Edwin Willey, Thomas Roderick, W. S. Winnett, Charles Shefferd, J. A. Sawvell, T. Evans, A. Zembach and W. T. Minchen. Ruggles' downfall was brought about by unlucky dealings on the Chicago Board of Trade.

July 30—The Carroll Telephone company has been incorporated by W. L. Culbertson, John K. Deal, Wm. Lynch, Jr., and V. Hinrichs, each of whom holds an equal number of shares. Work is under way on a line to Manning, and it is proposed to put up wires and establish connections with Coon Rapids, Dedham, Arcadia, Glidden and Breda.

August 1—Dr. J. M. Patty died at his residence in Carroll after an illness of a few hours. The day before his death he was about the streets and attending to his practice. Dr. Patty is the pioneer physician of Carroll, having established himself here when the town was in its earliest infancy seventeen years ago. He died at the age of 52, leaving a wife and five children and many friends to sorrow for him.

August 13—The contract for the proposed Carroll Water Works system is awarded to the Wind Engine Co. of Batavia, Ill., for \$9,995.

Aug. 16—The democratic county convention made the following nominations: Clerk, J. N. Powers; treasurer, P. Berger; recorder, J. P. Hess; supervisors, Jas. Thompson, Jos. Rettenmaier.

August 20—The Democratic congressioinal convention of the eleventh district in session at Le Mars nominated for congress Thomas F. Barbee of Carroll.

September 13—The Republican county convention made nominations as follows: Clerk, W. L. Carpenter; treasurer, E. D. Towne; recorder, C. L. Bailey; supervisors, Dana Reed, E. R. Walcott.

October 27—Died, at his home in Carroll, Monday, Oct. 26, J. E. Jones, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Jones was one of the pioneer business men of Carroll, which has been his residence since 1871.

November 5—At the general election Cleveland carried Carroll county over Blaine by a majority of 522. The Democrats elected their entire county ticket as follows: clerk, J. N. Powers; treasurer, P. Berger; recorder, J. P. Hess; supervisors, Jos. Rettenmaier, Jas. Thompson.

November 10—In the suit Carroll county against the bondsmen of W. R. Ruggles, defaulting county treasurer, Judge Lyman files a decision sustaining the county on every contention. The exact amount of the Ruggles' defalcation is found to be \$23,299.64.

CHAPTER XI.

1885-1890.

THE LYNCHING OF THE JELLERSON MURDERERS AT AUDUBON—THE ELECTION OF W. L. CULBERTSON AND JOHN K. DEAL AS REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR—A HISTORIC BLIZZARD BY WHICH CARROLL WAS FOR A WEEK OUT OF THE WORLD—THE BURNING OF THE OLD COURT HOUSE—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF COON RAPIDS BY A TORNADO—DEATH OF EUGENE R. HASTINGS—AFTER MANY DEFEATS THE PROPOSITION TO ISSUE BONDS TO BUILD A NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL CARRIES BY A LARGE MAJORITY—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS LETS THE CONTRACT—DEATH OF CAPTAIN WINNETT—UNION LABOR PARTY RISES AND FALLS—DEATH OF FATHER FENDRICK—THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE IN CARROLL—THE OUTBREAK OF BOOZE JOINTS AND THE STRAITS OF THE CITY FOR REVENUE—DOLLIVER NOMINATED AND HIS MAIDEN SPEECH AT CARROLL A JOINT DEBATE WITH CAPTAIN YEOMANS—FATAL SHOOTING OF HUNTER BY CONSTABLE JAMES MOLSEED—ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF WM. EIKE BY AGENT ISH AT HALBUR—NOMINATION OF JUDGE Z. A. CHURCH AND HIS DEFEAT BY THOMAS RICH.

1885.

January 5—The C. D. Miller bank at West Side has suspended and the court has appointed F. L. Boynton receiver.

January 28—V. Henrichs buys the interests of the other stock holders in the Carroll Telephone Company and will consolidate the system with the Northwestern company of Ida Grove. When the wires are connected local connections will have been established with Sac, Ida and Woodberry counties, including Sioux City.

February 6—When it was officially given out at Audubon after the arrest of Wilson, Smythe and Jellerson that there must be "no fooling" to delay the application of justice to the murderers, those who made the order were not indulging in idle statements. When the prisoners were called for trial in the Audubon district court, Geo. W. Paine, attorney for Wilson, joined with other attorneys in an effort to secure for them a change of venue to some county in which the prejudice was not so strong. Judge Loofbourow was disposed to grant the motion, when the word was quietly passed around to the court and lawyers in attendance that they had better disperse or something might happen to them. Mr. Paine came home. Judge Loofbourow was practically overpowered by friends fearful for his

safety and driven in a buggy to Atlantic. The same night a mob broke into the jail, overpowered the sheriff, and took possession of the prisoners, two of them, Smythe and Wilson, they hanged to the upper rail of a high board fence around the jail, while Jellerson was suspended from the rafters of the band stand in the park. The mob avenging the murder of old man Jellerson consisted of over 300 men.

March 1—At the Carroll city election Thomas F. Barbee was elected mayor, F. A. Suydam, recorder; Henry Marnette, assessor; councilmen, J. W. Patterson, John Nestle, I. M. Gilley.

March 18—The saloons, which recently closed in a hurry as a result of the supreme court decision sustaining the process of injunction, are now making overtures to the council to pay a license of \$20 per month.

May 16—The towns of Carroll county in the new state census are given the following population: Breda, 278; Arcadia, 451; Carroll, 1,885; Glidden, 532; Manning, 954; Templeton, 219; Dedham, 172; Coon Rapids, 720. The entire population of the county is 16,313, a growth of 3,962 since the national census of 1880.

May 27—Married, at Carroll, May 27, Dr. A. L. Wright and Miss Adie Hoover.

June 17—C. C. Colclo has been appointed postmaster at Carroll to succeed E. R. Hastings.

June 24—During a visit to Carroll Bishop Hennessey announced that a division would be made of the Catholic parish of Carroll and P. M. Guthrie and J. W. Bohnenkamp appointed to make an equitable division of the property between the Irish and American element of the congregation and the German element.

July 15—The hotel formerly known as the Commercial house, renovated and overhauled, is thrown open under the name of the Lynch house, Wm. Lynch, Jr., landlord.

July 15—Died, G. I. Thompson; last fall elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, at Sioux City, of consumption.

July 28—Died, E. F. Burgan, aged 80 years, at his home west of Carroll. Mr. Burgan has been a resident of Carroll county since 1869.

August 14—The democratic convention made the following nominations: Representative, J. B. Graham; treasurer, Peter Berger; auditor, F. M. Leibfried; sheriff, J. W. Kennebeck; superintendent of schools, W. J. Heires; supervisors, S. Bowman, V. Roush. The convention was deeply shaken by a resolution declaring against a third term of office. After a violent debate the proposition was carried by a vote of 69 to 49.

August 29—John K. Deal of Carroll nominated for state senator by the district composed of Calhoun, Carroll and Greene counties at Jefferson.

September 17—The Republican county convention made nominations as follows: Representative, W. L. Culbertson; treasurer, no nomination; auditor, Richard Wolfe; sheriff, Sam Todd; superintendent of schools, H. J. Gable; coroner, R. R. Williams; surveyor, W. F. Steigerwalt; supervisor, J. W. Hobbs, Cyrus Rhoads.

October 7—Died, at Carroll, Dr. John W. Gustine, aged 63 years. Lo-



MAIN STREET, MANNING

cated in Guthrie county in 1861, and practiced among the early settlers of Carroll county. Moved to Carroll in 1875, retiring to his farm near Carrollton in 1879. Moved to Florida in 1883, where his wife died. Dr. Gustine returned to Carroll in 1885. He was buried under the auspices of Signet Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which organization he was a Past Master and member at the time of his death.

October 25—Henry M. Olerich died at his home at Breda in the 65th year of his age. Born in Nordeweld, Germany; came to this country in 1848 and to Iowa and Carroll county in 1869, settling in Kniest township. Mr. Olerich was the first to put up a building and begin business in Breda, where he opened a hardware store at the time the Maple river branch was built through.

November 3—In the general election the democrats carried the county on the state ticket by a plurality of 406. F. L. Danforth for the state senate, in opposition to John K. Deal, received a majority of 181, which is overcome by a majority of 574 in Calhoun county, and 431 in Greene county, the majority by which Mr. Deal is elected being 824. W. L. Culbertson (Rep.) is elected over J. B. Graham (Dem.) for representative by a majority of 154. and republican county officers were elected as follows: Sheriff, Sam Todd (130); H. J. Gable, superintendent of schools, (499); surveyor, W. F. Steigerwalt (38); Dr. R. R. Williams, coroner (145). The Democrats elect Peter Berger, treasurer (no opposition); F. M. Leibfried, auditor, (425); supervisor, S. Bowman, (754); V. Roush, (no opposition.)

The proposition to authorize a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000 for the building of a new court house was lost by 209 votes. Because of the unsatisfactory and mixed condition of the returns, however, the board of supervisors ordered a special election to be held Tuesday, December 8th, for the resubmission of the question.

December 8—The court house proposition was defeated by 38 votes.

1886.

January 6—A snow storm and blizzard of a severity not known in many years set in on the 3d inst., continuing three days, snow falling to a depth of three feet on the level, and drifting in many places to the height of ten feet. All trains were delayed from ten to thirty-six hours, after the first day of the storm, and, on the branch lines north and south from Carroll all effort to move traffic was abandoned. The temperature, however, was not severely cold.

January 13—The first blizzard had scarcely subsided when another set in on the 6th inst. Snow fell until the 9th but not in such quantities as last week, but intense cold accompanied the storm, the mercury falling from twenty-two on the 7th to thirty-four on the 9th. Heavy winds drifted the railroad cuts into impassable barriers. A passenger train was ordered on Thursday to remain at Carroll until the road could be opened, and did not resume its journey until Saturday. The work of shoveling out the cuts

was prosecuted with great difficulty on account of the intense cold. Although gallant efforts were made to keep the road open by "bucking" the drifts with snow plows. The engines engaged in this work "died" one after another until, on the 8th inst., eleven engines were lying dead in the cuts between Carroll and Scranton and seven between Carroll and Glidden. The Heath & Milligan minstrels were on the abandoned train and concerts were improvised on the train and at the halls to entertain themselves and the beleaguered citizens. No mails were received or dispatched between the 7th and 12th insts. and business was entirely suspended during this period.

March 1—At Carroll occurred the quietest city election in many years, with the following result: Mayor, E. M. Parsons; recorder, F. A. Suydam; assessor, Henry Marnette; councilmen, A. W. Crawford, J. M. Drees.

At Glidden the vote on mayor was a tie between Jas. Lea and S. C. Dunkle, each having 62 votes. The contest was decided in favor of Dunkle by drawing lots.

April 8—At 12 o'clock midnight the Carroll county court house was discovered ablaze, with the fire making vigorous headway in the upper rooms. An hour later the fire was out, with the destruction confined to the second story except for the damage that came from water to the floors below. The vaults were not destroyed and the county records were recovered intact. A heavy odor of kerosene at the outset of the fire indicated the origin of the loss. The board of supervisors provided temporary quarters for the county offices in the Joyce building. Drees' Music Hall will be used for the court room.

April 14—A powerful tornado devastated a large section of country in Cass and Audubon counties, but Coon Rapids was the only town in Carroll county in the direct path of the storm. Warning of the approach was given by the appearance five miles south of an immense copper-colored cloud with a dangling column communicating with the earth and swinging violently in the wake of the rapidly moving canopy overhead. In crossing the C. M. & St. P. track the storm caught a moving freight train of twenty cars, all heavily loaded. Sixteen were blown from the track and left in a greater or less degree of wreckage. The residence of J. W. Stuckenbrick was first struck but with little damage. The adjoining wagon shop of H. Wallace was torn to pieces. The *Enterprise* office was unroofed and the glass front wrecked. The Cook warehouse was entirely demolished. From this point the storm passed to the residence district, where the destruction was wholesale and general. Thirty-two buildings were either blown away or badly damaged, many swept clear of their foundations and blown to atoms. But two persons were injured, the Roygos boys, who were doing janitor work at the schoolhouse. One of the boys was so badly injured that he died at once. The other was not seriously hurt. The building was a total wreck. The loss at Coon Rapids is placed at \$50,000, not including the damage to railroad property, which was heavy.

June 23—The supreme court hands down a decision in the case of Carroll county against the bondsmen of the defaulting county treasurer, W. R.

Ruggles sustaining the plaintiff on every point. The bondsmen have no further recourse.

June 24—John A. Hoffman, of Roselle, buys the J. A. Hinman store at Mt. Carmel.

June 30—J. B. Hungerford purchases the interest of E. R. Hastings in the *Carroll Herald*, now published by Maclean & Hungerford.

August 10—Died, at his home in Carroll, aged 84, R. K. Town. Mr. Town was a resident of Carroll since 1874.

August 17—Democratic judicial convention at Carroll placed in nomination for judges of the district court Charles D. Goldsmith of Sac county and I. J. McDuffie of Greene county.

August 25—The Democratic county convention nominated the following ticket: Clerk, J. N. Powers; recorder, J. H. Bruning; county attorney, J. C. Engleman. An effort was made to defeat the third-term rule, but the resolution was defeated 34 to 63.

August 25—The Western Iowa Veterans' Association began its annual reunion at Carroll. Twelve hundred veterans from Calhoun, Ida, Sac, Greene, Audubon, Shelby, Harrison, Guthrie, Boone and other counties are present and the meeting continued three days. On the camp ground west of town 158 tents are sheltering the soldiers.

August 28—Rev. P. Fox, of Sac City, dedicated the new Episcopal church at Carroll.

September 8—The damage claims of M. A. Hoyt against the city of Carroll for the removal by the latter of the wooden building erected by Hoyt after the fire of 1879 outside of the fire limits were settled in their last phase by the compromise of a suit in which the city will pay Mrs. S. A. Hoyt \$500 with the understanding that the arrangement shall be final. In costs and judgments the Hoyt suits have cost the city \$12,000.

October 1—The republican county convention made the following nominations: clerk, no nomination; recorder, C. H. Heitz; county attorney, L. W. Morgan; supervisors, N. D. Smith, Herman Tank.

October 6—The gap on the Maple river branch between Mapleton and Onawa is completed.

October 27—Died, at his home in Carroll, Eugene R. Hastings, after an illness of four years of diabetes. Mr. Hastings was born July 27, 1848, in Licking county, Ohio, and died at the age of 38 years and three months. In 1870 in company with O. H. Manning he became the editor of the *Carroll Herald*. He soon bought the Manning interest and continued his connection with the paper, though not all of the time as its owner, until June of the present year. In 1883 Mr. Hastings disposed of the paper to Paul Maclean, from whom he secured back a half interest under a lease which arrangement continued until last June. Mr. Hastings was one of the strongest journalists of Iowa, and a fit contemporary for "Ret" Clarkson, "Sam" Clark, Frank Hatton, George D. Perkins, and the coterie of brilliant newspaper men who gave the press of the state distinction in the seventies and eighties. Mr. Hastings had no superior among the weekly editors of his time. His closing years were a period of great suffering but his intellectual

powers refused to weaken as his bodily strength gave way and some of his best work was done after he was himself convinced that his days were numbered and after his mind had acquiesced in the inevitable.

[Note—Edward, the only son of Mr. Hastings, is pastor at the present time of the Presbyterian church at Fort Dodge. Mrs. Hastings is still living and resides at Fort Dodge.]

November 1—At the general election the entire Democratic county ticket was elected as follows: Clerk, J. N. Powers; recorder, J. H. Brunning; county attorney, J. C. Engleman; supervisors, J. B. Graham, J. W. Walsh. The Democratic majority on the state ticket was 635. A proposition for a bond issue of \$40,000 to build a new courthouse was submitted and acquiesced in by the voters by the following vote: For a new courthouse, 1,885; against a new courthouse, 944; or a majority in favor of the proposition of 941.

1887.

February 2—From the official proceedings of the Board of Supervisors: "After due deliberation and consultation with J. C. Cochrane, architect, the board of supervisors, on motion, awarded the contract for the building of the courthouse to R. S. Finkbine, for the sum of \$37,766.

The following proposition from Mr. Finkbine was accepted:

"I hereby propose to furnish and set ashler in the basement of the courthouse, and set the four vault doors (the county furnishing the same) for the sum of \$120 in addition to the original contract price."

February 6—The last spike in the C. M. & St. P. was driven at a point four miles north of Mapleton.

March 6—City election, Carroll: Mayor, E. M. Parsons; recorder, F. A. Suydam; assessor, Henry Marnette; councilmen, I. M. Gilley, Peter Berger.

March 16—Died at his home at Dedham, aged 50 years, Capt. Wm. S. Winnett. Captain Winnett settled in Carroll county in 1865, opening a farm on Brushy Creek, where he resided until he moved to Dedham, a few years since. He was prominent in politics in the early days, and was the first "reformer" elected to the board of supervisors when the county was still in the hands of the early buccaneers. His activity was a strong influence in ending the regime of plunder. Capt. Winnett served through the war as captain of C company of Kilpatric's famous Ninth Ohio cavalry. After his removal to Dedham he engaged in the mercantile business in which he met with reverses, and to this his early death was partly due. As county surveyor Captain Winnett laid out the cemetery at Carroll.

March 25—The first spade of earth for the excavation of the court house was thrown out.

April 2—Died, at the residence of the parish priest at Hillsdale, Rev. Father Wegmann. Father Wegmann was born in Prussia in 1844 and was educated for the priesthood in Germany. He came to Carroll county in

1875 and first served as pastor at Mt. Carmel. He was placed in charge of the parish at Hillsdale in 1888. Father Wegmann's death was caused by a revolver wound arising from a premature explosion of the weapon.

April 11—The Carroll Driving Park association organized with the following incorporators: J. R. Whitney, A. L. Wright, G. W. Wattles, V. Hinrichs, E. M. Parsons. Officers—President, A. W. Crawford; vice president, Chas. Neu; secretary, O. A. Kentner; treasurer, R. E. Coburn; directors, C. T. Whitman, P. M. Guthrie, A. L. Wright, V. Hinrichs, M. Miller.

A block of ground of 64 acres just east of the Catholic cemetery has been bought by the association, 34 acres of which will be reserved for the track, and the other thirty sold. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

May 18—Coon Rapids is for the first time in her history free from saloons, and is the only town in the county, large or small, of which the same may be said.

June 24—The new jail is completed and ready to be turned over to the county authorities.

August 3—Charles Aldrich is the first inmate. He was working on the farm of A. Zumbach, near Glidden, and was discharged, when he went to Carroll and bought a bill of goods at a harness store which he had charged to his late employer. Aldrich was tried before Justice Drees for obtaining goods under false pretenses and bound over to the grand jury.

August 13—A union labor convention nominated a full county ticket, as follows: Representative, A. J. Baird; treasurer, J. S. Dickey; auditor, F. M. Howard; sheriff, Sam Todd; superintendent of schools, S. L. Tipton; coroner, L. R. Stole; surveyor, W. F. Steigerwalt; supervisors, Philip Barnholz, H. T. Watson. The convention was a mass affair and but five townships—Carroll, Grant, Glidden, Kniest and Richland—were represented by regularly chosen delegates. On the Richland delegation were three women, who were admitted to all of the privileges by a special vote.

August 23—The first meeting of the Carroll Driving Park association was a success financially and as a sporting event, Edgewood, in the 2.27 trot, established a track of 2.28½.

The democratic county convention nominated the following ticket: Representative, O. Horton; treasurer, Peter Berger; sheriff, John W. Kennebeck; superintendent of schools, F. A. Suydam; coroner, J. J. Deshler; surveyor, Anton Roush; supervisors, V. Bruch, H. B. Hazelton.

September 12—In response to a general petition signed by citizens and property owners the council perfected arrangements with V. Hinrichs by which Carroll is to be lighted by electricity, the city to pay an annual rental of \$350 for public lighting.

September 21—Died, Rev. John B. Fendrick, pastor St. Paul's Catholic church, after a term of sickness caused by a sun stroke a year ago. Deceased was born in Wastphalia, Prussia, and was 63 years of age. Father Fendrick was ordained after coming to America in 1852. In 1877 he was appointed to the pastorate of Mt. Carmel parish. On his return from a trip to Europe in 1879 he was delegated to serve the Arcadia parish, which

office he filled until the division of the parish at Carroll, when he was placed in charge of the German congregation.

September 22—The republican county convention nominated a ticket as follows: Representative, W. L. Culbertson; auditor, F. M. Howard; treasurer, J. H. Dickey; sheriff, Sam Todd; county superintendent, Henry Olerich; supervisors, Peter Thein, Gotleib von Glan.

September 28—J. W. Lindsay, of Manning, was indicted by the grand jury for "having appeared in court as an attorney in violation of law." The court exonerated Lindsay on the ground that, not being admitted to the bar he was not a lawyer and consequently not amenable to the statute forbidding a peace officer to appear as an attorney—Lindsay being the town constable.

October 10—Died, Henry J. Gabel, superintendent of schools, at his home at Arcadia, aged 28. He was born in Le Claire, Scott county. After his graduation at Ames—he completed the four years' course in two years—he came to Carroll county in 1883 as teacher of the Arcadia schools. His death was the result of typhoid fever.

November 8—The entire democratic county ticket elected with majorities ranging from 194 for Horton over Culbertson to 700 for Peter Berger for treasurer. A. J. Baird, union labor candidate for representative, received 148 votes. Kennebeck's majority was 289; Kraus', 408; Suydam's, 585; democratic majority on the state ticket, 560.

November 16—County Superintendent Heires' annual report: Ungraded schools in the county, 128, teachers employed 232, number of school age, males 3,116, females 2,826—total 5,287; enrollment 5,287; value of school property, \$109,425. The lowest salaries in the county are in Richland township, where women teachers were paid \$17.54 per month.

November 28.—The board of supervisors convened to confer with Architect Cochran and make an inspection of the courthouse prior to its acceptance from the contractor, R. S. Finkbine. The following action was taken. On the recommendation of the architect, and the board themselves being satisfied that the contractor had completed the courthouse according to contract, the same was on motion accepted, and the auditor instructed to draw warrant for balance due R. S. Finkbine, \$7,584.65.

The county offices will be transferred to the new building at once.

The Carroll *Herald* (rep.), commenting on the new public building, all of the members of the board being democratic, says: "No action of theirs (the board's) is open to suspicion—they have kept within the limits of the original appropriation and the result of the supervision is one of the best buildings of the kind in the state and by all odds the cheapest."

The members of the board are: J. B. Graham, S. Bowman, J. D. Walsh.

November 26—A dispatch from Atlantic announces the death of Charles L. Aumiller, widely known in Carroll as "Monkey Charley," a tramp who for many years has returned periodically to the town and on these occasions is taken in by W. T. Minchen and given employment suitable to his condition. Aumiller was a private in the 147th Pa. Infantry and contracted diseases from hardships and exposure in the service which gave his face an ex-

pression from which he took the name of "Monkey Charley." Aumiller was as honest as he was eccentric and peculiar and would accept nothing in charity. He was probably known to every man, woman and child in the county.

December 23—Judge Conner issued thirty-one injunctions against that number of Carroll county saloons, and four permits, held by wholesale houses, are by the same order revoked. Thus prohibition is extended to all parts of the county. The famous Fourth street of Carroll is under lock and key from end to end.

1888.

January 8—The board of supervisors refused to grant permits for the wholesale liquor business in the county.

January 15—A temperature of 40 below zero, marked by the thermometer at 4:30 A. M. Sunday of the date above written, is the lowest mark the mercury has reached so far as any record is known. The storm began on the 13th with heavy snow and wind. Friday the thermometer was 28 below and continued to fall until the low point was reached.

January 23—Died, A. E. Smith, at his home in Carroll, aged 47, of blood poisoning originating from a diseased tooth. He became a citizen of Carroll county in 1869 and of late years was engaged in grain and lumber business.

March 5—The Carroll city election gives these results: Mayor, Frank M. Powers; recorder, James Thompson; assessor, Henry Marnette; councilmen, C. H. Heitz, John Nestle, J. C. Delaney.

March 14—The controversy arising in the division of the Catholic parish of Carroll, represented in the suit of Arts et al vs. Guthrie et al, is decided by the supreme court in favor of the plaintiff and judgment of \$3,400 affirmed.

March 16—Died, Mrs. Julia A. Todd, at her home in Carroll, aged seventy years. Mrs. Todd with her husband, Jeremiah Todd, became a resident of Carroll county in 1875, settling at Hillsdale, in Roselle township.

April 11—Died, Mrs. John L. Messersmith, of heart disease, aged thirty-five, fourteen years of which were spent in Carroll county.

April 14—Died, at his home in Templeton, W. A. Overmire, founder of the town of Templeton and former member of the board of supervisors, by suicide while temporarily insane from brooding over business reverses. Mr. Overmire was forty-three years of age and had resided in this county fifteen years.

May—Since the closing of the saloons in Carroll many holes-in-the-wall have sprung up from which drinks are dispensed to the full measure of the business done on Fourth street in its palmiest days. Engaged in this traffic are several shanties built on skids to which a team can be attached and the buildings transported from place to place as the needs of the owners require in dodging injunctions, which are of no value unless the fines inflicted can be made a lien against property. Booze is also sold from stables and outbuildings and these depots are scattered all over town and are known

only to the initiated. A profitable business is also done by boot-leggers, who carry their stock on their person and peddle it out in bottles or by the drink. An alley running north from Fifth street, in the business center of town, has been converted into a nesting place for blind-tigers. Drinks are dispensed at these places through a solid petition in which there is a small aperture closed by a wicket. The customer nominates the pizen desired and deposits the price for the same on a shelf in front of the wicket, where the silver is quickly converted into Dutch cocktails or rattle-snake by a sleight-of-hand that does not expose to sight the ministering angel behind the barricade. The city treasury is on the point of collapse from the loss of the revenues drawn from saloon licenses, and at the same time the liquor traffic, instead of being abolished, seems to have been many times augmented and its evils increased by the vicious hands into which it has fallen. The only thing necessary to get any kind of a drink desired (except pure beer and whiskey) is a thirst.

May 9—The Carroll city ordinance imposing a license on transient peddlers and merchants is set aside in a decision by Judge Conner in behalf of one T. C. Creed, an itinerant slop-shop dealer.

May 16—Two car loads of beer have been received at Carroll to be sold in the "original package."

May 23—The Rochester Loan & Trust company with \$100,000 of paid up capital, organized at Rochester, N. H., with Sumner Wallace as president and G. W. Wattles as managing director, the western office of the company to be established at Carroll.

June 21—Died, Warren J. Patterson of Bright's disease, aged 41; president of the Carroll County bank from 1882-1887.

July 18—Died, Elihu Hilles, aged 74, first settler of Washington township.

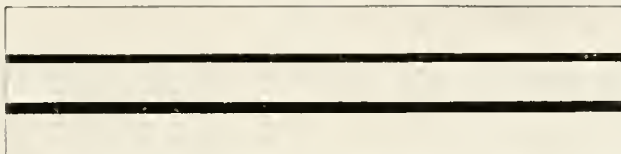
August 11—Died, at his home at Glidden, Benjamin Ferguson, aged 79 years; resident of Glidden township thirteen years.

August 20—Congressional convention of the Tenth district at Webster City nominated Johnathan Prentis Dolliver on the sixteenth ballot. J. P. Conner of Denison on the eleventh ballot received within four votes of the number necessary to nominate, and on another ballot, Major Holmes, the incumbent, was but one vote short of a nomination. B. I. Salinger of Carroll county was chairman of the convention.

August 22—Democratic county convention nominated—representative, Oliver Horton; auditor, F. W. Krause; treasurer, W. Kennebeck; recorder, J. H. Brunning; county attorney, J. C. Engelman; supervisors, Samuel Bowman, G. von Glan.

September 19—Republican county convention nominated—clerk, O. G. Prill; recorder, C. H. Heitz; county attorney, Geo. W. Paine; supervisors, James Mattison, Robt. Dixon.

October 10—Joint debate between J. P. Dolliver and Captain J. O. Yeomans, rival candidates for congress at the courthouse, being Dolliver's first appearance in Carroll and the manner in which he acquitted himself was superb. Captain Yeoman was strong, but no match for him.



Presbyterian Church
Church of God
Baptist Church and Public Library
St. Joseph's Catholic Church

St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church
Episcopal Church
Lutheran Church
First M. E. Church

GROUP OF CARROLL CHURCHES

November 5—General election, presidential vote in Carroll county: Cleveland, 2,052; Harrison, 1,593—Cleveland's majority, 459. Yeoman's majority, 476. Entire democratic county ticket elected, with the exception of C. H. Heitz, (rep.) whose majority for recorder is 156.

December 8—The preliminary trial of James Molseed of Vail for the murder of Wm. Hunter at Arcadia before Justice J. M. Drees results in holding the defendant to the grand jury under bonds of \$5,000 for murder in the second degree. Molseed is a Crawford county constable and Hunter was a saloon keeper at Vail until ten days before the shooting, when, under a jail sentence for maintaining a nuisance, he closed his place and moved to Arcadia, where he resumed business as a saloon keeper. Molseed served papers of arrest on Hunter at Arcadia and Hunter agreed to accompany him to Denison to serve his sentence, when he asked and was given the privilege of saying good bye to his family. He failed to return as was agreed. Later Molseed discovered Hunter at the station. When the latter saw the officer he started to run and paid no attention to a command to halt. A shot followed, striking Hunter in the head and penetrating the brain.

1889.

February 26—The city council of Carroll passed an order exempting from taxation the building proposed to be erected for the Letts-Fletcher Grocery company for a term of five years.

March 4—F. M. Powers elected mayor of Carroll without opposition; as were James Thompson, recorder; J. P. Hess, treasurer; J. C. Delaney, R. E. Coburn, Geo. Selzer, councilmen.

March 6—James Molseed, after trial at Jefferson on a charge of venue from Carroll county, is acquitted.

May 1—J. B. Hungerford becomes postmaster at Carroll, succeeding C. C. Colclo.

May 15—The county jail has housed no prisoners since the first of the year.

May 22—Carroll school district bonded indebtedness, \$13,500; Carroll municipal bonded debt \$13,500—total \$27,000. Cash on hand (consolidated) \$5,764.75. Net indebtedness (consolidated) \$21,235.25.

May 29—E. M. Betzer removes from Carroll to Spirit Lake, where he will engage in the practice of law.

July 2—Died, at Coon Rapids, aged 81 years, Wm. Minnich, founder of the original town of Coon Rapids in 1856.

July 10—The Letts-Fletcher Wholesale Grocery company at Carroll consigned its first bill of goods.

September 5—Died, at Glidden, Samuel Campbell, aged 63 years; settled in Glidden township on a farm in 1869. He was a charter member of N. P. Wright Post, 261, G. A. R.

September 16—Wm. Eike was shot and mortally wounded by M. H. Ish, railroad agent at Halbur. A young fellow by the name of Meisel sought a quarrel with Ish in the afternoon and threatened him with a shot

gun and continued to menace him for several hours. Ish took refuge in the station and locked and barred the door. The assailant went away after dark but Ish became alarmed at a noise near the platform and shot his revolver in the direction from which the sound came. The shot struck Eike in the middle of the forehead, and he died at once. The two were warm friends. Eike was at the station looking after cars in which he was to ship grain the next day.

September 11—The democratic county convention nominated—representative, O. Horton; auditor, F. W. Krause; treasurer, J. C. Delaney; sheriff, J. M. Kennebeck; superintendent of schools, C. C. Colclo; surveyor, Anton Brush; coroner, J. J. Deshler; supervisors, J. D. Walsh, Wm. Morgan.

October 2—A cause celebre known as the Upton-Hoyt case is settled by compromise. M. A. Hoyt was first sued by the Upton Manufacturing Co. in 1876. The amount originally sued for was \$3,000, but in the course of the litigation that amount was many times exceeded by the costs. Hoyt was invariably defeated on trial but by the terms of the final compromise the Uptons pay the costs of the pending suit and dismiss all claims.

October 2—The senatorial convention for the nomination of a senator in the counties of Carroll, Sac and Greene convened at Creston, and Z. A. Church of Jefferson was the choice of the delegates to succeed Hon. John K. Deal after a tenure by the latter of one term. The nomination was the result of a combination between Sac and Greene delegations considered by the republicans of Carroll county to be grossly unfair not only because of the undeserved and unjust slight to Senator Deal but for the further reason that Greene county was favored by Sac for a stated political consideration.

October 10—The democratic senatorial convention met at Carroll and placed in nomination Thomas Rich of Carroll county.

October 25—Died, at his home in Carroll of tuberculosis, Edwin J. Adams, at the time of his death of the *Carroll Sentinel*. Mr. Adams was at one time city editor of the *Des Moines Register*. He was a brilliant and popular newspaper man. Some years before his connection with the *Sentinel* Mr. Adams was connected with the *Herald*.

October 30—The republicans nominated the following county ticket: Representative, A. H. Brugemann; treasurer, H. M. Gabriel; auditor, W. H. Reed; sheriff, Thomas Davis; superintendent, Howard Shutes; coroner, Dr. Henry; supervisors, J. J. Graves, Dwight Noble.

November 5—On the state ticket Boies (democrat) receives a majority over Hutchinson (republican) of 1,083. The entire democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 882 for Horton to 1,056 for Colclo.

Z. A. Church (republican) for senator was defeated by Thomas Rich (democrat) by 488 votes. Sac gave Church a majority of 323; Greene, 642—total 965. Carroll county gave Rich a majority of 1,453.

December 4—The work of enlarging and beautifying the Baptist church is completed and that congregation now possesses the best assembly room in Carroll.

December 22—Died at his home at Spirit Lake, John Silbaugh, aged 48 years. Mr. Silbaugh was an early settler of Carroll and served as sheriff after the removal of L. Bechler.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN 1867 AT MT. CARMEL—COLONIZATION PROJECT OF LAMBERT KNIEST—BUILDING OF THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MT. CARMEL—DIFFICULTIES OF THE EARLY DAYS—THE NEW CHURCH AND AFFILIATED UTILITIES AT MT. CARMEL—REV. JOSEPH KUEMPER AND HIS RELATIONS TO THE CARROLL CHURCH AND CONNECTED INSTITUTIONS—ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL—ST. ANGELE'S DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, CARROLL—MAPLE RIVER PARISH LATELY ESTABLISHED—CHRONOLOGY OF MT. CARMEL PARISH, ROSELLE PARISH, WILLEY PARISH, BRED A PARISH—REV. B. A. SCHULTE'S WORK OF CHURCH AND PARISH BUILDING IN THE TOWNS ALONG THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD IN SOUTHERN CARROLL COUNTY—TEMPLETON AND COON RAPIDS PARISHES ESTABLISHED IN 1884—ST. AUGUSTINE'S PARISH AT HALBUR.

The rural community of Carroll county is largely German or of German descent, and this is especially true of the western section, though the pressure is advancing and now but one tier of townships remains, the eastern row, that has not been essentially Germanized. This invasion has been of slow growth, widening out from a nucleus very small and very weak at the outset. In Kniest township, where in the late sixties (1867), Lambert Kniest, from whom the township takes its name, acquired much of the land and became the author of a colonizing project. Mr. Kniest was from Dubuque, in which county the Germans had already acquired a secure foothold and where there was a tendency among the thrifty population toward newer and cheaper lands. Mr. Kniest's enterprise was only partially successful, but the purpose which he had in mind was fruitful, and around the little Catholic mission at Mt. Carmel there grew up a community of sturdy and prosperous farmers, to whose number were added gradually many new families, some from the eastern part of the state, but many more direct from Germany. The Catholic church at Mt. Carmel was for several years the only one in the county, and Carroll had grown to be a place of some pretensions before it was established as a parish and a church erected. During this period the Carroll communicants worshipped at Mt. Carmel, and for a time William Trowbridge operated a hack line to carry back and forth the people to the Sunday services. Besides the church there was little at Mt. Carmel to distinguish the place from the surrounding farms. There was a small country store and blacksmith shop, and its distance from the railroad put out of the question growth in the urban sense of the word; but in spite of this here was planted the seed of the Germanization of Carroll county, which has fructified and flourished abundantly. The frugality of a German citi-

zenship is well known; and it is also well known that where agricultural industry flourishes in its most profitable development the Germans are often found to be responsible for it. They have the patience to strive and wait. As they have prospered and increased the farms of the county have been brought to the highest state of productivity and the farm improvements have grown from buildings that would barely keep out the storms of winter to large and comfortable homes surrounded with barns bursting with fatness. Instead of one little wooden church far from the centers there are now eighteen Catholic churches in Carroll county. The Mt. Carmel congregation worships in a beautiful edifice, surrounded by schools and the other adjuncts and conveniences which distinguish a religious and God loving community. There are other congregations larger and richer, but none of greater zeal or more persistently devoted to their shrine.

When the congregation outgrew the first small wooden building it was converted into a school, in which service it still continues its usefulness. Not so the more pretentious brick structure which was its successor. This building was struck by lightning and burned when nearing completion. Another and even more costly building followed and after serving its purpose for a time this, too, was burned to the ground. Between that time and the erection of the beautiful church which now dominates the upper Storm Creek valley, two other churches suffered a like fate either from lightning or accidental causes. These losses have been unfortunate and heavy, and the superstitious might believe that some evil genius was wreaking its malice on the good people of the parish. But a more rational explanation may be vouchsafed. The site towers high above the country which it commands, and so conspicuous an object is an inviting target for the bolts which accompany the fierce electric storms of summer.

Among the interesting and effective men of Carroll county, one of the most potent is Rev. Joseph Kuemper, who for many years has served as pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's parish at Carroll. His ministrations have endeared him to his congregation and such have been his energy and activity for good that his relations with the non-Catholic people of Carroll county are intimate and have won him as much regard in that quarter as is found among the Catholic element. He is the Nestor of the local clergy and an untiring worker for the church and its ever widening empire.

His influence was largely responsible for the building of St. Anthony's hospital at Carroll as well as the domestic science school, St. Angela's, an institution as commendable as it is original in the department of women's education.

Father Kuemper has written an article on the subject of the Catholic development of Carroll county of which much use is made in the following pages. Himself one of the pioneer priests and a most active agent in this work his contribution will be found full of instruction and interest.

In 1872 Rev. Heimbucher of Mt. Carmel, said the first mass in Carroll in a house belonging to a devout Catholic family. His successor, Rev. John F. Kempker, organized the congregation two years later. He built

a small frame church in the third ward and then transferred his residence to Carroll.

The first service in the new church was held in December, 1874, but within a few years it became evident that the space was too limited and half a block was bought by Rev. F. W. Pape, who had become the second resident pastor. He built a new church and was about to provide a parochial residence when, in December, 1879, he was asked by the bishop of Dubuque to organize a new German parish in that city. His successor was Rev. John Urbany, who completed the priest's house, for which the material of the old church was used. He also built a two-story brick school house, the Franciscan sisters from La Crosse, Wisconsin, building a large convent and taking charge of it.

In 1884 Rev. P. J. O'Connor was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Father Urbany. The next year the German speaking members organized a new parish, and built what is now SS. Peter and Paul's church. In 1887 Rev. B. H. Fendrich became its first pastor. He died the 15th of September, 1887. One month later Rev. J. C. Nacke was appointed his successor. During his administration a brick school house was erected in 1889. In September of the same year the school was opened by the above named religious order. Soon all the four rooms had to be used. The congregation grew beyond all expectations, so that in 1898 the church had to be enlarged. Now the rooms of the schools could no longer accommodate all the children, so a fifth room was rented in the convent, in October, 1901, Rev. J. C. Nacke, who had so long presided over the congregation, desired to have a more quiet place. With the consent of the Most Rev. Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, he exchanged with Rev. Jos. Kuemper, of Sherrill, Iowa. The latter, with the help of his people, doubled the capacity of the school, and moved and enlarged the parochial residence.

In 1903 the Franciscan sisters commenced the erection of St. Anthony's hospital which was opened on the 15th of June, 1905. From the first it enjoyed a large patronage. It occupies a hill from which a fine view can be had from all sides. The scenery is admirable, and the hospital is the pride of the people of Carroll and vicinity, irrespective of creed or nationality. Non-Catholic friends were from the beginning deeply interested, and great praise is due them for the substantial aid they gave the sisters. In the parish work Rev. Kuemper at the time was assisted by Rev. Ed Jangblut. Together they organized a new congregation at Maple River Junction, and the congregation has within the past year completed a fine church building. The new parish is proving a prosperous and growing one. Rev. Jangblut is in charge as priest.

The latest and one of the most praiseworthy of the enterprises of the Franciscan sisters—a fit companion piece for St. Anthony's hospital—is St. Angela's Domestic Science school, the first class of which was graduated in the spring of 1910. The school has its home in a beautiful brick structure, erected at a cost of \$100,000, almost a block in length, and consisting of three floors and many rooms. The building is equipped with all kinds of sanitary conveniences and comforts and is neatly and substantially

furnished for the use to which it has been consecrated. It is surrounded by pleasant lawns and shrubbery and is within a couple of blocks of both churches, though it is a ward of SS. Peter and Paul's parish. The hospital is near by.

The purpose of the school is exactly what its name indicates—a domestic science school for girls. The course of study covers the subject of cookery in all of its ramifications. Needlework in all of its forms is another of the branches. The students are taught how to care for the sick, how to dress and make their own clothes, how to serve as well as cook, and in fact are led into all of the arts of the home and home life. It is supposed that students who enter these courses have arrived at an age where they have received a good English education, and therefore the academic instruction provided for St. Angela's has not been made important. It has a department devoted to art, and another to music, where these branches are taught very thoroughly. It has also a business department for young women, where instruction is given in stenography and typewriting, but these departments are subsidiary to the main purpose of the school, which is to teach young women the science of taking care of a home with an intelligent understanding of all of the principles and reasons connected with a domestic establishment. Thus, food values and dietetics are carefully taught along with the chemistry of cookery. The girls practice as well as study the science. An understanding of the simpler remedies and sanitary precautions in taking care of the sick is drilled into the students, and it goes without saying that the graduates of St. Angela's are finished products in all of the intimate and useful services of the home.

The school was undertaken as an experiment. The course is two years, and this possibly at some future time may be extended to three years. No effort has been made by any other school anywhere in America or Europe to specialize in a single branch of a young woman's education in so prolonged a course of study. Other schools have gone no further than to make domestic science a part of their curriculum. Here it is the whole purpose, and in this respect the school is experimental. While it is not claimed by the sisters in charge that the experiment is the success they hope to have it become in later years, it has, now, after less than two years of operation, all of the students that can be comfortably accommodated. They have realized, however, that there is a demand for such an institution and they have ambitious dreams for its future.

When the German speaking Catholics of Carroll organized SS. Peter and Paul's congregation, the English speaking Catholics continued at the old stand, presided over as before by Rev. P. J. O'Connor. In 1892 he built the present stone church, a most beautiful and substantial structure. After eighteen years of hard work Father O'Connor was offered by the archbishop of Dubuque the important St. Joseph's parish in Sioux City. When Father O'Connor accepted, Rev. T. Tracy came to Carroll from Sioux City. After a few months the latter exchanged with Rev. P. J. Farrelly, dean of Sheldon, who is now the zealous pastor of the good people of St. Joseph parish.

In 1863 Mr. Lambert Kniest and Mr. Henry Baumhover came from



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Dubuque, Iowa, to commence a settlement of what is now Kniest township, Carroll county. In the following spring a number of settlers arrived among whom were Messrs. Kleiner, Gundermann, Roth, Gietz, Pudenz, Frank and Anthony Heim, Bruch, Neumcier, Koelker, Ludwig, Timmerman, Goecke, Riecke and Vonnahme. During the summer a small frame house was built. On July 18th the first mass was celebrated by Rev. Heimbucher, the first resident priest who came to Mt. Carmel, as the new village was called, from Lyons, Iowa. Mr. Christ Loeffelholz served mass, and acted as sacristan for several years.

When Father Heimbucher was removed, Father John F. Kempker took his place, but remained only a short time before taking charge of the new congregation at Carroll. Father John Fendrich succeeded him at Mt. Carmel and administered to the spiritual wants of the growing congregation until 1879. The next year Rev. John Anler, Father Fendrich's successor built a new church of brick, which, however was destroyed by fire May 26, 1883, but was rebuilt the same year.

In September 1887, Rev. Anler was appointed pastor of the congregation at Stacyville, and Rev. Ignatius Rottler came to Mt. Carmel from Sherrill, Dubuque county. During the year 1892 the spire was struck by lightning and the church burned, but, fortunately, was insured for \$13,000, which was promptly paid by the several insurance companies; thus the church could be at once rebuilt. When Father Rottler was compelled to resign on account of ill health he was replaced by Rev. G. Luersmann in the year 1892. He finished the new church which is an ornament to Western Iowa. In the year 1898 Father Luersmann erected a parochial residence, having given the former priest's house to the sisters in charge of the parochial school. In 1902 Father Luersmann was appointed to the parish of Breda, and Father Fred Huessmann, of Odebolt, took charge at Mt. Carmel, where he is still the efficient pastor.

Roselle township was settled soon after the first pioneers came to Mt. Carmel, Kniest township. The land on which now stands the village of Roselle was owned by Mr. Hill. Here the stage carrying the United States mail between Boone and Crawford counties had a small post station, Hillsdale, until 1875, when the present name was adopted. The place was occasionally visited by Rev. Heimbucher, then stationed at Mt. Carmel, and, in 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Kempker, the latter attended to the spiritual wants of the people in and around Roselle. In 1875, the frame church was built. Later Rev. F. W. Pape attended the place from Carroll until 1877, when in the person of Rev. Theo. Wegmann, the first resident priest was appointed. The first year he lived in the sacristy, but a year later he was able to move into a new house which the people had erected for their priest. After the death of Father Wegmann, the present pastor, Rev. Ulrich Frey, took charge of the congregation. Under his administration wonderful progress has been made, he at once building a two story brick school and sister house. In 1900 the parochial residence was remodeled and enlarged, and in the spring of 1903 the foundation was laid for a new and substantial church. Two years

later the present magnificent temple was dedicated by Bishop Garrigan of Sioux City.

✓ The congregation at Willey, Pleasant Valley township, dates from the year 1882, when Michael Wurzer, Joseph Petersmeyer, and George Balk were especially active in promoting the building of the church. Pastor Werner and Michael Wurzer donated 5 acres each, the church being built on Mr. Werner's land. 8 ✓ Until the fall of 1886 Rev. Wegmann, of Roselle, attended to the spiritual wants of the new congregation, as yet too small for a resident priest. In the summer of that year, however, a parochial residence was built and a young priest, Rev. J. P. Hoffman, came to Willey as the first resident priest. The next year Rev. John H. Gahling was sent to take charge of the new parish, Rev. J. P. Hoffman having been transferred to another charge. This zealous priest administered to the wants of the people for fourteen years. Within one year a school was built, which soon flourished under the charge of the Franciscan sisters of La Crosse, Wis. In 1890 an addition became necessary and soon four sisters were occupied with the Christian education of the children. The growing congregation required two successive additions to the church. In 1896 Rev. Gehling sold the five acres donated by Michael Wurzer and bought another five acres adjacent to the property used for the parochial buildings and the cemetery. A chapel in the cemetery was built by the pastor's own hand.

When the pastor left this parish for other fields of labor, in 1901, there were no debts and over \$100 in the treasury. For two years Rev. N. Ruemmele continued the work of Rev. Gehling, when Rev. John Hinzmeier took charge, and in 1904 added to the priest's house. In Willey parish the work of improvement has been carried far. Something over a year ago a costly and commodious brick church was dedicated, the spire of which is the prominent object in the country for miles around. The schools and other accessories of the congregation are of the most extensive and convenient character.

79 ✓ In the year 1877 the North-Western railroad built a northern branch to Mapleton. Mr. Hall, the superintendent, who with his men boarded at the home of John LeDuc, and named the first station Breda, at the suggestion of Mrs. LeDuc, and the little station soon became a town. In 1879 Rev. Wm. Pape, then a resident priest at Carroll, helped to organize a congregation and under his direction the first church was erected, in which he held occasional services.

In the beginning of the year 1880 Rev. J. Norton became the first resident priest. In August of that year the first marriage was solemnized, being that of Frank Lancaster, of Virginia, to Rosa Carey, of Michigan. The first couple of the parish to be married were A. Stork and Theresia Lengeling. The first child baptism was that of Mathilda M. Jacobi, of Odebolt, in the year 1880. The next child baptized was from the parish being John F. Knobbe. In 1882 Rev. Norton was succeeded by Rev. Conrad Schulte, who was the faithful pastor of Breda until 1897. In 1886 he built the parochial residence and in 1888 a fine brick church. The corner stone was laid



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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PARSONAGE, WILLEY

June 17 and on Christmas day the first service was held in the new church. From this time the old church was held for school purposes. After the death of Rev. Schulte, Rev. John Anler became pastor, and was to erect a brick school when he was given another charge. Rev. G. Leursmann was his successor and is still at the head of St. Bernard parish. The proposed school was built in 1893, and the next year the old frame church built in 1879, was moved and fitted up as a convent for the Franciscan sisters, who were in charge of the school. The new brick school was the pride of the congregation and deserves special mention.

In the spring of 1883 Right Rev. Bishop John Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa, commissioned the pastor of St. Joseph church, at State Center, Iowa, Rev. B. A. Schulte, to visit from time to time the new towns established in Carroll county, Iowa, along the recently built line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, viz: Templeton, Manning, Coon Rapids and Dedham, with a nucleus of about three dozen families, scattered in Eden, Roselle and Warren townships. A new parish was founded in Templeton, and holy mass was said or sung at monthly intervals on Sundays in a hall above the hardware store of Messrs. Conrad and Frank Meis (later on owned by Messrs. Seyller & Shoemaker), and a number of times in a large room on the second floor of the Anderson house, known later as the Templeton house. In November of the same year a frame church building, 36x65 feet, which had been put up by the members of the Roselle parish on the farm of John Schlichte (about three miles northwest of Templeton, directly across the road from the Jos. Drees residence), was by general consent taken down in sections and moved to Templeton, where a small addition for sanctuary and sacristy was built to it, and thus it had to serve for a number of years as the parish church of the newly formed congregation, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Shortly after Easter, in April, 1884, Rev. Bern Aloys Schulte was transferred to Templeton, where he took up quarters in the Anderson house until the new parochial residence was finished, some time in the fall. The reverend pastor continued to visit his former charge at State Center, and the two out-missions—Haverhill, in Marshall county, and Guibelt Station, Story county (ten miles north of Ames)—until relieved by a successor in September of the current year. Under the supervision and direction of the pastor of Templeton the new church was also built in Coon Rapids in 1884, likewise in Dedham, under the same management. Lots were procured and a new church was built in the spring of 1892 and dedicated on the 17th day of August as St. Joseph's church. Manning was attended from Templeton since 1883, and divine service was held in different private residences, such as that of Mathias Hoffman, Nic Schling, and J. Martin. In July, 1885, arrangements were made to build a new church there also, when later on in the year, or in the beginning of 1886, Rev. P. J. O'Connor, of Carroll, assumed charge and continued the good work. Meanwhile the Sacred Heart parish in Templeton progressed and increased with remarkable prosperity, and early in 1889 a substantial parochial building of brick and stone, 74x40, two-story and basement, was erected.

From the beginning the sacristy and the enclosed space under the gallery of the church had served as school room so that in 1898 it became urgently necessary either to extend the old church, as some desired, or to build a new one with sufficient capacity to accommodate the faithful, numbering over one hundred and thirty families. After the pastor's trip to the Holy Land and Europe it was decided to build a new church, and definite preparations were made so as to start work early in the spring of 1900.

In November that same year a new Sacred Heart church was created in Gothic design and cathedral-like proportions, 136x57 feet, with central transept and transverse facade, and one lofty central spire 170 feet and four flanking towers about 70 feet high.

The Sacred Heart cemetery is situated very appropriately on a high elevation nearly one-half mile south of the church and in such a manner as to form a T-shaped cross with the "avenue" leading up to the same from the church, the cemetery being the transverse beam and the avenue, lined all the way along on both sides with thrifty apple trees. In the center of this cemetery on a rising knoll is placed a grand crucifixion group, sculptured out of three solid blocks of limestone, leaving the cross with the body of the Savior more than 18 feet high above the rock pedestals while the statues of St. John the Disciple and the Sorrowful Mother are of proportionate size. This truly artistic work executed by a St. Louis firm, is valued at \$1,500. The aggregate valuation of the Catholic church property in Templeton may be fairly considered to amount to from \$80,000 to \$90,000, or well nigh \$100,000, all circumstances taken into account.

✓ St. Augustine parish, Halbur, was organized with fifty-two families, under the charge of the present pastor, the Rev. Father John B. Baumler. The parish of St. Augustine formerly belonged almost exclusively to the parish of Roselle. The latter extended some miles west of Halbur and so a division of the Roselle parish had been desired for years by the people of that territory. When Archbishop Keane came to Dubuque he granted the request of the people and made a division and consequently a new parish at Halbur was created. The archbishop appointed Rev. John B. Baumler, then assistant at St. Joseph's church, at LeMars, Ia., to establish the new parish at Halbur.

The present church property of eight acres was bought at once for \$1,066. The parochial school and parsonage were built the same year. The school, a two-story building, cost \$4,400, and the parsonage \$3,350. The upper story of the school was used as a church for three years until the new church was completed.

904 In the year 1904, a new brick church was built, costing \$13,900. St. Augustine parish is the youngest parish with a resident priest in Carroll county, save Maple River Junction.

The new members of the parish have put up the three parochial buildings within three years and four months. The parochial school has an attendance of 114 pupils, who are in charge of the Franciscan sisters, of LaCrosse, Wis.

Rev. Father Baumler was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1867, came to

America and made his studies at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, and St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, where he was ordained, in June, 1897.

One of the first Catholic pioneers coming to St. John's parish, Arcadia, then named Tip Top, was Mr. Frank Happe, who settled on a farm about one mile west of the place, in February, 1872. In the fall of the same year arrived Henry Lampman, Phil Hense and Dennis Fee. The two former opened up the first store, and the latter bought and made his home on a farm in Wheatland township, five miles northeast of the town, which about this time was laid out and called Arcadia, by I. N. Voris, owner of several adjoining sections.

In March, 1873, several German Catholic families came from Dubuque county and for reasons easily divined made this the permanent resting place on their journey west. They were George Terlisner, Joseph Thiemann and J. Weber. About this time also came several Irish Catholic families; James Carroll and Thomas Maher.

Rev. John Kempker said the first mass in a warehouse erected by James Carroll, Dennis Fee acting as server. Father Kempker also said mass in the public schoolhouse. In 1875 he built the first frame church on a couple of lots donated by I. N. Voris, on the south side, where the present brick veneered church stands. In 1876 Rev. F. Pape attended St. John's church from Carroll. He bought a cemetery on F. Happe's section and directed the building of a parsonage, etc. During the years 1880 and 1881 this parish was attended by Rev. John Urbany, also from Carroll, and at this time it counted ninety families.

In the summer of 1881 a resident pastor came in the person of Rev. John B. Fendrick. Father Fendrick bought a few acres of land east of town for a new cemetery, to which the remains of all that were buried in the former cemetery were transferred. He also built an addition to the parsonage.

From May to December, 1866, Father M. C. Lenihan attended St. John's from Vail. Then came Rev. H. J. Hemesath, who remained only a short time (from December, 1886, to October, 1887), during which time he started the building of a schoolhouse. He was succeeded by Rev. Jos. Hellrigi in October, 1887.

Father Hellrigi changed the plan of his predecessor, sold the rock foundation of the new school, moved the church to the southeast corner of the premises and built the new brick veneered church on the site at a cost of \$8,555. The old frame school was moved up and joined to the old church for a sisters' dwelling.

On July 5 a powerful thunderstorm blew down the steeple, which held three good-sized bells. The different insurance companies allowed the sum of \$1,500 and the temple was rebuilt without delay.

A parochial school had been opened and about 1881 Mr. John Rauch became the first teacher. After him came Miss Anna Middendorf in 1884-5 and Mr. John Schroeder in 1887. The old church having been changed to a schoolhouse, etc., as before stated, Rev. Jos. Hellrigi applied for sisters of the Order of St. Francis, of Dubuque, in 1886. In December, 1893, the

present pastor, Rev. J. H. Schulte, was sent by Archbishop Hennessy to take charge of the parish. The membership was then about ninety-five families. Nothing but some necessary repairing was done for the first few years, owing partly to the hard times, but principally to the condition of the church, which was not good from the start and had suffered from the blowing down of the steeple.

In the spring of 1899 the priest's house underwent a thorough overhauling from cellar to chimney and an addition was built on the west side of the main structure, with a small conservatory on the south side.

Since that time many substantial improvements have been made and St. John's parish has grown to be one of the most important in the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

CARROLL COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—ITS ORIGIN, PURPOSE, AND PRESENT HIGH STANDING—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION THE MOST IMPORTANT LOCAL EVENT OF THE YEAR—MEETING TO ORGANIZE, JULY 25, 1895—J. W. HOBBS, FIRST CHAIRMAN—THE ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS—FIRST OFFICERS AND TOWNSHIP VICE PRESIDENTS—FIRST ANNUAL MEETING AT CARROLL, AUGUST 1, 1895—GOOD ATTENDANCE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCCASION—ADDRESS OF WM. GILLEY—CONSTITUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION—CHARTER MEMBERS.

About fifteen years ago a period was reached where the early comers to the county concluded they had occupied the land for a time of sufficient length to entitle them to charter an organization to be known as the "Carroll County Old Settlers' Association." Practically forty years of settlement had transpired, a time long enough to permit upon the soil the birth of many stalwart men and women then nearing the day of middle age, and also a time witnessing the declining sun of the hardy stock which first peopled the now numerous and prosperous community. Hon. C. C. Colclo conceived the idea, and in putting it into execution he was assisted by such brethren of the early days as J. W. Hatton, Henry E. Russell, Wm. Gilley, and, as the movement proceeded, many others. In what has grown to be one of the most important and popular institutions of the county Mr. Colclo and Mr. Gilley have probably been the leading spirits, for they have diligently cultivated its growth through all stages and have contributed much and real labor to the cause. At the present time the annual meetings of the Old Settlers' association is the most notable local event of the year and the regular attendance of thousands of Carroll county people testify to its profit and importance. Many of the towns of the county have entertained the Old Settlers, and to have this privilege has grown to be highly valued.

The organization is no doubt destined to enjoy long life, and while many of the charter members have passed or are passing, newly qualified "old timers" keep the ranks supplied and the interest is not allowed to lag.

There are here given the earlier records of the association, the rules by which it is governed, and the charter membership. These documents are as follows:

CARROLL, IOWA, JULY 25, 1895.

In pursuance to a call issued by a number of old settlers in this county, a meeting was held this day at the courthouse for the purpose of forming

an "Old Settlers" permanent organization for Carroll county. This meeting was largely attended, there being over one hundred of the early settlers of this county present. A deep interest was manifested by all that an organization of this kind should be effected. It was explained that the way the call came to be issued which gave tangible form to the project was, "that one evening a half dozen of pioneers were assembled at Hatton's drug store, and, as usual, got to talking over pioneer days in Carroll county. It was remarked that as we had so often talked of forming a county organization, why not give expression to our views by issuing a call and see if the rest of the old settlers are not equally as interested in the call as we are." This is how the call came to be issued which gave origin to this organization. At the first meeting J. W. Hobbs was elected chairman.

The permanent officers elected for the ensuing year were: Wm. Gilley, president; C. C. Colclo, secretary; J. E. Griffith, treasurer; H. E. Russell, historian.

The following were selected as vice presidents: S. A. Davis, Union township; Dana Reed, Newton township; J. W. Hobbs, Jasper township; Thos. Rich, Carroll township; W. E. Potter, Glidden township; Wm. Waltersheid, Roselle township; Sebastian Bruch, Kniest township; E. H. Alberts, Sheridan township; J. J. Graves, Pleasant Valley township; Wm. Koster, Wheatland township; O. Horton, Richland township; H. B. Hazelton, Grant township; D. H. Mohr, Arcadia township; A. T. Bennett, Warren township; E. H. Albers, Washington township; John Guy, Eden township.

Wm. Lynch, M. W. Beach and R. E. Coburn were selected as a committee on by-laws and constitution.

The president, secretary and treasurer were appointed an executive committee to make all arrangements for the first annual meeting, which was to be held at the fair grounds on Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1895.

Geo. Cretsinger of Coon Rapids moved that a fee of fifty cents be charged to those who became members of this association. The motion carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

C. C. COLCLO, *Secretary.*

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting was held at the Carroll fair grounds on the afternoon of Aug. 21, 1895.

The place selected for the meeting was not a good one, the place where the tent was unfortunately located was surrounded by side shows and brass bands, and it was almost impossible to do business, but the program was carried out as well as possible.

The officers of the association reported; the committee on constitution and by-laws also submitted their report which was adopted and was made part of the records of the meeting.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in the grove near Carrollton. Wm. Gilley presided and delivered the following address:



WILLIAM GILLEY, A PIONEER OF CARROLL

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met here this afternoon for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a society to be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Carroll, Carroll county, Iowa. A preliminary meeting was held some time ago, at which meeting officers were elected and the proper committees appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws; and make necessary arrangements for this meeting to perfect the organization.

"As I was not present at the former meeting, a fact I very much regret, I take this occasion to say that I am heartily in accord with the movement. I believe more good can be got out of the time spent by the pioneers of this county by renewing acquaintances and in the old fashioned way, talking over the early incidents of the settlement of this county, than can be got out of the same time in any other way.

"Therefore, on behalf of the movers of this project, I welcome you one and all here today. And while this meeting must, of necessity, be brief, and our time mostly devoted to the transaction of the business necessary to the perfection of the organization, we hope here today to lay the foundation for many happy social meetings in the future; and as you who have known me longest and best, know that I prefer acts to words, and that the hardest of acts for me is to attempt to speak in public, I will simply repeat my welcome to all, and ask on behalf of the committee and co-workers that for whatever defect you may find in our arrangements for this meeting you will please cover said defects with the broad mantle of charity, and by lending us a helping hand make our future meetings a grand success."

The report of the historian was read by C. C. Colclo, as Mr. Russell was away for his health.

The meeting after being in session adjourned after having enjoyed a pleasant visit and renewing many old acquaintances. The old officers were unanimously re-elected for another year.

C. C. COLCLO, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY,
OF CARROLL COUNTY, IOWA.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the "Carroll County, Iowa, Old Settlers' Association." Its object shall be the mutual improvement and social enjoyment of its members, and to keep alive the memories of our pioneer days.

SEC. 2. The charter members of this association shall be all males over twenty-one years of age who shall have resided in Carroll county, Iowa, for twenty years or more prior to the adoption of this constitution, shall have signed this constitution and paid the sum of fifty cents admission fee.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of this association shall be twenty-five cents for each male over twenty-one years of age. Whenever any male person over twenty-one years of age shall become a member of this association, it shall entitle all female members of his family and all minors, to all the rights, privileges and benefits of this association except as hereinafter specified.

SEC. 4. No membership fee shall be charged for the aforesaid females and no annual dues shall be collected from the same, and they shall not be entitled to a vote in the deliberations of this association.

SEC. 5. After the adoption of this constitution, any person who possesses the requisite qualifications as hereinbefore specified, may become a member of this association.

SEC. 6. The officers of this association shall be a president, secretary, treasurer, historian, and a vice-president from each township in the county except the one in which the president resides; an executive committee, to consist of the president, secretary and treasurer; all such officers shall hold their offices for one year and may be re-elected at the option of the members; all such officers shall be elected at the annual meeting in each and every year after the year 1895.

SEC. 7. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, and in his absence one of the vice-presidents to be selected by the vice-presidents present.

SEC. 8. The secretary shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of the association.

SEC. 9. The treasurer shall keep all property and moneys, and hold the same subject to the orders of the association, or the executive committee and make a report at each annual meeting.

SEC. 10. The executive committee, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall have general charge of the interests of the association and the carrying out of its objects, the auditing of all bills and ordering the same paid by the treasurer.

SEC. 11. The association shall have their annual meetings at such times and place as shall be ordered by the executive committee.

SEC. 12. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the association, notice having been given thereof at least thirty (30) days before said annual meeting by publication in the newspapers of Carroll county, Iowa.

AMENDMENT I.

The following amendment was adopted at the first annual meeting of the association.

All ladies who have resided in this county twenty years shall be allowed the privilege of becoming members of this association free; and all the rights of the association shall be, and the same are hereby granted to them. The amendment was unanimously carried.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, any person may become a member of this association who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the constitution by making application in writing, presented at

any regular meeting of the association and may be voted upon and admitted to membership at the same meeting. All votes on admission of members shall be by ballot unless this rule be suspended by a majority vote of all votes cast on that question; when this rule has been suspended, the vote on admission may be taken viva voce.

Article 2.

SEC. 1. No assessments shall at any time exceed the sum of one dollar per year.

SEC. 2. If any member fails to pay his assessments or dues within thirty (30) days after having been notified by the treasurer, he shall be dropped from the roll and shall cease to be a member, and shall be reinstated on the payment of the same in full.

SEC. 3. The by-laws shall not be amended or altered until notice shall be given of the same one meeting previously, and then only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

WM. LYNCH,
M. W. BEACH,
R. E. COBURN,

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

List of members: J. C. Schwaller, Geo. Reusch, H. W. Macomber, A. T. Bennett, A. L. Wright, Geo. P. Wetherill, J. W. English, N. Harris, W. F. Steigerwalt, Theo. G. Paine, J. W. Kay, Peter Efferts, J. J. Graves, Peter Thein, John Barr, Alex. Tuel, C. Parker, J. A. Edgett, Joseph Annear, Frank L. Smith, R. L. Wilson, D. J. Jenks, Mrs. Nettie Vanakin, Mrs. H. Vaughan, W. F. Roxon, Richard Ricke, Anton Venteicher, W. C. Rich. Wm. Arts, A. A. Talbott, Thos. Rich, Oliver Horton, Mrs. Sarah Modeland, Wm. Gilley, Phillip Bernholtz, B. Housemann, Benj. Edwards, H. J. English, W. E. Potter, John Klucke, Barney Wessling, C. E. Morris, W. H. Hupp, W. H. Gustoff, Mrs. W. H. Bramer, Mrs. Coder, Mrs. Robt. Kinney, J. Young, Mrs. Winnett, James McCabe, Geo. Cretsinger, Wm. Lynch, W. J. Bohnenkamp, F. Florencourt, H. J. P. Muller, J. W. Hatton, John Coates, W. H. Drew, J. M. Blake, J. B. Graham, Jacob Sievers, Wm. Walterscheid, E. H. Albers, J. W. Hobbs, E. Evans, Robert Stevens, Aug. Staak, Wm. Trowbridge, Geo. W. Paine, E. M. Parsons, Geo. Egermayer, Joseph Woll, R. E. Coburn, Andrew Kirk, M. Donlan, Dana Reed, Ed. Garst, R. L. Wolf, Ubbo Albertson, C. F. Hamilton, Peter Berger, T. B. McClure, W. H. Ranger, C. M. Mohler, Samuel Todd, Adam Reis, C. C. Colclo, Nic Beiter, H. E. Russell, Chas. Ludwig, J. E. Griffith, J. D. Schmidt, C. L. Wattles, James Turner, W. L. Culbertson, I. N. Griffith, Thos. Piper Kirk, M. W. Beach, H. Winter, B. F. Woodward, J. B. Downing, L. G. Bangs, G. C. Swartz, John Hood, Chas. D. Reed, Mrs. Sam Wilson, Mrs. Louisa Border, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. S. A. Davis, Mrs. Thos. Roderick, Mrs. Thomas Piper, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. Cyrus Rhoades, Mrs. Anna Reeves Swartz, G.

R. Hillard, John Ayres, V. R. Munch, N. D. Wilson, Norman Squires, Frank Connir, Geo. Gay, Emanuel Connir, Lee Shirky, Frank Rhoades, S. Davis, Mrs. J. Blair, Lydia McIntyre, Ethel Morris, Geo. Dangel, Emily Mowder, Issac Thomas, Mrs. C. A. Davis, H. E. Brown, J. Junior, B. McDonald, J. Annear, W. J. Muller, A. Tuel, J. J. Graves, A. R. Graves, A. J. Graves, E. S. Wine, L. T. Anderson, W. W. Wine, M. Harris, A. Connir, L. L. Winnett, Mrs. G. Brutsche, Mrs. W. H. Asher, G. R. Rathy.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES—ABSENCE OF LEGAL MACHINERY AND ITS EFFECTS—ANAMOSA A VICTIM OF NIGHT RIDERS, WHO ABANDON HIM ON THE PRAIRIE—EXPERIENCE OF WIFE BEATER MAY HAVE BEEN A ROUGH PRACTICAL JOKE—ADVENT OF W. AUGUST FONDA, AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER—FONDA DRIVEN FROM OMAHA IN LABOR WAR—BOGUS NATURE OF THE MAN—ABDUCTED BY UNKNOWN MASKED MEN AT CARROLL—TRIP TO STORM CREEK BOTTOM—FUNERAL CEREMONIES ENACTED—HORSEMAN INTERRUPTS MIDNIGHT RITES—FONDA FREE AND FINDS HIS WAY TO GLIDDEN—TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO CARROLL—THE ELLIOTT EPISODE—OSTENSIBLE MAN AND WIFE COME TO CARROLLTON—ADVENT OF REAL HUSBAND—ELLIOTT ORDERED TO GO AND RETURN AT HIS PERIL—HUSBAND AND WIFE REUNITED—SETTLERS' POSSE ESCORT COUPLE TO RAILROAD AND SPEED THEIR DEPARTURE.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Carroll county contained less than three hundred people. The settlements in which they lived were all in the eastern row of townships. Carrollton was the only one of these settlements with the dignity of a name. It consisted of less than a dozen houses and its inhabitants did not number more than thirty. Such schools as then existed were taught at the homes of the pioneers, changing from place to place according to turn. Little effort was made to teach more than the three R's—the simple branches of reading, writing and arithmetic, the latter as far as the rule of three. The teacher was paid by popular subscription and a part of her compensation was "board and lodging," generally furnished by those families better able to pay their share in this way than in cash, a very scarce, and, in those days of wildcat currency, hazardous form of wealth. The common necessities of the present time were the extreme luxuries of that simple period. Much of the clothing was homespun or fashioned by the women from furs and skins. The early settlers were of a highly religious character, and circuit riders of the Methodist church principally, with an occasional service from a frontier Presbyterian or Baptist parson or Seventh Day Advent elder, furnished the religious pabulum. On preaching occasions the pioneers and their families flocked in from far and near. The theology of the time was of the most robust character. Sinners were warned in crude eloquence that a transgression of the law of God was a step toward a future punishment, the lurid character of which drew forth the most extreme pictures of the imagination. The preaching of hell and its penalties appealed to the pioneer spirit where a milder theology would have met with little respect, and there is no doubt

that many rough characters were kept along correct paths by the fear of the wrath to come. In the absence of any of the machinery of the civil law the people were honest, virtuous and well behaved. There was apparently no need of courts and court officers to keep in hand the predatory and evil inclined. The injunctions of the pioneer preachers and the integrity which goes with the simple life sufficed to keep Carroll county in its early infancy moral and of good behavior, for it was not until many years later, and long after the county was firmly organized, that there appeared to arise occasion for that form of justice, known in so many communities in their early days, over which Judge Lynch presided and whose mandates were enforced by a vigilance committee. Indeed, in the entire history of the county there is but one instance in which anything resembling lynch law was put into effect, and happily in this case the ensuing consequences were not grave.

In August, 1875, a character by the name of George Anamosa appeared in Carroll with marks of rough treatment about his neck and on other parts of his body. He told a story of having been called from his bed at night by a party on horseback and came to the door in order to answer a question about the direction and distance to Coon Rapids. Anamosa's home at the time was in Newton township. On coming within reaching distance a rope was thrown about his neck and he was bound with ropes, and being blindfolded was in this situation led and dragged for some distance out into the open prairie. No effort was made to make good the suggestion involved in the rope, which was used for no worse purpose than to serve as a halter to lead him into the secluded place to which he was taken. There were no trees handy, and, at that time, no telegraph or telephone poles to which such objects could be suspended, and this may furnish a reason why the probable purpose of Anamosa's captors was not carried out. Be this as it may, the worst that happened to him was abandonment in a helpless position far from human habitation at night, suffering from the terrors of his experience and the threat that the horsemen would soon return and complete the work of execution. These were the only hardships the man suffered. In the course of the next day he managed to free himself from his bonds and find his way back to his home.

Anamosa was a man of bad reputation and had lived in the county some years. One of his accomplishments when his brutal blood was aroused was beating his wife, and it was this outrage and perhaps other acts of cruelty that were responsible for his midnight visitation. It does not appear that Anamosa was badly hurt, or that there was any intention to inflict upon him harm of a more serious character.

By whom the raid was perpetrated was never known. Anamosa said he had recognized the voices of some of his captors, naming certain residents of the south part of the county, but he failed to establish any of the information given to the authorities and the event was the cause of no interest and was soon forgotten. Probably it was a rough practical joke, serious, however, in the respect that Anamosa was a wife beater and in

serving general notice that offenses of that nature would not be tolerated by the community.

Another rather interesting episode, and one which occasioned intense interest for a time in Carroll and the neighborhood was the abduction of Major W. August Fonda in the fall of 1882. A year or two before the major had become a citizen of Carroll under rather mysterious circumstances, dropping into town at night and for a considerable time keeping closely to his room and not permitting himself to be seen on the streets during the day. At night he would sally forth and take such benefit of the open as was necessary for his health and comfort. In the course of time the cause for this peculiarity of habit became known.

Before the major's advent, there had been aggravated and prolonged labor troubles at Omaha. Being a man of some address and fond of action and living at the time in that city, he worked himself in to be one of the captains of the strike and was an important personage in the combats of capital and labor in the Nebraska metropolis. The major was certainly not a laboring man in the practical sense of the term, being himself something of a capitalist and a dependent of a fortune held by relatives in one of the eastern states who sent him regularly sums suitable to provide for the simple needs of a bachelor on the condition that he lived and made his home far enough away not to annoy and encumber them. The major was what is known in the west as a "remittance man." In the course of time he grew to be under suspicion of the Omaha labor cohorts, whether from some act of supposed treachery or by some eruption in the politics of the strife, is not known; the major claimed the latter.

Along with this evolution the major grew into intense unpopularity with his former comrades, and to such length was the feud carried that he had to take to hiding for fear of his personal safety. The trains were picketed so that he could not leave the city. Still the fertile mind of the former chief of labor was not without resources. One dark night, provided with an extra suit of clothes, the major skulked his way to the banks of the Missouri river, above the city, where he divested himself of his familiar garments, and newly clothed and otherwise disguised, made his escape from the city by crawling over the Union Pacific bridge on his hands and knees in imminent risk of being knocked into the river by a passing train. His clothing was left on the river bank to tell the story to the major's Omaha enemies that in his extremity he had taken his life by suicide; but meanwhile the major was on his way to Carroll, which was to be his home for several years.

Those who came to know this unique personage say that he was without a rival as a romancer short of Baron Munchausen. Soon after his arrival he opened an office, which in the course of time became something of a resort to the young men of the village who enjoyed a quiet game of whist, in the science of which the major made great claims. His pomposity was great, his claims to eminence fairly astonishing. A greater liar than the major may have lived at some time, perhaps in Ananias, but it is considered doubtful. In his office he had displayed conspicuously a major's

commission dated of the time of the war. A glance at this document disclosed the fact that while it was genuine enough as an officer's commission as far as he was concerned it was an arrant fraud. Closely examined, it was seen that a name had been roughly erased and in the blank thus created, "W. Augustus Fonda" had been written. The deception was plain, yet such was the impudence of the man that on the strength of his claimed record as a warrior he was admitted to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and for a time was prominent in the councils of that patriotic order. At the same time, the major was not a bad man in any other respect than that he was thoroughly and irremediably bogus. But while his lies were used to inflate and flatter himself, they were otherwise without harm. He had some little knowledge of the law and a good deal of literary and general information. In the course of time he managed to gain admission to the bar and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. He won his admission by faking a lawyer's certificate from another state much in the same manner as the scheme employed to support his claim of being an officer and West Point graduate. No one, however, suffered from the incompetency of the major as a legal adviser, for he made no pretensions to practice and was not connected with any litigation beyond a case or two which some of the humor-loving blades of the county seat arranged to bring on a tug of war between him and another eccentric member of the profession and which for the time afforded them a great deal of amusement, the legal battle of the two Blackstonians being known as the "battle of the giants."

So great a braggart as the major must of course have had a history of personal prowess. A part of his war service had been among the Indians in the far west, he declared, and to sustain his assertions when doubt was expressed he kept in reserve an assortment of Indian scalps which he took great pride in displaying in proof of his claims. In further evidence that he was a mighty warrior and hunter his collection of arms, guns, swords and pistols—weapons for every conceivable use and description—was formidable and served for a time to make him an important member of the local gun club. He maintained this prominence as long as he could by any excuse refrain from taking part in any of the shooting contests of the Nimrods, of whom he claimed to be so far superior that it was a shame to show his supremacy. Finally he was provoked into taking his place at the traps, to his own humiliation and the great amusement of the spectators. It was found that the major, with a most expensive English gun, was a most inexpert trap shot, a fact which he laid to a trouble of the eyes; but the major, for the time, used the soft pedal when the subject of marksmanship was mentioned, and gradually, in his hunting stories, drifted to the rifle and big game.

These incidents are mentioned not that they are particularly interesting or worthy of following to this length. The purpose is to bring the reader to an understanding of a most unusual character, and to finally arouse his curiosity as to a psychological problem growing out of the story about to be related.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, MOUNT CARMEL

Objectively, the major, in every sense of the word, was a "false alarm." He pretended to be a soldier and famous for deeds of bravery. Physically he did not have the courage of a mouse. He pretended to be a lawyer; to have practiced medicine; to have taken orders as a clergyman of the Episcopal church. He claimed to have been a great traveler and to have carried his explorations into every corner of the world, hunting hippopotami on the Nile and Congo, crocodile and tigers in India, cougars and wild men along the Amazon and grizzlies in the Rocky mountains. In the course of time, in each one of these claims, the major was found to be a most egregious fraud and liar. He came to be regarded as a lazy, good-for-nothing ne'er do well, a spendthrift and a shiftless incumbrance of the earth whom his family had cast off with an allowance which he accepted on the condition that he would take himself as far away from them as possible and remain out of sight. That he was a rascal is not probable. On the other hand he had certain engaging qualities as an acquaintance and was a lavish entertainer while in funds. He was not a drinker or gambler. Probably the worst that can be said of him is that he was trifling and mentally out of tune.

One dark night in the fall of 1882 a number of young men collected at the major's office for a friendly game of cards, whereat he entertained them most hospitably for the early hours of the evening, when some one of the party suggested that they all take some exercise by walking around the block. Being somewhat of a nocturnal habit to this the major readily assented and the party set out for a ramble which at length brought them to the corner of the Presbyterian church, over which a large tree thickened the darkness of an otherwise black and moonless night. When the major and his friends reached the tree a dozen men in masks emerged from the gloom, when his companions took to their heels in alarm and made their way to safety. Not so the major, who was of unwieldy bulk and heavy on his feet. In response to the commands of the men in masks, who had him quite in their power, the major surrendered with dignity.

"Men," said he, "I yield to superior numbers. But if any of you gentlemen will meet me with either sword or pistol, or even with bare fists, it will be your blood and not that of W. August Fonda that will crimson the soil where stands that venerated sanctuary."

To this there was no reply but silence. Silently the white-robed company laid the unresisting major on the ground, where he was gagged, bound and a white cap thrown over his head. Then his body was picked up and carried to a light wagon, which in the meantime had appeared on the scene, and deposited, helpless and mute, in the box of the vehicle. Not a word was spoken. The men in masks started the team, and with guards at his head and foot and the other passengers heavily armed, the party and its captive drove slowly out of town. How far they went or how long a time was consumed the major did not know, but the journey was a tedious one and he resigned himself to whatever might befall. At length the team was brought to a halt. In silence the major was lifted to the ground and the cap pulled from his eyes. His captors foregathered about the helpless body and a deep voice from near his head started to repeat a service for the dead

taken from the ritual of some secret society. In the black darkness prayers were said and hymns sung, and after these wierd ceremonies the arms of the victim were unbound and the major could feel within their length the moist earth of a newly dug grave. He was asked in a whisper, if he had any word to send to his friends and the major, having signified his wish for speech, was about to begin, when afar off came the beating of a horse's hoof bearing down upon the party. The rider came close to where the helpless man lay prostrate, but passed on in the night and the pounding of his horse died out of hearing. But, when this rescue seemed to have failed, and the major had prepared himself for the worst and lost all hope, he found himself alone. The men who had brought him a long distance and had lain him beside an open grave had vanished as if they had sunk into the earth, and the wagon which had conveyed him had disappeared without a sound. He was alone and safe. Not a hair of his head had been injured. He could see a little in the dark and his hands were free. He quickly disengaged himself from the cords with which he had been bound, and with the first gray dawn of the morning he found himself alive and free to go whither he pleased.

By a reconnoissance he was able in the course of time to locate himself. He had been taken to a spot some distance from the road running between Carroll and Glidden, and not a great distance from the latter town. Although as day advanced he could see the road plainly and might have followed it in. This he disdained to do. Recent rains had swollen Storm creek to a stream of considerable size, but the bridge of the public road would have carried him over in safety and dry-footed. Such an end to the adventure was too prosaic, and striking off across the bottom the major swam and struggled through the stream, which was beyond his depth and which must have worried him much to cross. Arriving at Glidden, he recited a thrilling story of his struggle in the water after he had by main strength freed himself from the desperadoes who had stolen and determined to kill him, and his bedraggled appearance when he arrived was sufficient to confirm any tale which his fertile mind could conjure up.

While these things were happening to Major Fonda the young men who had been his companions the night before spread the alarm of his capture. The bells of the churches and fire house were rung. The population turned out en masse, and before an hour was gone a party of more than two hundred men had scattered over the country to succor the major and confound the outlaws. An all-night search, however, failed of any result, although it was made in all directions but that which the kidnaping party had taken. By morning the town was intensely excited, and when the report came that the major was safe at Glidden the fact only served to inflame the public indignation. From a personage who had become a subject of derision the major had assumed over night the dimensions of a "leading citizen." If he had walked out of town the day before he would have been forgotten in a week. But as the victim of this outrage he all at once grew to the importance of which he boasted.

The first train brought the victim back and half of the population of the town gathered at the station to welcome his return. He appeared accom-

panied by a delegation of Glidden citizens and speeches were made which irritated the spirit of the assembly to a still higher pitch. If the perpetrators of the deed could have been known at the time they would have been roughly handled. But who the actors were was never known. The major in his speech explained of a conspiracy that had been hatched against him at Omaha among labor leaders, and contrived a pretty theory in which they were made responsible for the rough experiences through which he had passed and from whose clutches he had gallantly rescued himself before they, by their inability to retain him as their prisoner, could inflict upon him the extreme object of their purpose. By exerting his strength at the proper moment and husbanding all of his power, he said, he had scattered his captors right and left and effected a masterly retreat, followed by a storm of bullets. It may have been as he said. There were some doubters. There were those who believed, that if those engaged in the major's kidnaping had been found when popular feeling was at the height of its fury there may have been several hangings and possibly several Carroll families deprived of a loved one.

The revulsion of feeling toward the major did not last long, though there was considerable uneasiness in certain places until after the meeting of the next grand jury. There was some talk of applying the probe in suspected quarters, but the major laughed to scorn any suggestion that his abductors could have been any other than an Omaha band of outlaws, and the matter was dropped.

Soon after the episode Major Fonda organized a hunting party of youths to accompany him on a hunting trip to the mountains. His companions straggled back after a little time and said he had reached Bismarck, N. D., and had refused to go any further, giving as a reason that he had been employed to edit a newspaper there. A few years later the report came to Carroll that the major had been killed in a railway accident in Mississippi, and it was in this way that the end came to a most curious individual.

This long story is told to bring out the fact that the mob spirit was once astir and would have been carried to great length if a guilty subject could have been produced at the psychological moment in Carroll county and in the orderly city of Carroll. Happily there was no victim present. Also, happily, and to apply the logic in its ultimate form, the crisis passed without stain upon the honor and conservative self-control of this delightful community, thus distinguishing Carroll county from many of its neighbors, few of whom can plead a like immunity from the excesses of youthful indignation.

All along through the history of Carroll county the facts bear out a condition of good moral repute and equanimity of temper on the part of the people. From the beginning the community has been one of cleanliness, order and decency.

Before the date set at the head of this chapter there came among the people of Carrollton a couple who gave the name of Elliott and who passed as man and wife. They were persons of good appearance and considerable means for those days, for the effects which accompanied them were above

the usual in number and value and several teams of oxen were used to transport their goods from the Rock Island railroad at Iowa City, the end of rail transportation in Iowa, as far as Carroll county. They appeared to have no certain point of destination, and reaching Carrollton they tarried for a time and finally were induced to take possession of a piece of land and set up their household establishment. It was not long until the new settler and his wife grew into the acquaintance and esteem of the neighborhood and were taking part in all of the social and other affairs of the hamlet. The Elliotts were voted sturdy and honest people and in this reputation they remained for a couple of years, when there came to the village a stranger who sought information on various subjects, and who, concerning the Elliotts, was especially inquisitive. He sought the acquaintance of the men in authority and to them he disclosed the information that he was on the track of a runaway wife, whom he had been able to trace thus far and whom he suspected of being no other than the supposed spouse of Elliott. Of the fact, however, he was not entirely certain and desired such aid as would enable him to make a satisfactory investigation without exciting suspicion in case his belief proved to be without foundation. This aid was given him and by its means he was soon able to satisfy himself that the woman was really his wife and that her pretended husband was a former farm laborer who had eloped with her from Illinois. They had flown together from the farm of the man who had now appeared in their pursuit, and from whom they had taken in their flight much of the property with which they had set up their house.

Here were the elements of a considerable scandal with which there was no machinery of law at hand to deal without great delay, and indeed these devices were found not to be necessary. In response to the call of a leader the patriarchs of the village foregathered when the incident was found to have reached a developed stage, and counseling together they resolved upon a plan of action.

Meanwhile, the stranger and the wife who had deserted him had been brought together and as a result of this meeting it was found that the woman's old love had been restored and that she was most eager to go back with him to the old Illinois farm and resume her interrupted reign over the penates and lares of her youthful fancy. The patriarchal board of strategy was well pleased with this turn of affairs, and agreeing to the wisdom of such an arrangement, they turned their attention to the problem of settling the debt of the community with husband number two. For this a way was found. A committee of two was appointed to hold communion with him at the first convenience of the parties concerned and this was soon effected. Elliott was found out in his field at work with his cradle in total ignorance of the crisis which had taken place in his affairs. Under the circumstances there was no opportunity for evasion and Elliott confessed at once.

"Mr. Elliott," said the spokesman of the visiting delegation, "we will give you just fifteen minutes to rid the community of your presence."

The man was disposed to parley at this and sought to gain a little time to go to the house and gather up a few articles and some clothing. The committee was obdurate. Its spokesman stood with his watch in hand.

"Mr. Elliott," he again remarked, "I said fifteen minutes. Three minutes of that time you have used in useless talk. In twelve minutes more you must be out of sight and if you shall at any time return to this community it will be at your peril."

Elliott made no further remonstrance. He picked up the cradle from the ground and carried it to a tree where he hung it to the branches. With the same action he turned his back to the men holding the watch and walked rapidly away and disappeared in the underbrush of the timber. He was never seen or heard from again.

Having still the reunited husband and wife on their hands, the settlers found a way to dispose of them also. Word was sent around the neighborhood that the goods and property of the Elliotts was to be disposed of at public vendue on the following day at a certain hour. When the time arrived a crowd had collected. One of the settlers took his place as auctioneer and officiated as such until the last article of value had been disposed of and the proceeds in ready cash handed over to the rightful husband. By this time a team was in waiting and the couple placed aboard the wagon and escorted to the stage line at Panora.

This narrative is fully authenticated and is repeated to instance the fiber of the pioneers of Carroll county and their ability to deal wisely and justly with the many varieties of circumstance which came upon them in their remoteness calling for the exercise of prudence and good sense.

CHAPTER XV.

RADICAL MODIFICATION OF CLIMATE COMES WITH SETTLEMENT—WINTER'S BLIZZARDS AND SUMMER'S TORNADOES—SAM TODD'S STORY OF AN EARLY DAY TRAGEDY—PARTY FROM HILLSDALE VISITS CARROLL AND IS CAUGHT BY MARCH STORM—FOUR OF THE PARTY REACH HOME IN SAFETY—FOUR DRIFT WITH THE STORM AND ARE LOST—BLIZZARD CONTINUES THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS—CHARACTER OF THE STORM—AFTER IT SUBSIDES RESCUE PARTY IS ORGANIZED TO LOOK FOR THE MISSING MEN—TWO BODIES FOUND FROZEN STIFF UNDER BOX OF SLED—BROTHERS PERISH ON THE CARROLLTON-HILLSDALE TRAIL—HORSES FOUND ALIVE BUT CRAZED WITH SUFFERING AND EXPOSURE—CLOSING OF THE TRAGEDY.

There can be no doubt that many and radical modifications of climate have come about within the years which have passed from the present back to the time when the first white man came and made his settlement in the bottoms of the Middle Coon. The extremes of both summer and winter were then manifestly more severe, and while a certain large allowance must be made for the exaggeration of tradition there is every warrant for the belief that tales of snow six feet deep on the level; blizzards that prevailed for weeks; periods of heat and drouth, tornado, hail and insect plague in presence of which farming as a settled and profitable industry was thought to be futile, are not all fiction.

Fifty years ago one might stand on the high points of the divide or any of the eminences of the county and see for miles, or as far as vision can reach at sea, over a rolling uniformity of space of the same color and character, without an object in all of that visible zone to serve as a landmark, save perhaps the course of a stream, where the grass was ranker and taller, or some rare and peculiar outcropping of the surface. Over these unbroken stretches the winds had fair and free play, carrying with them from the northwest in winter the cold and storms of the arctics, and in summer, from the south and west, the "hot winds" at the touch of which vegetation withered, or the tornadoes whose powers and malevolence are not to be described. But fifty years has changed the face of nature. The field of vision from the higher point is now confined to a few miles, and is everywhere interrupted and broken in upon by trees and houses. Forestration alone is said to modify and balance climatic excesses, but when to widespread tree-culture is added the many barricades afforded by the improvement and development of the towns and farms, the original forces of nature are much disturbed in their freedom and where they were once terrible have become comparatively tame.

The tragedies of the old times, however, must not be discounted by the security of the present, when the seasons roll around in a procession with little to distinguish the fat prosperity of one from the fat prosperity of the other; when life in Carroll county is subject to no hazard that there is not a doctor close at hand to cure, and when the most likely vicissitude is the possibility of death from old age.

On the 13th day of March, 1870, all of the men folks of Hillsdale—and this includes all inside of what is now known as Roselle township—got up early in the morning, dispatched their chores, and hitched up their teams for a trip to Carroll. Sam Todd, the only survivor of the expedition now living in Carroll county, is telling this story. “That was a pretty fair sort of a March morning,” says Sam. “There was a little snow on the ground, enough to make a sled run smooth if you kept off the high places which the wind had blown bare. A light snow had fallen the day before, which was Sunday, and before that we had been hauling hay from old man Cole’s place on Brushy. The weather had been mild for some time and it looked as if there was going to be an early spring. It never had more of that appearance than the morning we started out for Carroll—three sleds of us, with four teams. In my party there were Joe James and Joe Mathias. Hussey and Coppage came in together, and with the third sled there were four men, Horn, Ashelberger and two young Germans, who had just come over, by the name of Bruner. They brought in a load of wheat and had two teams hitched to their sled. This was all the men there were in the settlement except father and another old man. We didn’t try to drive in by the trail; just followed the low places where there was snow enough to make the sled run easy. It was warmish and some watery clouds made it look a little like rain. We all had some traps to buy and errands to do in town. I was busy and didn’t notice things much and was a little late getting a pair of shoes fixed at the cobbler’s. But about noon I had finished up everything. It was still warm but the sky had clouded over. A little snow was falling in flakes as big as your hand in mushy, wet dabs. There was some wind and when I ran across Joe Mathias and James a little later on Fifth street it was blowing hard—the snow still coming, not heavy but in the biggest flakes I ever saw. There was sharp lightning and thunder. When I met the boys they said we had better start for home, and I was willing, for I didn’t like the looks of things.

“‘By dad, Sam,’ said Joe Mathias, ‘We’re goin’ to have one of them things you read about.’”

“I asked him why.”

“Look over there,” he said, pointing to the northwest.

“I tell you it didn’t look just first class to me, either. Coppage and his partner had started out a few minutes ahead of us. The other team, I found out afterwards, left town about fifteen minutes later.

“Well, in those days there wasn’t a house between Carroll and Hillsdale. There were no fences and no other features—just a rolling prairie. South of the river there wasn’t any trail worth speaking of. Every fellow made his own trail in those days.



ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL, BREDA

"It was blowing right smart when we started, as I said before, but when we got in the open country across the 'Coon, those big flakes had split up into a million little pieces and were coming at us stinging and slantways. A man could have walked into it head-on the way it was then, but he wouldn't if he could have helped it. Ever see one of them storms? Every second it was growing blacker and thicker and colder. We had to go quartering and the team was beginning to want to take the storm in the rear instead of the flank and go with the wind. But old Sam he had the strings and he knew he had to hang on to the off line and make the critters go his way or there would be trouble. Well, we went b' guess—and—b' god for a couple of hours. We didn't know for sure any more where we were than nothin,' but we knowed we ought to be somewhere near Hillsdale. Say, the way she was a comin' was a plenty. The whole works had broke loose. They was shootin' cinders at us out of cannon, the way she stung and cut. The snow was coming so fast and drifting so deep in the low places that we had to keep on the ridges or get stuck, and just then we didn't want to be detained. We all wanted to get home pretty bad. We weren't lost but we suspicioned that we wouldn't be in just bad luck if we could only get a sight of something that seemed familiar.

"The storm kept getting worse all the time and the cold colder. The only way I knew the team was ahead was by the feel of the lines. Old Dobbin's rump wasn't in sight, but I was hanging on to that off line like grim death and I knew we were still going quartering with the wind. Well, at last we could tell by the way the sled was running that we were climbing a middlin' steep hill. Then the runners on one side bumped up and the sled came near going over. Joe Mathias jumped out to see what was the matter. We had run over a heap of nigger-heads that some one had piled up on the top of the hill just north of Hillsdale. We were mighty tickled, for then we knew just where we were at. The settlement was south of us. We lived a mile west. Over a little ways was a quarter-section, around which there was about five furrows of breaking which had grown up with weeds. If we could strike them weeds we could follow them right up to my old shack door. We had our luck with us, but, near frozen, it was all the three of us could do to make the team half-face the blizzard. Mathias and James got out and led the brutes and we at last got home, plum tuckered out, half frozen and 'most scared to death.

"Well, the storm kept up all night and the next day—and the next night and the next day till four o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th. It had been 35 degrees below zero for thirty-six hours. The wind was so heavy that we had to go out once and brace the cabin with the boom-pole of the hay wagon for fear it would blow to pieces. When the heavy blasts came the shack just canted forward and groaned back and the nails that held it fairly screeched.

"The storm came to an end in an hour's time and the sun came out. But the air was still so full of snow—there was no wind now—that it seemed to be still snowing. Many of the hollows were filled bank high with snow twenty feet deep, but the knobs were swept bare. We went over to the settlement as soon as it was safe to go outside and there we found that Bussey and Coppage had got home after a hard fight.

"But Horn and his party had not showed up. The women and children were crying pitifully. We comforted them as much as we could by saying the men might have stayed in town, but they did not believe it and neither did we, though it was at least a hope and some comfort.

"The next day we men hitched up and went back to town, shoveling our way through the drifts in places. In town they thought we all must have perished and the newspaper man, J. F. H. Sugg, had already made up a party to go out and look for us. A crowd of fifty men soon started back in sleds in search of the missing men and outfit. There was little or nothing to trace them by, but the men scattered on foot and when we got east of Hillsdale a sled track was found about two miles out going with the wind. By care it could be followed. The sled had packed the track and the wind had kept the snow from filling it so that occasionally these marks were found leading south and east. A couple of miles of careful work brought the rescuers to a hill which overlooked and somewhat sheltered a low gully. At the bottom of this they saw the upturned bed of a sled, where a ghastly and shocking spectacle lay in wait. Under this protection we found the bodies of Horn and Ashelberger, one sitting upright on a pile of sacks with the head and face sheltered by the hands. This was Horn. Ashelberger was lying on a blanket. Both were frozen into solid chunks of ice. A mile from the sled we found two of the horses walking round and round in a track which their hoofs had beaten hard and deep into the snow. The beasts were crazy and on the point of perishing from hunger and cold. The other team drifted before the storm to the Cole place on Brushy and had been given shelter but not until after the storm had gone down. They had also beaten a hard path around the fence enclosure.

"The bodies of the Bruner boys were found on the old mail road from Carrollton to Hillsdale, several miles from where their companions were found. They had left the sled together and were driven by the storm toward the road along which ditches had been plowed and there was some grading to mark the way. When found they had separated. The weaker brother had fallen and struggled to his feet and fallen and struggled again. The tracks showed that his brother had helped him. But when he could go no further the other pushed on and his body was found a mile beyond on the way to Carrollton, with sustenance and safety still ten miles away.

"The Bruners had evidently remained with the sled until daylight and had perished early on the second day of the storm. If they could have faced the storm for the same distance they traveled toward Carrollton, both would have been saved, for the road would have taken them to Hillsdale. But it was not in the power of human strength to face such a storm.

"The bodies were taken to the Horn and Shellenberger place," resumed Mr. Todd. "They were laid on planks around the red hot stove and I was left to act as fireman and watcher for the night. I would not want to go through the same experience again. Frequently, as the bodies thawed out, they would *move*, and a good many times that night my old hair stood straight up. That was the longest night I ever put in."

And Mr. Todd scratched his now denuded crown reflectively.

CHAPTER XVI.

LAD'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF CARROLL COUNTY—DREARY RIDE FROM RAILROAD TO NEW HOME IN GLIDDEN TOWNSHIP—CARROLL COUNTY IN 1868—THE EARLY SETTLERS—HOW THE YOUNG PEOPLE ENJOYED THEMSELVES—DR. MILLER'S TOP BUGGY—THE FIRST GOLD WATCH IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD—EXCITEMENT OF EARLY POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS—EARLY RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES—LAND VALUES IN 1876—CROP FAILURES AND GRASSHOPPERS—SCARCITY OF MONEY AMONG THE SETTLERS AND HIGH INTEREST RATES—FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND WEALTH NOT AMONG THE DREAMS OF THE PIONEERS.

BY GUERDON W. WATTLES.

In the early spring of 1868 I first saw Carroll county. My first impressions were received when I alighted from the train on a large snow bank by the side of the railroad where the Glidden depot now stands. At that time two houses, one store and a box car were the only visible signs of the city, while a vast expanse of uninhabited and uninviting prairie stretched in undulating hills and valleys like the billows of a great ocean in every direction. After a night spent in the attic of the one-story store building I started with my father and mother, brothers and sisters and all our earthly possessions in an open wagon across the bleak prairie for the North Coon river. There were no roads, no bridges nor houses between Glidden and Kendall's bridge, except one log cabin in which Enos Butrick lived, and which a few years ago was still standing and in use as a part of the granary on the old farm near Dickson's schoolhouse. After fording streams swollen by the thawing snow we finally came to the first signs of life, a settlement at Kendall's bridge. Near this bridge was the home of the then widow Kendall. Her husband, William Kendall, had died a few years before, and she was maintaining the family and conducting the farm, which formerly had been the home of the first settler in that part of Carroll county, Mr. Enos Butrick.

In 1868 the settlement in the northeastern part of Carroll county was confined almost entirely to the North Coon river and its tributaries. It was believed by many of these early settlers that it would be impossible to live on the prairies during the long, cold winters, and therefore the houses, most of which were made of logs, were erected near the timber along these streams. In Glidden township the principal settlers, as I recall them, were as follows:

In section 1 there was no settler until the fall of 1868 when my father, Mr. James Wattles, built a house in the grove on Purgatory creek.

In section 2 lived Thomas Hiron, Uriah Gibson, John P. Williams and Samuel Duckett.

In section 3 lived Martha Kendall, and soon after that year C. H. Lizer, W. H. Drew and S. W. Lauck.

In section 4 lived Robert Dickson and in section 9 Enos Butrick. There were no settlements in sections 10 or 11. In section 12 soon after 1868 A. J. Loudenback built his home.

In Jasper township along the river lived Henry Ochampaugh, Levi Higgins, with one or two brothers, John McCoy, Daniel Cooper, Levi Thompson, Thomas A. Cochran, O. M. Mosher, T. B. McClew, J. W. Hobbs, and soon thereafter came George and Joseph Toyne, George Stalford, Henry Winter, John Morlan and many others.

I think a majority of these early settlers came from Michigan, although among them were those from several other states. There were in those days two schoolhouses in that part of the county, the Dickson school and the Higgins school. In the winter of 1868 M. W. Beach, later a prominent lawyer of Carroll, taught the Dickson school, and Morris Kimball, later a resident of Carroll, taught at the Higgins school. My brothers and myself first attended the Dickson school four miles distant from our home, and later, when the Higgins school commenced, we attended that school. Among the boys and girls that I remember who attended school in those days was Oscar Mosher, then almost a young man, several Higgins boys and girls, the McCoy boys, the Gibson boys, and Kendall children, the Ochampaugh boys and many others.

Distance in those days did not prevent the free communication between neighbors and their families. It frequently happened that the young people, especially in the winter, attended parties ten or fifteen miles distant from their homes, and on occasions they went as far as Carrollton, twenty miles from Kendall's bridge, to attend dances, which were the principal entertainments in those days. In the winter of 1870 a dancing party at the Wattles' home was attended by young people from Horseshoe Bend in Greene county, five miles to the east, and by many of the young people along the North Coon river as far as Lake City on the north.

Dr. Miller, who lived in Greene county, was the only physician in those days for many miles around. He had a top buggy, the only one owned in that section of the country, so that whenever we saw a top buggy driving by we knew that it was Dr. Miller. He attended the sick from Lake City on the north, to Carrollton on the south and Jefferson on the east.

Every small occurrence out of the ordinary was known and discussed by those early settlers who did not have much to relieve the monotony of their lives. Oscar Mosher brought the first gold watch into the neighborhood. He traded a team of horses and gave something in addition for what was said to be a pure gold hunter's case. It was a curiosity and the envy of all the young men, who were only allowed to look at it, while the girls were permitted to hold it in their hands. The first sewing machine that came into the community was purchased by Dan Cooper. It was a Wheeler & Wilson, and I think the price was \$285. The neighbors for

many miles around gathered to see it, little dreaming that they would live to see the time when sewing machines would be sold for \$25 each and owned by every housewife in the county.

The political campaigns of those early days furnished excitement fully equal to any that followed when population had increased. The contests were often exceedingly close, and the success or defeat of a candidate was accomplished by only a few votes. W. H. Price was a favorite among the North Coon settlers, and later on William L. Culbertson, who, by force of his ability, was elected auditor and later treasurer, became a prime favorite. Dan Cooper held the position of county commissioner for many years, and William Gilley, his strong friend and associate, had many supporters among the early settlers in Glidden and Jasper townships.

On Sundays church services were conducted in many of the school-houses and were attended by nearly all of the settlers, men, women and children. The itinerant Methodist preacher went from one neighborhood to another holding services, and in the winter time it was quite usual to have a genuine religious revival in each neighborhood. It frequently so happened that nearly all of the pioneers and their families would join the church during these revivals, frequently to backslide during the summer months, only to become active members again at the next annual revival meeting.

The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints as they were called, early secured a foothold on the North Coon river. They were the followers of Joseph Smith, Jr., and did not believe in nor practice polygamy. The ministers of this sect came from all parts of the country, and quite a large congregation was established in the neighborhood of Kendall's bridge.

Land in Glidden and Jasper townships in 1870 was valued at one to two dollars per acre. There were still some homesteads to be obtained in Sheridan township, and much government land remained unentered in adjoining counties. There was not ready sale for land for many years after this date, and only an occasional farm changed hands. I remember well when a man by the name of Ira Scranton from Illinois came into the neighborhood. It was reported that he had \$2,000 in cash which he desired to invest in land. Men and boys went for miles to the schoolhouse where he attended church, that they might see this man of great wealth. He was looked upon in those days somewhat in the same manner as we would look on Rockefeller or Carnegie at this time.

The season of 1868 was propitious and good crops were raised. I remember well of the wheat crop raised by my father on the farm he had rented in Greene county. We had, as I recall, thirty bushels of wheat to the acre and sold it at Jefferson, the nearest market, for \$2.50 per bushel; but in 1869 and 1870 crops were a failure, on account of the grasshoppers that came in great numbers and destroyed them. During that period many of the settlers in counties to the north and west abandoned their farms and came back in covered wagons through our neighborhood. They had decided that Iowa would never become a farming state and were returning to their old homes in Missouri or Illinois. For some years after 1870

crops were not good and prices were low. The panic of 1873 left these early settlers in a very bad condition. I distinctly remember that in the entire neighborhood on the North Coon river no one could be found for several months who had a dollar in actual money. At a great religious gathering in Horseshoe Bend, at which the presiding elder was present (an occasion of unusually great importance), the entire collection amounted to less than one dollar.

During the long, cold winters, hunting and trapping were followed by most of the male portion of the early inhabitants, not for pleasure, but for profit. Muskrats, mink, a few beaver, and deer and elk were the principal game to be found. In those days many great ponds were in existence that have long since been drained or have dried up on account of the cultivation of the land about them. In these ponds muskrats built their houses, and when the ice was frozen, traps were set in these houses of weeds and grass, and during the winter months many peltries were accumulated, which were sold to traveling purchasers in the spring. Deer were quite common and came to the groves along the streams in droves of two to a dozen. They were shot for meat, and venison was more in use by the settlers than was beef or pork. A few years before the last buffalo to be seen in that section of the country was killed near Kendall's bridge.

A few strolling bands of Indians camped in the winters along the streams, but beyond stealing an occasional pig and begging for bread and clothes, they did little damage to the community.

During the summer months the settlers were busy in breaking prairie and raising crops. There was not much social entertainment. Parties and spelling schools and exhibitions were only conducted during the winter season, so that beyond the Sunday schools and churches held in the school-houses there was little diversion, and to those who had recently arrived from cities or more populous communities the loneliness of those early days was almost maddening. Many of the first settlers did not remain, but went back to their old homes. There was not much beyond a local market for grain and farm produce for many years. There did not seem to be any opportunity for making money until in later years elevators were built at the railroad stations, and traveling stockmen came to purchase cattle and hogs. The principal source of revenue from the farms was raising hogs, and many of the first settlers paid for their land and buildings from this source of revenue.

Rates of interest were very high. Three per cent a month was a common rate charged by the first bankers and money lenders who operated in the small towns, and the supply of money was never equal to the demand. About 1875 some enterprising agents at the county seats were able to place farm mortgage loans of about \$500 each on a quarter-section of well improved land at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and 10 per cent commission for securing the loan.

For some years after 1870, settlement in the northeastern part of Carroll county was slow, but finally the settlers came in with a rush, taking up the prairie lands which had been considered by the first settlers as worth-



MAIN STREET, GLIDDEN

less. I remember one of the first settlers to go out on the prairie was Mr. Lombard, who opened a farm on section 9 in Glidden township. The prophecy was freely made that after the first winter he would move in from the prairie, but he did not, and others soon followed his example, until we could no longer drive in a straight line across the prairies from Kendall's bridge to Glidden, but were obliged to go on the section lines, a great annoyance and inconvenience until the roads were established and bridges built.

In the autumn the boys and young men spent their time in gathering nuts. Walnuts and butternuts by the wagon load were brought in. Hazelnuts and hickorynuts were to be had for the picking, and every settler's house was well stored with nuts for the winter.

And thus the time was spent by these early settlers, until gradually greater population came and values of lands and products became established. I cannot say that those early days were without enjoyment. At times of sickness or disaster the neighbors were kind and helpful. A closer friendship and communion was maintained than is common in more populous communities. Every man knew every settler for miles around by his first name and knew every member of his family, while the average politician had no difficulty in recognizing and calling by name every man in the county. I cannot say that the early settlers in the northeastern part of Carroll county had any different or more difficult experiences than in other parts of the county. In fact, I believe their lives were made more comfortable than those who settled first on the prairies. In the early days there was much timber along the North Coon river and its tributaries. Wood, nuts and game were abundant, and the birds and flowers, the fish and the game furnished amusement and occupation for the boys and girls who might otherwise have suffered from loneliness and want of companionship. One thing is certain, that no one dreamed of the future development and wealth that was to come to all who toiled and suffered privation and practiced economy and frugality with patience and fortitude, until by the increase of population the blessings of society, with all its manifold duties and opportunities, was established. As time went on some of the young men went out into the world from this part of Carroll county to make their life work in other fields. A number of them have been successful and only a few have failed, and it is my judgment that the early experiences and lessons in economy and frugality which were taught by necessity in those early days have had much to do with their success in the world of business where some of them may now be found.

CHAPTER XVII.

ORLANDO H. MANNING POINTS OUT FEATURES IN WHICH CARROLL COUNTY IS FAVORED BEYOND OTHERS—THE AFFINITY OF THE LOESS OR BLUFF DEPOSIT TO THE SOILS OF THE RHINE, NILE AND YELLOW RIVER VALLEYS—THE GREAT DEPTH AND PERMANENT FERTILITY OF THE MISSOURI RIVER ALLUVIUM—THE ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTY DERIVED FROM SADDLING THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL DIVIDE—THE LOSS TO EASTERN AGRICULTURAL LANDS FROM THE TRITURATING ACTION OF RAINS AND FLOODS—CORN AS KING OF AMERICAN CROPS AND THE UNDEVELOPED USES TO WHICH ITS PRODUCTS MAY BE APPLIED—MR. MANNING PARTLY APPLIES OLD “MIS” MEANS’ ADVICE: “GIT A-PLINTY WHILE Y’U ARE A-GITTIN’.”

The following letter from among the correspondence of the late Judge Geo. W. Paine, from the pen of the late Hon. O. H. Manning, is an expression of candid judgment upon the subject to which it relates from an unbiased and fully disinterested and most intelligent observer. An observer, by the way, whose attachments to Carroll county in any other than a sentimental sense,—since it was the scene of the beginnings of a career, both useful and distinguished, of the writer himself—had long since disappeared. The document, as a part of a personal correspondence, was written with no intent to the end to which we apply it or to publicity in any form.

NEW YORK CITY, May 1, 1907.

Hon. Geo. W. Paine, Carroll, Iowa.

MY DEAR JUDGE: Thanks for your letter telling me of the rapid rise in price and selling values of Carroll county, Iowa, farm lands. I am not surprised. I always was an optimist in regard to Carroll county ever since I went there just thirty-nine years ago this month, a poor boy, to seek my fortune and grow up with the county and its people. I am as enthusiastic about its future to-day as I was then and with more reason, for I better appreciate the intrinsic values in its lands and soils than I did then.

I think that in many respects Carroll county is favored beyond any other county in Iowa. It lays astride of the great divide in western Iowa which parts the waters which seek the Missouri river from those that flow to the Mississippi and its tributaries to the east. It thus lays higher up than the counties to the east and north, and has better drainage and has been saved the enormous expense entailed upon the people of these other counties for tiling, ditching and draining in order to get their lands up out of the wet, while at the same time the lands on the western slopes of Carroll county are less rolling and steep than those in the counties to the west and south, where the streams cut deeper into the land and the slopes are more precipitous.

I do not think there are any better lands or richer soils on earth than in the region around the town of Manning in Carroll county and, in fact,

all of that part of Carroll county which has the so-called "Bluff deposit" or loess soils. The loess of western Iowa was undoubtedly a deposit made by the Missouri river when it was in such enormous flood that it spread out all over western Iowa clear up to where now runs the South Raccoon river. If you will go up to the Bad Lands in western North Dakota and eastern Montana you will see where the Missouri river ages ago robbed the region of its friable soils which it transported down stream and laid all over western Iowa in a deposit twenty-five to two hundred feet in thickness. This "Bluff deposit" or loess is identical in its characteristics and mode of origin with the soils in the valleys of the Rhine in Germany, the Nile in Egypt, and the great rivers of China.

Professor Fletcher, of the Michigan Agricultural College, in his work on soils just published (1907) says of the loess soils: "The name loess is applied chiefly to large areas of soils that have been carried to their present resting places by water. There are large deposits in the valley of the Rhine, the famous Steppes of Russia and the inland plains of China. Loess sons are noted for their great depth and remarkable fertility. In China they have produced bountiful crops for over three thousand years with little apparent diminution of fertility. The richness of our own loess soils in the central west are well known."

It seems to me that the owners of lands in the counties in western Iowa like Carroll county, who are selling their lands at the prices you name (around \$100 per acre) are even now making as great a mistake as I did when I sold Carroll county lands a third of a century ago at \$10, \$15 and \$20 per acre. The land owners in western Iowa will some day wake up to a realization of the fact that there is a mighty force at work which is slowly but surely working the ruin and destruction of the farm lands of this country from the disastrous effects of which their lands are exempt and free to a large extent at least.

What has ruined the farm lands in New England and the southern states east of the Mississippi and is depreciating farm lands almost everywhere outside of the newer lands of the west has not been their constant tillage and repeated croppings for the last century, but the constant washing away of the soil by the annual rains and floods. The soil of our American farms is being constantly washed out and denuded by erosion. It is being carried from the fields into the streams and by the streams into the rivers and by the rivers is carried into the sea. Outside of the valley lands and farms there is hardly a farm in the United States east of the Mississippi river but what loses a part of its value for productive purposes with every rain. W. J. McKee, one of our United States geologists, estimated that in some of the states east of the Mississippi the annual loss in real estate from the washing away of the soil by rains and floods had in the last quarter of a century equaled the annual products of the soil for the same time.

Fletcher in his new work on soils says that "We have thousands of square miles of lands in the United States that are rapidly approaching desolation by erosion, over a large area the work of destruction has gone so far as to make it impracticable to save the land for cropping."

My travels and studies have led me to believe that this factor of the great annual loss of the soils from the farm lands of the country will tend to make the farm lands least subject to such losses the most valuable farm lands in the country, when this factor becomes fully realized.

The lands of western Iowa are covered by a water-borne deposit of from twenty-five to two hundred feet in thickness. They are free from boulders and almost free from gravel, sand, pebbles or clay. They are of the same consistency from the top to the bottom, possessed of a tenacity which prevents serious washing or erosion, and they absorb the water instead of being carried away with it. They will stand the erosion of thousands of years as they have on the Rhine and in China and still remain rich in all the elements of fertility and chemical plant food. A man who buys a farm in western Iowa covered with its deep, thick covering of "loess" can do so with the assurance that after one thousand years of rain and frost and floods have done their best or worst to rob it of its soil and carry it away, there will still remain a farm as rich and as productive as when it was first devoted to the raising of crops by the pioneer who first turned over the prairie sod upon its surface. There is no other investment I know of on earth which possesses an equal assurance that it will be as good in one thousand years as now, as a western Iowa farm, and I base that judgment largely on the fact that these western Iowa lands are covered so deeply by their covering of soil that they will endure the constant washing and erosion of centuries and still remain fertile as similar lands in China and on the Rhine have done.

Another thing, I, too, am of the opinion, advocated by Tama Jim Wilson, secretary of agriculture, that corn is to be the king of all the American crops. These western Iowa lands are the best corn lands on earth. Corn not only means meat and milk and butter, but it has been found to furnish more useful products than any other article of plant growth. It is liable to furnish the fuel, light and power of the future. The time will come when it will be safe to let the Iowa farmer turn his corn into alcohol without the fear that he will drink the product and start a riot. He will find a better use for it. He will light and heat his house with it, and, putting it into a motor, will turn it into force and power that will propel all his farm machinery, do his plowing and cultivating, haul his produce to market and propel his carriage when he takes his family and goes to town. I am an optimist on Iowa corn lands and I believe the reasons for my faith are founded upon a rock. Take my advice and get all the western Iowa corn lands you can, and as the old woman said, "Git a plenty while you are a gittin'."

Your friend,

ORLANDO H. MANNING,

161 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

[Note—A lengthy and most interesting treatise on the geological structure and history of Carroll county and its resulting soil-natures and values will be found in Volume IX, Chapter III, of the "Iowa Geological Survey."]

CHAPTER XVIII.

GOVERNORS OF IOWA FROM 1846 TO THE PRESENT—CONTRIBUTION OF THE STATE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THE DISTRICTS TO WHICH CARROLL COUNTY HAS BEEN ATTACHED—JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS AND THE DISTRICTS TO WHICH CARROLL COUNTY HAS BEEN ATTACHED—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE, WITH THE SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS TO WHICH CARROLL COUNTY HAS BEEN ATTACHED—PRESENT FORM OF ORGANIZATION CONTINUOUS FROM 1884—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

GOVERNORS OF IOWA.

1846-1850—Ansel Briggs.
1850-1854—Stephen Hempstead.
1854-1858—James W. Grimes.
1858-1860—Ralph P. Lowe.
1860-1864—Samuel J. Kirkwood.
1864-1868—William M. Stone.
1868-1872—Samuel Merrill.
1872-1876—Cyrus C. Carpenter.
1876-1877—Samuel J. Kirkwood.
1877-1878—Joshua G. Newbold.
1878-1882—John H. Gear.
1882-1886—Buren R. Sherman.
1886-1890—William Larrabee.
1890-1894—Horace Boies.
1894-1896—Frank D. Jackson.
1896-1898—Francis M. Drake.
1898-1902—Leslie M. Shaw.
1902-1908—Albert B. Cummins.
1908-1909—Warren Garst.
1909—Beryl F. Carroll.
Beryl F. Carroll re-elected November, 1910.

[Note—Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned February 1, 1877, to become United States senator. Joshua G. Newbold, lieutenant-governor, served as governor to end of term. Albert B. Cummins resigned November 24, 1908,

to become United States senator. Warren Garst, of Carroll county, lieutenant-governor, served as governor to end of term.]

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1848-1855—Augustus C. Dodge.
 1848-1859—George W. Jones.
 1855-1865—James Harlan.
 1859-1869—James W. Grimes.
 1865-1867—Samuel J. Kirkwood.
 1870-1871—James B. Howell.
 1867-1873—James Harlan.
 1871-1877—George G. Wright.
 1873-1908—William B. Allison.
 1877-1881—Samuel J. Kirkwood.
 1881-1883—James W. McDill.
 1883-1895—James F. Wilson.
 1895-1900—John H. Gear.
 1900-1910—Jonathan P. Dolliver.
 1908—Albert B. Cummins.
 1911—Wm. S. Kenyon.

[Note—James Harlan resigned to become secretary of the interior in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln and Samuel J. Kirkwood was elected to fill vacancy. James W. Grimes resigned in 1869, and James B. Howell was elected to fill vacancy. Samuel J. Kirkwood resigned to accept the position of secretary of the interior (1881), and James W. McDill was appointed by the governor to fill vacancy and subsequently elected to fill unexpired term. John H. Gear died July 14, 1900. Jonathan P. Dolliver was appointed to the vacancy by governor and later elected. Senator Allison died August 4, 1908. Albert B. Cummins was elected his successor at a special session of the legislature. Mr. Cummins is now serving his second term, which expires March 4, 1913. Jonathan P. Dolliver died October 17, 1910, and Hon. Lafayette Young was appointed by Governor Carroll to succeed Dolliver. Wm. S. Kenyon, of Fort Dodge, was elected to succeed Senator Young by the legislature of 1911.]

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

After its admission as a state the legislature of Iowa organized the state into two congressional districts of equal extent, one occupying the northern and the other the southern half of the state and called respectively the First and Second districts. This apportionment continued until 1862. These districts were represented as follows:

1845-1847—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.
 1847-1849—William S. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARROLL

1849-1851—William F. Thompson (succeeded by Daniel F. Miller upon seat being declared vacant), Shepherd Leffler.

1851-1853—Bernhardt Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-1855—Bernhardt Henn, John P. Cook.

1855-1857—August H. Hall, James Thorington (first Republican elected from Iowa).

1857-1859—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859-1861—Samuel R. Curtis, William Vandever.

1861-1863—Samuel R. Curtis (upon resignation succeeded by James F. Wilson), Philip Vandever.

State sub-divided into six districts in 1862 and Carroll county attached to the Sixth district.

—1863-1869—Ansell W. Hubbard.

1869-1871—Charles Pomeroy.

1871-1873—Jackson Orr.

State sub-divided into nine districts in 1872 and Carroll county attached to the Ninth district.

1873-1875—Jackson Orr.

—1875-1879—Addison Oliver.

—1879-1883—Cyrus C. Carpenter.

State sub-divided into eleven districts in 1882 and Carroll county attached to the Eleventh district.

—1883-1885—Isaac S. Struble.

Carroll county attached to Tenth district in 1884.

1885-1889—Adonirum P. Holmes.

1889-1891—Jonathan P. Dolliver.

Upon the death of Senator Gear, Mr. Dolliver was appointed by Governor Shaw as his successor, and J. P. Conner was elected to fill the vacancy.

—1901-1909—James P. Conner.

1909-1911—Frank P. Wood; re-elected 1910.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Under the constitution of 1846 Carroll county by act of March 13, 1857, attached to Twelfth district, composed of the counties of Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe.

Marshal F. Moore Woodbury county, elected April 6, 1857.

Under the constitution of 1857 Carroll county was set off with Adair, Audubon, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Madison, Warren and Polk to from the Fifth judicial district and continued in this relation until 1872.

JUDGES DISTRICT COURT.

James H. Gray, Polk county, elected October 12, 1858; re-elected in 1862; died 1865.

Charles C. Nourse, Polk county, appointed by governor October 16, 1865; resigned to take effect Aug. 1, 1866.

Hugh W. Maxwell, Warren county, appointed by the governor in 1866 to take effect Aug. 1st; elected Oct. 9th; re-elected Oct. 9, 1870.

In 1872 Carroll was set off with the Thirteenth district composed of Audubon, Cass, Carroll, Crawford, Fremont, Greene, Mills, Pottawattamie and Shelby.

J. R. Reed, Pottawattamie county, elected Nov. 5, 1872, and continued to preside over the district court until Nov. 2, 1882, when he resigned to go on the Iowa supreme bench.

C. F. Loofbourow, appointed by the governor to fill vacancy Dec. 29, 1883; elected Nov. 4, 1884.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Hiram K. McJunkin, Mills county, elected Nov. 5, 1872.

A. R. Anderson, Fremont county, elected Nov. 7, 1876.

J. P. Conner, Crawford county, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

A. B. Thornell, Fremont county, elected Nov. 4, 1884.

CIRCUIT JUDGES, 1869-1884.

Frederick O. Mott, Winterset, 1869-72; Thomas R. Stockton, Sidney, 1873-76; C. F. Loofbourow, Atlantic, 1878-86; Jos. R. Lyman, Council Bluffs, 1884.

Circuit court abolished by law.

DISTRICT JUDGES, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

In 1886 the Sixteenth district was formed, composed of Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Crawford, Carroll and Greene.

J. H. Macomber, Ida, (1886-1889), resigned.

J. P. Conner, Crawford, (1886-1890).

Charles D. Goldsmith, Sac, appointed to fill vacancy, elected 1889, (1889-1894).

George W. Paine, Carroll, (1890-1894).

S. M. Elwood, Sac, (1894-1902).

Z. A. Church, Greene, (1894-1910).

Frank M. Powers, Carroll, (1902-).

Marion F. Hutchinson, Calhoun, (1911-).

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Seventh general assembly, 1857—Twelfth legislative district, composed of the counties of Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Woodbury, Monona, Audubon, Crawford, Carroll, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Emmet, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, O'Brien, Plymouth, Sioux, Buncombe.

Senate, W. H. Pusey.

Representative, Daniel W. Price.

Eighth general assembly, 1860—Forty-fifth representative district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Monona, Carroll and Greene.

Representative, J. W. Denison.

Eighth general assembly—Thirty-second senatorial district, composed of the counties of Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Woodbury, Sac, Ida, Calhoun, Webster, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe.

Senator, John F. Duncombe.

Ninth general assembly, 1862—Sixtieth representative district, composed of the counties of Sac, Calhoun, Carroll, Green.

Representative, George S. Walton.

Ninth general assembly, Thirty-second senatorial district, composed of the counties of Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Woodbury, Sac, Ida, Calhoun, Webster, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe.

Senator, John F. Duncombe.

Tenth general assembly, 1864—Sixty-second representative district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Carroll, Monona and Sac.

Representative, Addison Oliver.

Forty-third senatorial district, composed of the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Webster, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe.

Senator—George W. Bassett.

Eleventh general assembly, 1866—Sixty-fourth representative district, composed of Calhoun, Greene, Carroll and Audubon.

Representative, Azor R. Mills.

Forty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Carroll, Greene, Crawford, Monona, Woodbury, Ida, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, Osceola, O'Brien, Lyon.

Senator, Addison Oliver.

Twelfth general assembly, 1868—Sixty-third representative district, composed of the counties of Monona, Crawford and Carroll.

Representative, Stephen Tillson.

Forty-sixth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Monona, Woodbury, Ida, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux and O'Brien.

Senator, Addison Oliver.

Thirteenth general assembly, 1870—Sixty-ninth district, composed of the counties of Monona, Carroll, Crawford and Ida.

Representative, J. D. Miracle.

Forty-seventh senatorial district, composed of the counties of Webster,

Greene, Carroll, Calhoun, Sac, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Clay, Emmet and Dickinson.

Senator, Theodore Hawley.

Fourteenth general assembly, 1872—Sixty-eighth representative district, composed of the counties of Carroll, Sac, Buena Vista, and Cherokee.

Representative, Fletcher A. Blake.

Forty-ninth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Dallas, Guthrie, Audubon, Carroll and Greene.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Fifteenth general assembly, 1874—Forty-second representative district, composed of the counties of Greene, Carroll, Calhoun and Sac.

Representative, James N. Miller.

Forty-ninth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Shelby, Audubon and Guthrie.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Sixteenth general assembly, 1876—Forty-second representative district, composed of Greene, Carroll, Calhoun, Sac.

Representative, Orlando H. Manning.

Forty-ninth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Shelby, Audubon and Guthrie.

Senator, Samuel D. Nichols.

Seventeenth general assembly, 1878—Forty-second representative district, composed of Carroll, Greene and Calhoun.

Representative, Orlando H. Manning.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Webster, Greene, Calhoun and Carroll.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Eighteenth general assembly, 1880—Seventy-third representative district, composed of Calhoun, Carroll and Greene.

Representative, S. T. Hutchinson.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Calhoun, Carroll, Greene and Webster.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Nineteenth general assembly, 1882—Seventy-third representative district, composed of Carroll, Calhoun and Greene.

Representative, F. L. Danforth.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Greene, Carroll and Calhoun.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Twentieth general assembly, 1884—Eightieth representative district, Carroll county.

Representative, Michael Miller.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Greene, Carroll and Calhoun.

Senator, John J. Russell.

Twenty-first general assembly, 1886—Eightieth representative district, Carroll county.

Representative, W. L. Culbertson.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Greene, Carroll and Calhoun.

Senator, John K. Deal.

Twenty-second general assembly, 1888—Fifty-fifth representative district, Carroll county. Representative, Oliver Horton.

Forty-eighth senatorial district, composed of Carroll, Sac and Greene. Senator, John K. Deal.

With the latter re-apportionment both the senatorial and representative districts have remained without change to the present time.

Twenty-third general assembly, 1890—Representative, Oliver Horton; senator, Thomas Rich.

Twenty-fourth general assembly, 1892—Representative, H. B. Hasleton; senator, Thomas Rich.

Twenty-fifth general assembly, 1894—Representative, H. B. Hasleton; senator, Warren Garst.

Twenty-sixth general assembly, 1896—Representative, John Jay; senator, Warren Garst. Extra session, 1897.

Twenty-seventh general assembly, 1898—Same as above.

Twenty-eighth general assembly, 1900—Representative, A. T. Bennett; senator, Warren Garst.

Twenty-ninth general assembly, 1902—Representative, C. C. Colclo; senator, Warren Garst.

Thirtieth general assembly, 1904—Representative, C. C. Colclo; senator, Warren Garst.

Thirty-first general assembly, 1906—Representative, C. C. Colclo; senator, Warren Garst.

Thirty-second general assembly, 1907—Representative, Edward McDonald; senator, Joseph Mattes. Extra session, 1908.

Thirty-third general assembly, 1909—Representative, Edward McDonald; senator, Joseph Mattes.

Thirty-fourth general assembly, 1911—Representative, Robert Oden Dahl; senator, Joseph Mattes.

OFFICIAL REGISTER, CARROLL COUNTY.

1855-56.

County Judge—A. J. Cain.

Clerk of Courts—Levi Thompson.

Treasurer and Recorder—James White.

Sheriff—J. Y. Anderson.

Prosecuting Attorney—L. McCurdy.

Surveyor—Robert Floyd.

1857.

County Judge—L. McCurdy.

Clerk of Courts—Robert Haney.

Treasurer and Recorder—Amos Basom.

Sheriff—J. Y. Anderson.

Prosecuting Attorney—L. McCurdy.*

Surveyor—Robert Floyd.

*Office abolished.

1857-59.

County Judge—Thomas T. Morris.

Clerk of Courts—Noah Titus.

Treasurer and Recorder—H. L. Youtz.

Sheriff—Parker T. Puntenney.

County Superintendent—William H. Price.

Surveyor—Robert Hill, who continued in office until 1867.

1860-61.

County Judge—William Shirner.

Clerk of Courts—John Monroe.

Treasurer and Recorder—L. McCurdy.

Sheriff—William Gilley.

County Superintendent—William H. Price.

Board of Supervisors (1861)—Crockett Ribble, chairman; and Jacob Cretsinger.

In the year 1862, so great was the absence of the voters engaged in the Civil war, that the election was of a nominal character, and the roster of county officials remained practically without change. The legislature of 1863, however, changed the election laws to provide for annual elections.

1863-64.

County Judge—W. H. Price.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Gilley.

Treasurer and Recorder—Crockett Ribble.

Sheriff—S. A. Davis.

Superintendent of Schools—T. B. Aldrich.

Coroner—Robert Dixon.

Surveyor—Robert Hill.

Drainage Commissioner—James H. Colclo.

Board of Supervisors—Jacob Critsinger, chairman; Levi Higgins and William Short. Mr. Higgins resigned and Enos Butrick was appointed to fill his place, and he was in turn succeeded by William Carter at the September session.

1864.

William Gilley was re-elected clerk of courts. Thomas Elwood, treasurer and recorder. The offices were otherwise without change. The offices of recorder and treasurer separated at end of 1864.

1865.

County Judge—W. H. Price.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Gilley.

Treasurer—Lafayette McCurdy.

Recorder—Thomas Elwood.

Sheriff—Strong A. Davis.

Surveyor—Robert Floyd.

Coroner—Amos W. Basom.

Board of Supervisors—John J. McCullom, chairman; Enos Butrick and George Ribble.

1866.

County Judge—W. H. Price.

Clerk of Courts—William Gilley.

Treasurer—Crockett Ribble.

Recorder—H. L. Youtz.

Coroner—Amos W. Basom.

Board of Supervisors—John J. McCullom, chairman; George Ribble and G. H. Shutes.

1867.

County Judge—Thomas Elwood.

Clerk of Courts—W. H. Price.

Treasurer—William Gilley.

Recorder—Thomas Elwood.

Sheriff—Strong A. Davis.

Surveyor—J. F. H. Sugg.

Superintendent of Schools—John K. Deal.

Coroner—A. P. Wilson.

Board of Supervisors—John Monroe, chairman; G. H. Shutes and E. B. Smith.

1868.

County Judge—Thomas Elwood.

Clerk of Courts—W. H. Price.

Treasurer—William Gilley.

Recorder—A. Young.

Sheriff—James H. Colclo.

Superintendent of Schools—John K. Deal.

Surveyor—J. F. H. Sugg.

Coroner—A. P. Wilson.

Supervisors—John Monroe, chairman; E. B. Smith, C. Lester, John J. McCullom, Thomas Hiron, George F. Browning. Upon the resignation of E. B. Smith, Crockett Ribble was appointed his successor at the June session.

1869.

County Judge—Thomas Elwood, at the expiration of whose term the office was abolished.

Clerk of Courts—John K. Deal.

Treasurer—William Gilley.

Recorder—A. Young.

Sheriff—James H. Colclo.

Surveyor—J. F. H. Sugg.

Superintendent of Schools—M. W. Beach.

Coroner—A. P. Wilson.

Supervisors—John Monroe, chairman; John J. McCullom, C. Lester, Thomas Hirons, Geo. F. Browning, J. M. Gilbert. Upon the resignation of Mr. Browning, I. Gee was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1870.

Auditor—W. H. Price.

Clerk of Courts—Orlando H. Manning.

Sheriff—A. S. Kidder.

Superintendent—M. W. Beach.

Coroner (1870-77)—D. Wayne.

Surveyor—William H. H. Bowers.

Supervisors—John Monroe, chairman; J. M. Gilbert, R. F. Wood, Robert Dixon, Levi Higgins, Lambert Kniest. Mr. Monroe resigned during the year and was succeeded by D. C. Hoagland, when the board elected a new chairman, Lambert Kniest.

1871.

Auditor—W. L. Culbertson, elected in 1871 to serve out the term, W. H. Price resigned to become treasurer.

Clerk of Courts—John K. Deal.

Treasurer—W. H. Price.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Sheriff—P. H. Hankins.

Superintendent—M. W. Beach.

Surveyor—William H. H. Bowers.

Supervisors—O. J. Soper, chairman; W. L. Winnett, Isaac Harris.

1872.

Auditor—W. L. Culbertson.

Clerk of Courts—John K. Deal.

Treasurer—W. H. Price.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Sheriff—H. C. Stevens.

Superintendent—Isaac A. Beers.

Surveyor—W. S. Winnett.

Supervisors—W. S. Winnett, chairman; Isaac Harris, W. H. Drew.

1873.

Auditor—W. L. Culbertson.

Clerk of Courts—E. M. Betzer.

Treasurer—W. H. Price.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Sheriff—H. C. Stevens.

Superintendent—Isaac A. Beers.

Surveyor—W. S. Winnett.

Supervisors—O. J. Soper, chairman; Isaac Harris, W. H. Drew, Oliver Horton, Daniel Cooper.

1874.

Auditor—W. O. Sturgeon.

Clerk of Courts—E. M. Betzer.

Treasurer—W. L. Culbertson.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Sheriff—H. C. Stevens.

Surveyor—C. L. Bailey.

Superintendent of Schools—C. I. Hinman.

Supervisors—O. J. Soper, chairman; W. H. Drew, Oliver Horton, Daniel Cooper, J. A. Coppedge. Geo. P. Wetherill succeeded Mr. Coppedge, resigned, and was afterwards elected chairman vice O. J. Soper.

1875.

Auditor—W. O. Sturgeon.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Treasurer—W. L. Culbertson.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Sheriff—H. C. Stevens.

Superintendent—C. I. Hinman.

Surveyor—L. C. Bailey.

Supervisors—Geo. L. Wetherill, chairman; O. J. Soper, Oliver Horton, D. J. McDougall, R. L. Wolfe.

1876.

Auditor—E. M. Betzer.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Recorder—H. E. Russell.

Treasurer—P. M. Guthrie.

Superintendent—W. F. Steigerwalt.

Surveyor—L. McCurdy.

Sheriff—Louis Bechler.

Supervisors—J. D. McDougall, chairman; Geo. P. Wetherill, R. L. Wolfe, Daniel Cooper, Peter Berger.

1877.

Auditor—E. M. Betzer.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Treasurer—P. M. Guthrie.

Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.

Sheriff—Louis Bechler.

Surveyor—L. M. McCurdy.

Superintendent—W. F. Steigerwalt.

Supervisors—R. L. Wolfe, chairman; Daniel Cooper, Peter Berger.

1878.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch.

Treasurer—P. M. Guthrie.

Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.

Sheriff—Louis Bechler.

Superintendent of Schools—W. H. Bean.

Surveyor—A. Bruch.

Coroner—Peter Smith.

Supervisors—Oliver Horton, chairman; Daniel Cooper, W. L. Culbertson, Peter Berger, P. J. Koenig.

1879.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Treasurer—P. M. Guthrie.

Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.

Sheriff—Louis Bechler.

Surveyor—A. Bruch.

Coroner—Peter Smith.

Superintendent—W. H. Bean.

Supervisors—W. L. Culbertson, chairman; W. R. Ruggles, Peter Berger, P. J. Koenig, Oliver Horton.

1880.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.

Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Treasurer—Wm. Arts.

Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.

Sheriff—Louis Bechler, whose office was declared vacant at the end of the year on account of defalcation.

Superintendent—G. W. Wattles.

Surveyor—L. C. Bailey.

Coroner—N. D. Thurman.

Supervisors—P. J. Koenig, chairman; Oliver Horton, Peter Berger, W. R. Ruggles, W. A. Overmire.

1881.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.

Clerk—Wm. Lynch, Jr.

Treasurer—Wm. Arts.

Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.

Sheriff (by appointment)—John Silbaugh.

Superintendent—G. W. Wattles.

Surveyor—L. C. Bailey.

Coroner—N. D. Thurman.

Supervisors—W. R. Ruggles, chairman; Peter Berger, W. A. Overmire, James Thompson, Geo. E. Russell.

1882.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.
Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch.
Treasurer—W. R. Ruggles.
Recorder—J. L. Messersmith.
Sheriff—R. J. Hamilton.
Superintendent—C. C. Colclo.
Surveyor—Geo. R. Bennett.
Coroner—J. B. H. Feenstra.
Supervisors—James Thompson, chairman; Geo. E. Russell, W. A. Overmire, Thomas Rich, J. Rittenmaier.

1883.

Auditor—H. E. Russell.
Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.
Treasurer—W. R. Ruggles.
Recorder—J. P. Hess.
Sheriff—R. J. Hamilton.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Superintendent—C. C. Colclo.
Coroner—J. B. Feenstra.
Supervisors—W. A. Overmire, chairman; Thomas Rich, J. Rittenmeier, James E. Thompson, Geo. E. Russell.

1884.

Auditor—F. M. Leibfried.
Clerk of Courts—Wm. Lynch, Jr.
Treasurer—W. R. Ruggles, vacancy created by defalcation July 9, when Peter Berger was appointed to fill out the term.
Recorder—J. P. Hess.
Sheriff—R. J. Hamilton.
Superintendent—C. C. Colclo.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Coroner—L. S. Stoll.
Supervisors—Thomas Rich, chairman; J. Rittenmeier, W. A. Overmire, C. H. Westbrook, J. B. Graham.

1885.

Auditor—F. M. Leibfried.
Clerk of Courts—J. N. Powers.
Treasurer—Peter Berger.
Recorder—J. P. Hess.
Sheriff—R. J. Hamilton.
Superintendent—C. C. Colclo.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Coroner—L. S. Stoll.
Supervisors—W. A. Overmire, chairman; C. H. Westbrook, J. B. Graham, Joseph Rittenmeier, Thomas Rich.

1886.

Auditor—F. M. Leibfried.
Clerk of Courts—J. N. Powers.
Treasurer—Peter Berger.
Recorder—J. P. Hess.
Sheriff—Sam Todd.
Superintendent—J. H. Gable.
Surveyor—W. F. Steigerwalt.
Coroner—R. R. Williams.
Supervisors—C. H. Westbrook, chairman; J. B. Graham, Joseph Rittenmeier, V. Roush, S. Bowman.

1887.

Auditor—F. M. Leibfried.
Clerk of Courts—J. N. Powers.
Treasurer—Peter Berger.
Recorder—J. P. Hess.
Sheriff—Sam Todd.
Superintendent—J. H. Gable.
County Attorney—J. C. Engleman (?)
Coroner—R. R. Williams.
Surveyor—W. F. Steigerwalt.
Supervisors—V. Roush (?), chairman; J. B. Graham, S. Bowman, J. D. Walsh, Jos. Rittenmeier.

1888.

Auditor—F. W. Krause.
Clerk—J. N. Powers.
Treasurer—Peter Berger.
Recorder—J. H. Browning.
Sheriff—J. W. Kennebeck.
Superintendent—F. A. Suydam.
County Attorney—J. C. Engleman.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Coroner—J. J. Deshler.
Supervisors—V. Roush, chairman; J. B. Graham, J. D. Walsh, Samuel Bowman, H. B. Hazelton.

1889.

Auditor—F. W. Krause.
Clerk—E. M. Funk.
Treasurer—Peter Berger.
Recorder—C. H. Heitz.
Sheriff—John W. Kennebeck.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Superintendent—F. A. Suydam.
Coroner—J. J. Deshler.
County Attorney—J. C. Englemann.
Supervisors—J. D. Walsh, chairman; H. B. Hazelton, S. Bowman, C. Hausman.

1890.

Auditor—F. W. Krause.
Clerk of Courts—E. M. Funk.
Treasurer—J. C. Delaney.
Recorder—J. M. Harris.
Sheriff—J. W. Kennebeck.
Superintendent—C. C. Colclo.
County Attorney—J. C. Engleman.
Surveyor—A. Bruch.
Coroner—J. J. Deshler.
Supervisors—H. B. Hazelton, chairman; C. Hausman, David Morgan,
G. Von Glan, R. E. Dargin.

1891.

Auditor—F. W. Krause.
Clerk of Courts—E. M. Funk.
Treasurer—J. C. Delaney.
Recorder—M. J. Heires.
Sheriff—J. W. Kennebeck.
Superintendent of Schools—C. C. Colclo.
County Attorney—J. H. Ingwersen.
Surveyor—J. H. Geising.
Coroner—J. J. Deshler.
Supervisors—H. B. Hazleton, chairman; C. Hausman, Daniel Morgan,
G. Von Glan, R. E. Dargin.

1892.

Auditor—F. W. Krause.
Clerk—E. M. Funk.
Treasurer—J. C. Delaney.
Recorder—M. J. Heires.
Sheriff—P. J. Hamill.
Superintendent—J. F. Salmen.
County Attorney—J. H. Ingwersen.
Surveyor—J. H. Geising.
Coroner—A. Kessler.
Supervisors—C. Hausman, chairman; R. E. Dargin, G. Von Glan, Wm.
Sexton, Daniel Morgan.

1893.

Auditor—W. P. Hombach.
Clerk of Courts—J. W. Kennebeck.
Treasurer—J. C. Delaney.
Recorder—M. J. Heires.
Sheriff—P. J. Hamill.
Superintendent of Schools—F. J. Salmen. (?).
County Attorney—Geo. W. Korte.
Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.
Coroner—A. Kessler.

Supervisors—C. Hausman, chairman; G. Von Glan, Daniel Morgan, Wm. Sexton, R. E. Dargin.

1894.

Auditor—W. P. Hombach.

Clerk—J. W. Kennebeck.

Treasurer—Ubbo Albertson.

Recorder—J. M. Heires.

Sheriff—R. T. Jeffrey.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—A. Kessler.

County Attorney—G. W. Korte.

Supervisors—Wm. Sexton, chairman; C. Hausman, G. Von Glan, D. Morgan, R. E. Dargin.

1895.

Auditor—W. P. Hombach.

Clerk—W. H. Mohr.

Treasurer—Ubbo Albertson.

Recorder—Joseph Kempker.

Sheriff—R. T. Jeffrey.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

County Attorney—G. W. Korte.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—A. Kessler.

Supervisors—Wm. Sexton, chairman; R. E. Dargin, A. C. Steele, Daniel Morgan, G. Von Glan.

1896.

Auditor—W. P. Hombach.

Clerk—W. H. Mohr.

Treasurer—Ubbo Albertson.

Recorder—M. J. Heires.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

Coroner—C. H. LeDuc.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

County Attorney—G. W. Korte.

Supervisors—Wm. Sexton, chairman; A. C. Steele, R. E. Dargin, Thos. Rich, D. W. Earl.

1897.

Auditor—James P. Laughlin.

Clerk of Courts—W. H. Mohr.

Treasurer—Ubbo Albertson.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

County Attorney—J. F. Olerich.

Sheriff—R. T. Jeffrey.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—C. H. LeDuc.

Supervisors—Thos. Rich, chairman; R. Booth, Chris. Grube, D. W. Earl, A. C. Steele.

1898.

Auditor—J. P. Laughlin.

Clerk of Courts—W. H. Mohr.

Treasurer—Gus E. Hoch.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

Sheriff—Geo. S. Nestle.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

County Attorney—A. F. Olerich.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—A. M. Langel.

Supervisors—Thos. Rich, chairman; A. C. Steele, Chris. Grube, D. W. Earl, Richard Booth.

1899.

Auditor—J. P. Laughlin.

Clerk of Courts—Henry Brunnier.

Treasurer—Gus Hoch.

Recorder—John A. Glaza.

Sheriff—Geo. S. Nestle.

Superintendent—J. J. McMahon.

County Attorney—A. T. Olerich.

Coroner—C. M. Langel.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Supervisors—Chris. Grube, chairman; A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, Richard Booth, Andrew Kirk.

1900.

Auditor—J. P. Laughlin.

Clerk of Courts—Henry Brunnier.

Treasurer—Wm. Trowbridge.

Recorder—John H. Glaza.

Sheriff—Geo. S. Nestle.

Superintendent—J. M. Dunck.

County Attorney—A. T. Olerichs.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—L. G. Patty.

Supervisors—Richard Booth, chairman; Chris. Grube, A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, Andrew Kirk.

1901.

Auditor—P. V. Lenz.

Clerk of Courts—Fred Miller.

Treasurer—Wm. Trowbridge.

Recorder—John H. Glaza.

Sheriff—Geo. S. Nestle.

Superintendent—J. M. Ralph.

Coroner—L. G. Patty.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

County Attorney—C. E. Reynolds.

Supervisors—Chris. Grube, chairman; Richard Booth, A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, Andrew Kirk.

1902.

Auditor—P. V. Lenz.

Clerk of Courts—Fred Miller.

Treasurer—Wm. Trowbridge.

Sheriff—George A. Schmich.

Superintendent—J. M. Ralph.

County Attorney—C. E. Reynolds.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—L. G. Patty.

Supervisors—Andrew Kirk, chairman; A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, Chris. Grube, Richard Booth.

1903.

Auditor—P. V. Lenz.

Clerk of Courts—Fred Miller.

Treasurer—Wm. Trowbridge.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

Sheriff—Geo. A. Schmich.

Superintendent—J. M. Ralph.

County Attorney—C. E. Reynolds.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—L. J. Patty.

Supervisors—Andrew Kirk, chairman; A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, C. H. Flenker, Chris. Grube.

1904.

Auditor—P. V. Lenz.

Clerk of Courts—Fred Miller.

Treasurer—G. L. McAllister.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

Sheriff—Geo. A. Schmich.

Superintendent—W. J. Barloon.

County Attorney—C. E. Reynolds.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—L. J. Patty.

Supervisors—Chris. Grube, chairman; C. H. Flenker, A. C. Steele, T. B. McClue, Andrew Kirk.

1905.

Auditor—J. A. Stamen.

Clerk of Courts—Julius Ruge.

Treasurer—Geo. McAllister.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

Sheriff—Geo. A. Schmich.

Superintendent—W. J. Barloon.

County Attorney—C. C. Helmer.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, GLIDDEN



CHURCH OF GOD, GLIDDEN

Coroner—B. C. Kelly.

Supervisors—C. H. Flenker, chairman; A. C. Steele, H. B. Hazleton, Wm. Trowbridge, Chris. Grube.

1906.

Auditor—J. A. Stamen.

Clerk—Julius Ruge.

Treasurer—Geo. McAllister.

Recorder—J. J. Kempker.

Sheriff—Geo. A. Schmich.

Superintendent—W. J. Barloon.

County Attorney—C. C. Helmer.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—B. C. Kelley (?)

Supervisors—H. B. Hazleton, chairman; A. C. Steele, C. H. Flenker, Wm. Trowbridge, Chris. Grube.

1907-1908.

At this time the law changing the manner of holding elections from annual to biennial periods takes effect.

Auditor—Peter Stephany.

Clerk of Courts—Julius Ruge.

Treasurer—Geo. L. McAllister.

Recorder—Geo. W. Bartels.

Sheriff—Chas. W. Hamilton.

County Attorney—E. A. Wissler.

Superintendent—W. J. Barloon.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—B. C. Kelley.

Supervisors—C. H. Flenker, chairman; H. B. Hazelton, Wm. Trowbridge (1907), W. O. Rich (1908), H. D. Hinz, George Schirck.

1909-1910.

Auditor—P. Stephany.

Clerk—John Grelck.

Treasurer—Wm. Langenfeld.

Recorder—Geo. H. Bartels.

Sheriff—C. F. Hamilton.

Superintendent—W. T. Bohnenkamp.

County Attorney—E. A. Wissler.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—A. Kessler.

Supervisors—Geo. Schirck, chairman, succeeded by John Kerper in 1910, H. D. Hinz, H. B. Hazelton, W. O. Rich (died in spring of 1910), C. H. Flenker.

1911-1912.

Auditor—Geo. Poeppe.

Clerk of Courts—John Grelck.

Treasurer—Wm. Langenfeld.

Sheriff—C. F. Hamilton.

County Attorney—J. J. Meyers.

Surveyor—I. W. Hoffman.

Coroner—A. Kessler.

Supervisors—H. B. Hazleton, chairman; Fred Neumayer, term expires December 31, 1914; C. H. Flinker, term expires December 31, 1911; John Kerper, term expires December 31, 1912. Elect, Wm. O. Schenkelberg, term begins January 1, 1912.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—THE ENTERPRISE—THE WESTERN HERALD—THE CARROLL HERALD—THE CARROLL SENTINEL—THE CARROLL TIMES—THE CARROLL DEMOKRAT—THE CARROLL NEWS—THE FARM JOURNAL—THE GLIDDEN SENTINEL—THE GLIDDEN SUCCESS—THE GLIDDEN GRAPHIC—THE MANNING MONITOR—THE MANNING HEROLD—THE MANNING NEWS—THE MANNING FREE PRESS—THE COON RAPIDS ENTERPRISE—THE COON RAPIDS CITIZEN—THE COON RAPIDS REPORTER—THE BREDÁ WATCHMAN—THE BREDÁ NEWS—THE BREDÁ OSTFRIESISCHE NACHRICHTEN—WELL KNOWN NEWSPAPER MEN.

There was no newspaper in Carroll county for the first twelve years of its organization. A firm at Jefferson, Money & Money, ran a small sheet that served the purpose of a newspaper, and did the printing for business men and public officials further west. When the treasurer prepared his first delinquent tax list he was obliged to go to Jefferson to have it printed. Sheets were printed and the publication was made by posting them up in public places. Other legal notices were published in the same way. Blanks were filled out and notices posted in the postoffice, store rooms, blacksmith shops and at cross roads. Most of the blanks used by county officers, and other public officials were supplied by a Davenport printing house. Occasionally a drummer dropped in soliciting orders, but most of the business was transacted through the mails.

When the Northwestern railroad was built across the county and the county seat was removed to Carroll the demand for a newspaper became imperative. O. H. Manning, then starting his business and professional career in Carroll, was the first to take steps toward meeting this demand. Accordingly, in the spring of 1868, he started the Enterprise, which was printed at Jefferson. However, the Enterprise, printed at another county seat, did not satisfy the Carroll business community and men were determined to have a paper of their own, instead of having to depend upon a neighbor and a rival for its publication. So, a number of the hustling business men, including J. E. Griffith, J. K. Deal, G. P. Wetherill and others heartily seconded the efforts of William Gilley, who undertook the organization of the enterprise. A plant was bought in Chicago by Mr. Gilley, who soon perfected arrangements for starting the newspaper. J. F. H. Sugg, who had come from the east some time previous and had found work as civil engineer, clerk and in other lines, was made editor. The new paper

was called the Western Herald and was published in a small building, near the Northwestern track, between Main and Adams streets, and the first issue appeared on the 8th of September, 1868. Of the original subscribers William Gilley and Lester G. Bangs still reside in the county and have remained on the lists ever since.

In the course of time the Western Herald prospered and soon drifted into the hands of O. H. Manning, who in 1870 sold an interest to E. R. Hastings, who came as a young man, fresh from college at Western, Iowa. In March, 1871, the name of the paper was changed to the Carroll Herald, under which title it has since been published. In 1874 Mr. Manning sold his interest to Hastings & Gray, O. R. Gray being the junior partner. Three years after, Mr. Hastings bought out his partner and continued sole owner until he sold the establishment, in the fall of 1883, to Paul Maclean. He, however, leased an interest to Edwin E. Adams, and for two years the firm name of Hastings & Adams appears at the head of its columns. Ed Adams was a facile writer and a few years after made himself popular with the Carroll public as a writer on the Sentinel. January 1, 1884, Paul Maclean came as a young man from Louisa county and took charge as sole owner, though the firm name of the publishers was Hastings & Maclean. No change was made in the Herald management till the first of July, 1886, when E. R. Hastings retired and was succeeded by J. B. Hungerford, who bought a half interest from Mr. Maclean. January 1, 1890, Paul Maclean retired and J. B. Hungerford became sole owner. In this capacity he remained as editor and publisher of the Herald until the first of January, 1911, when he retired after nearly a quarter of a century's service. He sold the establishment to W. C. Saul, who took his son, W. I. Saul, into partnership. In December, 1911, J. B. Hungerford bought back the Herald from Saul & Son and took charge on January 1st.

The Carroll Sentinel was absorbed by the other two newspapers of the city after a career of nearly thirty-four years. It was started in Glidden, in 1877, by Ed. Taber, who came from Sioux City and afterwards resided at Lake City. He sold it in a few weeks to I. S. Russell and Walter T. Wattles, who conducted it along independent lines for a few months more, when the junior partner retired. In 1880 Isaac Russell removed the Sentinel to Carroll, where it was made the organ of the democratic party. Henry C. Ford, who came along after a while, purchased it of Russell and added what material he brought from West Side. He remained editor till 1884, when the establishment was purchased by Michael Miller, then an active politician in the democratic party. Mr. Miller secured the services of Ed Adams, a well known and capable newspaper man, and conducted a first-class paper. But Adams in a few years died of tuberculosis, and in 1889 Miller took into partnership John L. Powers, who came from Marshalltown. This partnership continued till 1891, when C. C. Colclo bought Mr. Miller's interest and the firm name for the next eleven years was Powers & Colclo. Shortly before Mr. Colclo's purchase Miller and Powers started the Daily Sentinel, which appeared regularly for ten years. It was decided that the field was not big enough to justify the daily and for lack of sufficient patronage it was sus-

pended. In 1900 J. L. Powers bought the Colclo interest and conducted the Sentinel as a semi-weekly. However, it was made a weekly when the post-office department installed free city delivery, as there is no way whereby a semi-weekly can reach subscribers through a free delivery office without paying postage of one cent apiece. In 1907 C. C. Colclo found it agreeable to reenter the work in Carroll, and bought the Sentinel from J. L. Powers. He continued to run the paper till August, 1911, when he sold the business and plant to the Carroll Herald and the Carroll Times. For the first time since it had attained a population of 2,500, Carroll became the home of only two English newspapers. Citizens in general and business men in particular welcomed the elimination, and it would be difficult now to enlist support for the redundant third paper. The Sentinel disappeared after a career of thirty-four years, during which time it was looked upon as one of the influential democratic organs of western and central Iowa.

The Carroll Demokrat is one of the prominent German newspapers of western Iowa. It was started about the time that Carroll county became the home of so many sturdy Germans, who settled most of the land in the central and western portions of the county. In those days the early settlers preferred to read the local happenings in their native language and the German newspaper received extensive support. Der Demokrat was started by Bowman & Burkhardt, the senior member of the firm having been largely instrumental in inducing the Germans to locate in this county. But in the course of time Frank Florencourt became editor, and remained with the paper under changing ownerships for many years. It was in 1879 that the plant became the property of the Demokrat Printing Company, which with few changes has continued to the present time. Joseph M. Dunck, the present editor and manager, has been in charge for the last six years.

The Carroll Times was started in 1897 as the outgrowth of differences arising in the ranks of the democratic party in the county. Its founders built better than they knew, when they decided to interest persons in each township in the county and placed the stock of the incorporation in responsible hands in various localities. Almost from the beginning the Times had an active clientele boosting it along till it attained the prestige of an old established publication. The result is shown in its final absorption of the Sentinel, its old competitor. Its first editor was Hugh O'Hare, a keen-witted and whimsical man who had come from Mount Pleasant. He was well suited to the undertaking, for his raillery, ridicule and invective together with illuminating description and literary polish made his paper eagerly sought each publication day. But the man who more than anyone else contributed to the building up of the Times was W. H. Wahl, who spent ten years of his time at its head. He was a man of limited experience, but he possessed the hustle and sincerity of purpose that procures and retains business. He was always on the job, and in the course of years his work told in a manner that attained success. At present the Times is managed by a board of control, but its editor, C. H. Reese, is the responsible head of the concern.

There have been other papers in Carroll from time to time, but they have

been almost forgotten. John B. Kniest at one time ran what will be remembered as the Carroll News, afterwards changed to the Farm Journal. Its career was not of long duration. Back as far as 1874 the Demokrat was started by H. L. Mann, J. C. Kelly, T. L. Bowman and others, but on account of disagreement among its backers it soon suspended publication. At present there are but three papers in Carroll and the business community would strongly resist the intrusion of any more, feeling that any addition would be an expensive redundancy.

NEWSPAPERS IN GLIDDEN.

The Sentinel, started by Ed. Taber, was Glidden's first newspaper. Early in the year of its advent it became the property of Isaac S. Russell and Walter T. Wattles who were known as editors and publishers. But the town was small and the Sentinel was not profitable enough for two, so Mr. Russell bought the interest of the junior partner. A year before, in 1880, the Sentinel was moved to Carroll. J. C. Holmes started what was known as the News Boy, but this amateurish enterprise lasted but a short time and died a natural death. In the fall of 1885 G. W. Bear started what was named the Glidden Success, which was active in the campaign on local questions of that year. But in the summer of 1886 a paradoxical thing occurred, for "Success" failed and was given a tearless good-bye by an unsympathetic community.

Until the summer of 1890 Glidden was obliged to get along without a newspaper. But that year H. C. Ford, formerly owner of the Carroll Sentinel, started the Glidden Graphic which at first was printed in the office of the Carroll Herald. But as soon as circumstances permitted, he bought a press and material and the Graphic was printed at home and at once received the loyal support of the town and locality. Later Mr. Ford sold the Graphic to W. R. Orchard and Charles A. Noble. In the course of time Mr. Noble became sole owner, his partner retiring to become postmaster. On account of ill health he was obliged to relinquish its ownership, and W. R. Orchard, now editor of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, became owner and editor. In the summer of 1910 Mr. Orchard sold the property to its present owner, W. H. Reeve, who had been for some time principal of the public schools.

NEWSPAPERS IN MANNING.

The first newspaper at Manning was started shortly after the town was founded, in November, 1881, by S. L. Wilson. After running the Monitor for nearly two years he relinquished ownership in favor of Seth Smith, one of the pioneer business men of the town. He, in turn, sold to a partnership consisting of B. I. Salinger, L. P. Brigham and C. S. Lawrence, the last named having been connected with the paper as foreman since its beginning. But in 1884, Salinger & Brigham sold their interest to Mr. Lawrence, who continued as sole proprietor till 1893, when on account of failing health he disposed of his interests to A. L. Hicks, who soon sold to Funk & Salmen,

and shortly after the paper passed into the hands of E. M. Funk, who took into partnership his son Erwin, the firm name becoming Funk & Funk. Though a republican paper at the start, it was made democratic by S. C. Lawrence, who declared that because of the position of the republican party on the liquor question in the state, he was impelled to support the other party. In 1896 Bennett Brothers purchased the plant from Funk & Funk and after keeping it a year sold to W. E. Sherlock, who had come from Sigourney, Iowa. The latter, however, did not retain ownership for long but sold to Charles Haworth. Subsequently G. W. Laflar became publisher of the Monitor, and so continued until the year of 1910, when W. H. Mantz, the present proprietor took charge.

The Manning Herold, the German paper, was started by Bertrand Krause, in February, 1894, and continued under the same management until the death of its founder, June, 1907. It then passed into the hands of Peter Rix, who sold it in 1910 to its present publishers and editors.

Among the unsuccessful attempts to establish other papers in Manning was that of the News, started in 1885 by Theodore E. Palmer, and sold in the same year to W. J. Morrow. In 1888 the plant was destroyed by the fire that burnt E. C. Perry's store, on the second floor of which it was published. In 1889 the Free Press was started by G. W. Laflar and Charles C. Coe, but it had a checkered career, passing successively under the ownerships of Coe & Laflar, C. E. Ferguson, Martin Brothers, G. W. Laflar, Charles Haworth, and finally what was left of it, in 1895, was merged into the Monitor, then the property of Funk & Funk.

NEWSPAPERS IN COON RAPIDS.

The history of newspapers in Coon Rapids is easily told on account of the few changes occurring since the Enterprise was founded, in 1883, by Ed. Stowell. In May, 1883, it was purchased by Samuel D. and Lyman H. Henry and for two years was conducted by Henry Brothers. In 1885 the Enterprise became the property of S. D. Henry, who has continued its management with rare success to the present time.

The Citizen was started in 1891 by W. H. Rickerson, who is still its editor and publisher. Previous to starting the Citizen, Mr. Rickerson had been publisher and editor of the Reporter, which was in due time absorbed by its more successful and aggressive competitor, the Enterprise.

NEWSPAPERS AT BRED A.

The Breda Watchman was started in 1890 by J. J. McMahon, then principal of the town schools and now editor of the Tama County Democrat. In 1892 Mr. McMahon was made county superintendent of schools and on moving to Carroll sold the Watchman to C. A. Bohenkamp. The paper continued without incident until the summer of 1908, when because of lack of sufficient patronage it was suspended and the plant was moved to Duncombe, Iowa. The next attempt to maintain a newspaper in Breda was

made by W. I. Kortright. Soon after the suspension of the Watchman he started the News. This paper continued for three years under his management, but in August, 1911, suspended for lack of support. On the first of January, 1912, the News was resuscitated by W. I. Saul and Frank Conley, two young men from Carroll. It started with good support and promise of success.

Among the newspapers published in Carroll county should be mentioned the *Ostfriesische Nachrichten*, published in Breda. This is the only real country paper in the county, as the work on the paper is being done in the country, four miles west from town. It is published in the German language, in the interest of the Ostfriesen, a class of Germans coming from Ostfriesland, a small part of the German empire, stretched along the coast of the North Sea. Of these Ostfriesen a great many emigrated to the United States, forming large and prosperous colonies in the states of Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and other states. The paper is intended to serve as a connecting link between these different colonies and also between them and the old fatherland. It was started by Rev. L. Huendling in Dubuque, Iowa, in the year 1882, and is just now beginning its thirty-first year. Since 1884 the paper has been published in Carroll county. For fifteen years the presswork was done by the Carroll Herald, and since 1898 this work has also been done in the office of the paper west of Breda. The paper is published three times a month, it has a circulation of 7,500 copies; of these 800 are sent to Germany, while the majority of the subscribers in this country are found in the states above named, but besides these the paper has subscribers in over thirty states of the union. Rev. L. Huendling, the founder of the paper, is still the editor and publisher. The paper has been a financial success and its patrons have been greatly interested in its welfare through all the years of its existence.

PERSONAL REFERENCE.

Of the newspaper men who have figured in the early history of Carroll county, Eugene R. Hastings, Isaac Russell and Edwin E. Adams have passed away.

E. R. Hastings died in October, 1886, of diabetes. He had prospered in his undertakings and ranked among the able and successful newspaper men of the state. He was a facile writer and gave a literary finish and scholarly touch to his work as editor. He is still remembered by the veterans in the profession and is recalled with high appreciation. The standing he gave to the Carroll Herald as a newspaper of thought and intelligence secured for it a prestige that helped to keep it among the influential newspapers of the state for all the years that have followed. His death at so early an age cut short a career that would have been prominent in the subsequent history of the state. For his great intellectuality, his ambition to progress and his love for the work, in which he had attained a position of influence, were assets that would have brought to him success of no small degree.



ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BREDA

Edwin E. Adams died before his time. His powers had not yet reached the period of fullest expansion. Of his own efforts he had risen from the "case" and become a reader of books and interpreter of events. He wrote with an intelligence and command of language acquired by study after the day's work at the case was done, and was regarded as a self-educated man, entitled to a place with those favored by a training at the schools and the accomplishments of a higher education. He, too, was cut down before his ability to think and write had attained full fruition, but not until he had established claim to be one of the valued writers of the country press in Iowa.

Isaac Russell left Carroll soon after selling the Sentinel to H. C. Ford and died a few years ago after a career in another calling.

The Carroll newspapers have always ranked among the worthy papers of the state. Their editors have been successful in their ambitions and made fair progress along life's paths, but their history must be reserved for the pen of subsequent writers, who in retrospect will be able to judge more clearly as to their accomplishments and success.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL—THE FIRST SCHOOL TAUGHT IN CARROLL COUNTY—MISS JANE M'CURDY, THE FIRST TEACHER—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SUPERINTENDENTS—SCHOOL DISTRICTS—THE COST OF SUSTAINING SCHOOLS—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—ABSTRACT OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO CITY AND TOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There are no records relating to the first school taught in Carroll county, and all that can be learned at this date comes through William Gilley, who is the only survivor of the community in and about Carrollton in pioneer days, back in the '50s. He tells how the parents, realizing the need of instruction for the few children so remote from school facilities in older settled portions of the state, put forth an effort to provide a schoolhouse and to secure a teacher, who would be content to endure the isolation of the frontier life and give the little ones the attention they needed. It was a day of small things, and only actual needs were demanded by the community. A small sawmill was procured and set up some distance southeast of Carrollton, in the vicinity of Strong Davis' old home. There the work of sawing out lumber was begun and in due time there was enough material for a schoolhouse turned out. Shingles were split with a froe and shaved with the "draw shave," and it was not long till material was on hand for the new building. When completed, the new schoolhouse was not a very elegant structure, but the community felt it would serve its useful purpose for some time to come. It was a small building, probably fourteen by sixteen feet, shingled with shaved shingles, sided with rough boards, up and down, battened and trimmed with uncouth finishing, and lighted with scant windows of small panes, puttied in with poor skill of men not accustomed to such work.

When completed men and women, young and old, and children of all ages, were invited and the house-warming was an event in the community. People were proud of the new schoolhouse, and in the autumn when the judge came to Carrollton to hold the first term of court in the county, school was dismissed and court opened with all the solemn dignity and formality of modern temples of justice. Some of the noted lawyers of the state were in attendance, and the rafters of that modest building resounded to the eloquence of men who afterwards became noted in the history of the Hawkeye state.

It was in the fall of 1856 that Miss Jane McCurdy opened the first

school in the room described above. The new teacher was one of the spinsters of the neighborhood, regarded for rigid notions of life in general and puritanic rules of conduct in particular. She had served an apprenticeship with the "rod and rule" and was skilled in the art of giving instruction in the "Three R's." She had the self-possession and poise in the schoolroom that age and experience give. When she opened school that autumnal morning only a few children greeted her presence. Many youngsters were still busy helping their parents in the field, and for other reasons were detained at home. There were children in those pioneer families of course, for race suicide had not then entered the house, and baby cries were not heard with unmixed dread. In those prairie homes that skirted the woods and hugged the river bluffs there were children galore and the time was coming when more room would be necessary for school purposes, and firmer hands than Jane McCurdy's were needed to wield the rod and maintain discipline. As the season advanced the attendance increased. Parents living down on the Brushy, and on the lands back of the brakes, sent their children to Carrollton to attend school and spend the winter at the county seat. Children were there from up on the North Coon, and every family that had relatives or friends in the country round about had some child or youth in the home who was attending Jane McCurdy's school. Thirst for knowledge is cumulative, and when parents who had been isolated from school advantages so long, had a chance to place their children within reach of an institution of learning, however primitive, they missed no opportunity. This helped the school in the on-march of civilization and culture, along material and moral lines, open to interested and loyal supporters.

The teacher in due time divided her endeavors between teaching the young and ministering to one Robert Hill, who came along and pleaded with her to share with him the joys and ills of life, to which proposal she fain consented, and undertook the life of housewife in place of the work of school ma'am. She is known to those who first received instruction in Carroll county as Jane Hill and few recall her as the spinster Jane McCurdy who pressed the button in the fall of 1856 and started the educational machinery to run in the primitive haunts nearly sixty years ago.

The picture of that pioneer educational undertaking is not complete when Jane McCurdy is shown to pass from the schoolroom to the home of the pioneer farmer, for conditions were still new and formative. The school population had increased rapidly, there were big boys among the new comers not amenable to moral suasion, and there was evident need of a governing hand to hold them in check and to maintain order, if substantial progress were to be made along educational roads. About the time Jane McCurdy, with firm set jaws and nervous eye was installed as first teacher, there came from his home in New England a young man, fresh from college, with scholarly look and frail physique. He stopped at Carrollton and spent some time straightening out the books of different merchants and doing what clerical work he could find to do. He then went to Denison, which at that time was a town of some pretensions and

well known throughout this section. He was there engaged in teaching when he was induced by William Gilley and others to come back to Carrollton and take charge of the school. By that time the school population had increased till it was necessary to provide two rooms, and the scholarly New Englander, who was none else than T. B. Aldrich, took charge and became the village schoolmaster. Aldrich in the course of time married a daughter of Judge Price and it was thought would become a fixture in the community. But when the war broke out and the county did not furnish its quota of troops he was drafted into the service. On leaving home to enter the army, he was lost to the home and family he had acquired in the new western community and dropped from mind and memory. But as the second teacher in Carrollton and presumably in Carroll county he is still remembered by the few who came in contact with him.

There was nothing new or eventful in the evolution of the public schools in Carroll county. As the population increased new schools started up and multiplied and educational facilities were amply provided for the added school population. In the first few years, because of the fact that settlement was mostly confined to the timbered portions, schools were established only in the eastern part of the county. But in later years, with the settlement of the fertile lands of the central and western sections of the county, schools were established as provided by the general laws of the state. The county has ranked well up among the first in Iowa from the beginning for its liberal support of the public schools, and the impetus given the cause of education by the hardy pioneers has been maintained by the officers and patrons, who have contributed to the cause to the present day. Now the cities and towns in Carroll county are among the foremost in the state in the character of school buildings and the support given to their schools.

From the record, it is shown that the first superintendent of schools was William H. Price, who afterwards became prominent in the history of the county. After serving three years, beginning in 1858, he was succeeded by L. McCurdy who served a term of two years. Then the record runs: T. B. Aldrich, 1864; William H. Price, 1865; Charles T. Mulloy, 1866-67; John K. Deal, 1868-69; M. W. Beach, 1870-71; I. A. Beers, 1872-73; W. F. Steigerwalt, 1874-77; W. H. Bean, 1878-79; Gurdon W. Wattles, 1880-81; C. C. Colclo, 1882-85; H. J. Gobel, 1886-87; D. A. Rohan, part of 1887; F. A. Suydam, 1888-89; C. C. Colclo, 1890-91; Frank J. Salmen, 1892-93; J. J. McMahon, 1894-99; J. M. Dunck, part of 1899; J. M. Ralph, 1900-03; W. J. Barloon, 1904-08; W. T. Bohenkamp, 1909 to date.

There are in Carroll county 106 school districts, with 187 schoolrooms, there being 127 rural schoolrooms and 60 in the graded schools of the towns. There are 141 schoolhouses; 12 in cities and towns, 141 in rural districts. There are 261 teachers employed, 21 males and 240 females. The average wages paid are, \$79.70 per month to males and \$44.63 to females. This is based upon the amount paid in graded schools as well as rural schools.

The number of persons of school age in the county is, between the ages of 5 and 21, 6,825; males 3,452, females 3,373.

The number subject to law for compulsory attendance, between the ages of 7 and 14, is 3,628; males 1,846, females 1,782.

Total number enrolled in the public schools of the county, 3,750.

Average daily attendance, 2,864.

Average cost of tuition per pupil per month in the county, \$3.05.

Value of schoolhouses in the county, \$208,775.

Value of apparatus in schoolhouses, \$13,286.

Number of volumes in school libraries in the county, 8,172.

The amount of tax received in 1910 for school purposes is \$87,130.49, distributed as follows:

Teachers	\$61,578.27
Contingent	2,176.49
Schoolhouse	19,294.15
Schoolhouse Bond	4,081.58

There is received an apportionment from the state toward the school fund.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The population in many localities being largely Catholic, the church maintains a number of schools in the county. These schools have attained an efficiency highly creditable to the persons in charge and give a thorough training within the scope of their curricula. Prizes were won at the World's Fair in Chicago by exhibits from parochial schools in this county, and again at Saint Louis the parochial schools were an attractive part of the exhibition from Iowa.

There are in the county twelve Catholic parochial schools having from one to eight rooms and caring for the wants of 1,400 pupils. The following data are taken from the report at the close of school, June 30, 1911: St. John's, Arcadia, enrollment 108, three rooms, established in 1880, Rev. J. A. Schulte, pastor and superintendent; St. Bernard's, Breda, enrollment 196, six rooms, nine grades, established in 1883, Rev. G. H. Luehrsman, pastor and superintendent; Carroll, St. Joseph's, enrollment 120, four rooms, nine grades, established in 1880, Rev. P. F. Farrelly, pastor; SS. Peter and Paul, Carroll, enrollment 260, eight rooms, ten grades, established in 1885, Rev. Joseph Kuemper, pastor; Mt. Carmel, St. Mary's, enrollment 205, five rooms, nine grades, established in 1875, Rev. F. H. Huesman, pastor; Halbur, St. Augustine's, enrollment 95, two rooms, eight grades, established in 1901, Rev. John Baumler, pastor; Sacred Heart, Templeton, enrollment 194, four rooms, eight grades, established 1889, Rev. B. A. Schulte, pastor; St. Mary's, Willey, enrollment 121, three rooms, eight grades, established in 1887, Rev. J. Heinzlmeier, pastor; St. Francis, Maple River, enrollment 70, two rooms, eight grades, Rev. Warzawa; Dedham has a one-room school with an enrollment of about 60 pupils in charge of Rev. Huelshorst, pastor; Coon Rapids, two rooms, Rev. Rabuck,

pastor; Roselle, three rooms, enrollment of 65, eight grades, Rev. Gehling, pastor.

The above named Catholic parochial schools, having an enrollment of more than 1,400 pupils were conducted for the school-year 1910-11 at a cost of \$8,050. This money is mostly raised by tuition received from the pupils attending.

ABSTRACT OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO CITY AND TOWN INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Arcadia—Principal, H. M. Stiles, salary \$945.00, nine months school, eleven grades, enrollment 50, two assistant teachers, salary \$50.00.

Breda—Principal, Elizabeth Huss, salary \$605.00, nine months school, nine grades, enrollment 32, assistant teacher, salary \$45.00.

Carroll—Superintendent, W. H. Gemmill, salary \$1,600.00; Principal, L. P. Dove, salary \$1,035, nine months school, thirteen grades, enrollment 467, seventeen assistant teachers, salary, males \$100.00, females \$58.50.

Carrollton—Principal, Emily Willey, salary \$540.00, eight months school, nine grades, enrollment 64, one assistant teacher, salary \$45.00. Carrollton is a consolidated Independent district formed by the union of four rural districts making a territory of 16 sections. A splendid, modern, two-room school building was built last year and is proving a success. This is the first consolidated district in Carroll county.

Coon Rapids—Superintendent, H. T. Ports, salary \$1,200.00, nine months school, thirteen grades, enrollment 361, ten assistants, salary \$56.05.

Dedham—Principal, Josephine I. Bruce, salary \$720.00, nine months school, eleven grades, enrollment 96, three assistants, salary \$60.00.

Glidden—Superintendent, W. H. Manifold, salary \$1,125.00, nine months, twelve grades, enrollment 168, seven assistants, salary \$55.00.

Lanesboro—Principal, Laura Maulsby, salary \$480.00, eight months school, ten grades, enrollment 74, two assistants, salary \$45.00.

Lidderdale—Emma Chambers, salary \$450.00, nine months, eight grades, enrollment 31.

Manning—Superintendent, J. W. Meyer, salary \$1,350.00, principal, Katherina Varuska, salary \$675.00, nine months school, twelve grades, enrollment 359, thirteen assistant teachers, salary \$55.00.

Ralston—Principal, Gertrude Barnard, salary \$675.00, nine months, ten grades, enrollment 56, one assistant, salary \$50.00.

Templeton—Mabel Vollmer, salary \$500.00, ten months school, nine grades, enrollment 16.

A summary of the above will give us the interesting information that Carroll county has within its borders twelve city, town, and village schools offering from eight to twelve grades in school work, conducted by seventy-one teachers at an annual cost of about \$40,000. The enrollment for the year 1910-11 in all city schools was 1,839, with an average attendance of 1,467 pupils. Carroll maintains a fully accredited high-school course and was this year placed on the Normal Training school list, giving its pupils a choice of three courses: Classical, Scientific, and Normal Training.

CHAPTER XXI.

RAILROADS—CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD—THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD—THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Carroll county is well favored with unusual railroad facilities. It is bisected, almost through the middle, from east to west, by the main line of the Chicago & North Western Railroad. At Carroll one branch leaves for Sioux City; at Wall Lake connections are made with the Northern Iowa division, and one may take either one of the two lines thence to Sioux City. Another branch leaves for Harlan, and at Manning connections are made with another branch from that point to Audubon. The Chicago Great Western Railway, which enters the county at the northeast corner and passes diagonally southwest, paralleling the North Western road from Carroll, gives the north half of the county rare facilities for freight transportation and travel. But to the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago Great Western roads is added the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which passes through the southern tier of townships, from Coon Rapids to Manning.

The building of the first railroad was an event that early settlers had looked forward to for many years. They had waited and worked with so much diligence and patience toward that long-looked-for event, the construction of the first line across the state, which seemed to become a reality in 1860. As far back as 1856, when the county was first organized, congress had granted to the state a tract of land, to be held in trust, for the purpose of helping to build a transcontinental line, running close along the forty-second parallel of latitude. In the session of the legislature that followed, this land was donated to the Iowa Central Railroad Company. But this action of the legislature was rescinded by its successor in 1860, and soon the land was given to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. Of this grant, 88,120 acres of the land were in Carroll county. But untoward events developed and the building of the railroad was postponed for several years. The Civil war came on and the resources of the state, men and money, were devoted to the restoration of the Union. Until the Rebellion could be suppressed there could be no railroad building. In the year of 1864, congress, not wholly unmindful of the material needs of the country, made a further grant for the construction of the transcontinental line, this time giving 29,240 acres of

land in Carroll county. This made a total of 117,360 acres for railroad construction. This land of course was afterwards sold to settlers and is now occupied by some of the best farms in the county.

After the war, when the boys had returned from the front and the occupations and enterprises of peace were once more resumed, the work of building the long expected railroad was begun. The line passed through the most fertile part of the state, with no especial obstructions to encounter, and construction progressed rapidly. The work was pushed across Carroll county with unusual rapidity, and it was the fall of 1867 when trains were able to enter Council Bluffs, via the Chicago & North Western road. The main line, from Clinton to Council Bluffs, is 354 miles long. The road stopped at Glidden for a time, and this town was a station of considerable importance. It was named in honor of one of the directors of the company and was even then an important center of trade. It was nearer to Carrollton, the old county seat, than Carroll was, and one of the principal settlements of the county was on the Coon, north of Glidden. But Carroll was the geographical center of the county, and officers of the road and leading business men of the county had planned for Carroll to be the county seat and business center. As will be noticed elsewhere, a contest for the seat of county government was soon started and in the course of two years the question was decided and affairs of the county were administered from Carroll. Arcadia, being on the divide of land between the Missouri river, was called Tip Top by the railroad people and so continued for a number of years.

The need of a line into the newly developed territory to the southwest finally induced the North Western company to construct the Iowa Southwestern, in 1880. The objective point was Harlan, then an inviting field for the great enterprise. But on account of difficulties in securing the right of way, land owners along the line asking a price thought to be out of reason, the road was terminated at Kirkman, about seven miles up the Nishna valley. For several years trains ran no further and passengers and freight were transported the rest of the way by teams. But conditions made it necessary for the railroad to reach Harlan and the line was extended.

Not long after that the branch from Manning to Audubon was built. George Gray was then an active factor in the development of enterprises in Audubon county, and he induced owners along the line to donate the right of way. The Southwestern has from the beginning been an important feeder for the main line at Carroll and has contributed largely to the prosperity of farmers in that locality.

The Maple River branch was built as long ago as 1877. The company had acquired control of the Sioux City & Pacific road and began the construction of what has since been known as the Northern Iowa division. That part of the system left the main line at Tama, ran thence north and west, through Story City, Jewell Junction, Lake City, Wall Lake, thence to Mapleton, where it terminated for a time. But the plans contemplated its extension to Onawa, then via the Sioux City & Pacific road to Sioux City. The line from Carroll to Carnarvon was needed to connect the terri-

tory of the northwest with the main line, giving a desirable outlet to Des Moines and central western portions of the state. In 1886 the line was completed to Onawa, since which time Carroll has had direct connection with Sioux City. Later, when the line was built through Sac City, thence to Sioux City, through Merville, Carroll was placed in touch with another most fertile and rich portion of the state.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was built through the southern tier of townships in 1881. Previous to that time some of the most productive portions of the county were considered remote from the railroad, and development was retarded. But with the advent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road land values rose, farmers pushed forward their improvements and towns grew with rapidity. Coon Rapids, which had been a trading point since early pioneer days, became a lively town and for the first time in its history came in close contact with the northern parts of the county. Dedham, named after a city in Massachusetts, was not long in attracting attention as a good, lively town. Templeton, which was not far from what was then the old town of Elba, progressed as rapidly as its contemporaries and laid a foundation that has enabled it to grow and develop into one of the substantial towns of that locality. Manning was located at the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road with the Southwestern branch running out of Carroll. Mention is made of it in another place.

The Chicago Great Western Railway was built through the county in 1903. It had often been observed in the newspapers of Carroll that Carroll was on a direct line from Fort Dodge and Omaha, and that if ever a road was built to connect the country northeast with the southwest it must run through Carroll. The time came sooner than was expected, it may be said, when the Great Western took hold of the enterprise. The old Mason City & Fort Dodge road was acquired by the Great Western company in 1901 and work of adding this local line from Mason City to Fort Dodge was begun at once. The matter of securing the right of way through Carroll county was largely in the hands of Hon. Thomas D. Healy, of Fort Dodge, but locally the law firm of Lee & Robb, of Carroll, had charge of the company's affairs. In the northeast part of the county the prospect of securing a railroad cheered the farmers into hearty cooperation. Those who had lived in Jasper township and adjacent localities considered connection with the main line of the North Western and access to the city of Carroll something worth while, and lent to the projected line their moral and material support. The convenience of a railroad through that portion of the county, heretofore remote from the county seat, with the added facilities of shipment of stock and material, was something that the people could see in a profitable light, and it is needless to say that the advent of the Great Western company to the county was an event that appealed to popular favor.

The entrance of the new railroad into Carroll and its passage through the city was a problem that caused much speculation. Several lines, over as many different routes, were surveyed as the engineers approached the

city limits. It was thought at one time that the line would enter from the north, passing through "Stringtown," and thence southwest through the city. A tentative line was surveyed further west, passing west of the north-side schoolhouse and touching the North Western road just west of the city limits. In any event, it was apparent that the new line would have to pass through no small portion of the city occupied with residences, making the right of way exceedingly expensive. The unexpected happened when it was announced that the line would enter the city from the east, not far from the point of entrance of the North Western, thence adjacent to the right of way of that road, leaving Carroll on the west, passing through Minchen's park with an overhead crossing where it crossed the North Western roadbed. This meant the removal of two blocks of residences, south of Fifth and east of East streets. Entering the business portion of town at East street it was necessary to remove the old greenhouse, run for many years by Adam Ries, then in the hands of N. A. Nielson. Joyce's lumberyards came next, and they were taken for the right of way. The old Wayne elevator, owned by R. Y. Culbertson, was in the way and was condemned. One of the prominent landmarks of Carroll was the old Joyce office building, standing just south of the Griffith block, which had been built in early years. When the courthouse was destroyed by fire, in 1885, this building was used for county offices. In later years it was gutted by an early morning fire and had been repaired and remodeled into a modern office building. It was well suited for headquarters of the extensive interests of the large lumber firm and was one of the attractive business buildings of the city. But it had to take its place with the humblest shack along the right of way when needs in the form of a public enterprise claimed the ground on which it stood. On the south side of Fourth street were a number of old buildings that had been used for various purposes almost from the time of the big fire. Among them were Park's implement house, now used as a freight depot by the Great Western, Parsons' elevator, the Arts grain house, and others. West of Adams street was the historical Keckevoet building, the Anderson harness shop, and other then prominent places of business. The Green Bay Lumber Company's offices, sheds and yards were in the direct line of march of the line through the city, and they were taken by the right-of-way men and the ground made clear for the Great Western. Passing thence west the same process of acquiring right of way had to be followed till unoccupied land was reached beyond the city limits. A saving was effected, however, by the sale of the buildings. Of these buildings, many were wrecked and moved to the country by farmers, who reconstructed them into barns, out-houses, etc. The residences were bought by various investors who removed them to other parts of the city, and in some cases the owners bought the dwellings back from the company and moved them to lots procured in other locations. A number of fine homes in Carroll are built with material of houses bought from the Great Western company after the right of way was acquired through Carroll.

The advent of the Great Western was not regarded with indifference

by the North Western officials. That road was the pioneer among the railways, and industries in Carroll were located with reference to the convenience of shipping over the North Western line. They had always treated Carroll and its transportation needs with fairness and the line was deservedly popular. Yet, the aggressive management of the new line had an eye to business and decided upon a coup in the matter of location. It will be noticed that in entering Carroll, it drove its line between the North Western and the business sections of the city, thus edging its way between the elevators, the lumberyards, and other enterprises regarded as heavy patrons of the railroad. Some time was required, and there was a considerable realignment of industries and business conditions before the final readjustment came that is now satisfactory to the railroads and business interests of the town.

The present handsome brick structure which was built by the company as a passenger depot would not have been erected had it not been for the veto of Mayor E. M. Parsons. The location is within the fire limits, but the council was induced to modify the ordinance, so as to permit the Great Western to build a wooden structure. Mayor Parsons interposed his veto and the brick structure was erected.

The North Western line built its second track across the state in 1901 and trains have since been run on the double track. This great trans-continental is taxed to its utmost capacity with local and through traffic and it is easily the greatest railroad in the west.

The valuation of railroad property in Carroll county at the last biennial equalization was as follows:

Chicago & North Western, 25.41 miles, valuation, \$62,800; assessed for \$15,700.

Chicago & North Western, Maple River branch, 9.43 miles, valuation, \$22,425; assessed for \$5,606.

Chicago & North Western, Iowa Southwestern branch, 25.43 miles, valuation, \$16,400; assessed for \$4,100.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 24.93 miles, valuation, \$44,163; assessed for \$11,041.

Chicago Great Western, Mason City & Fort Dodge, 35.21 miles, valuation, \$19,560; assessed for \$4,800.

Total mileage of railroad in county, 120.34. Valuation, \$165,348; assessed for \$41,337.

CHAPTER XXII.

AGRICULTURAL—CARROLL COUNTY IN ITS PHYSICAL FORMATION—LOCATED
IN THE NOTED CORN BELT OF IOWA—FINE STOCK IN THE COUNTY—TOTAL
NUMBER OF FARMS—THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS RAISED.

Carroll county in its physical formation is no exception to the general character of western Iowa. The surface is gently undulating, there being but few hills in the county, and very little waste land. Early settlers were obliged to huddle within limited neighborhoods on account of the small portions covered with timber. For they shunned the prairies with their broad expanse of fertile lands and inviting possibilities for agriculture and grazing. It was only when the influx of settlers came in the early '70s that the abounding expanse of prairie attracted attention and settlement began in earnest. The process was slow at first, but in time the lands of the county were taken up by a sturdy class of farmers, who have given it a distinct tone and appearance of substantial prosperity. Farm buildings of Carroll county are above the average of western Iowa; farm homes are large and attractive, and the general appearance of the rural communities is pleasing and inviting, suggestive of prosperity, home comforts and intelligence.

Located in the noted corn belt of Iowa, the county has been productive and farmers have been thrifty. By turns farmers have experimented with different phases of farming, cropping and stock-raising, and the result is a diversified industry. Many have continued to feed stock and purchase feed, where they have not been able to raise sufficient themselves. But the tendency has been toward raising various crops and disposing of the same when advantageous markets offered substantial profits. Others have made it a point to keep just enough stock to dispose of their own feed and fatten the stock they could graze on their home acres. Others have confined their operations to raising corn, oats, hay, etc., and selling on the good markets that have prevailed for the last decade and a half. Dairying has attracted more attention since the possibilities of the silo have been demonstrated and many predict that the road to intensive farming, which is inevitable, is through the silo and dairy products. Nothing is surer than the demand of land owners to realize greater returns from the high-priced lands of this county. And this can be done only by greater and more intelligently directed effort. Old-fashioned farming is not going to make the required change. The application of methods of scientific

agriculture will bring about the results farmers and land owners are seeking.

One thing is noticeable, the class of live stock to be found on the farms of Carroll county. In many cases farmers raise the pure-bred, and rarely do they have anything below high grades. The old-time "scrub" has disappeared with the shovel plow and the hand planter. The breeding of fine horses, cattle and hogs has been pursued until fanciers are to be found in every part of the county and their neighbors have caught the spirit of improvement so that herds and flocks reflect the upward trend that modern conditions have brought about on the farm.

The following statistics taken from the state census of 1905, will give an idea of the character of lands in the county, the kind and class of farming done, and the variety of crops grown:

Number of improved acres of land in county, 332,622; number of acres unimproved, 16,892.

Number of farms operated by owners, 1,308, number operated by renters, 730. Total number of farms in Carroll county, 2,050.

Number of acres in corn, 118,275; value of the crop, \$1,459,603.

Number of acres in wheat, 9,553; value of the crop, \$93,723.

Number of acres in oats, 60,312; value of the crop, \$460,559.

Number of acres in barley, 6,555; value of the crop, \$46,338.

Number of acres in rye, 87; value of the crop, \$830.

Number of acres in buckwheat, 45; value of the crop, \$303.

Number of acres in clover, 4,404; value of the crop, \$35,782.

Number of acres in timothy, 25,164; value of the crop, \$179,568.

Number of acres in millet and Hungarian, 105; value of the crops, \$869.

Number of acres in alfalfa, 16; value of the crop, \$124.

Number of acres in wild hay, 16,004; value, \$88,361.

Bushels of flax seed produced, 35; value, \$598.

Bushels of clover seed produced, 821; value, \$4,971.

Bushels of timothy seed produced, 678; value, \$3,168.

Bushels of potatoes produced, 151,142; value, \$40,095.

Bushels of sweet potatoes produced, 535; value, \$558.

Bushels of sweet corn raised, 1,102; value, \$826.

Value of apples raised, \$16,351.

Value of peaches raised, \$27.

Value of plums raised, \$3,625.

Value of cherries raised, \$2,887.

Value of berries raised, \$6,354.

Value of grapes raised, \$391.

Value of fowls raised, \$83,308.

Value of eggs, \$109,649.

Value of dairy products, \$186,759.

Value of vegetables raised, \$16,063.



CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN STATION, CARROLL



CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN STATION, CARROLL

CHAPTER XXIII.

CARROLL—THE TOWN LAID OUT—THE FIRST BUILDING ERECTED—THE FIRST BUSINESS MEN—THE FIRST CITY OFFICERS—THE CENSUS FROM 1869 TO 1910—MAYORS—POSTMASTERS—COUNTY OFFICES MOVED TO CARROLL—THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE—MEN PROMINENT IN BUSINESS AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS—THE HIGH SCHOOL—NORMAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Carroll was laid out, by the town lot department of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, in August, 1867. That fall by vote of the electors of the county the seat of the county government was removed from Carrollton, where it had been since the organization, in 1856. However, the records were not taken to Carroll until the following May. At the time of the transfer the following officers were in charge: W. H. Price, clerk; William Gilley, treasurer; Thomas Elwood, recorder; J. H. Colclo, sheriff; J. K. Deal, superintendent; J. F. H. Sugg, surveyor.

The first building in Carroll was erected by the North Western Railroad Company for a warehouse and supply depot. This being no longer needed for such purposes was sold to William Gilley, who leased it to the board of supervisors for a courthouse and county offices. It was located on the south side of Fourth street, between Main and Court, ground now occupied by the Great Western tracks, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1879. The second building erected was the North Western station, on the west side of Main street, and until it was destroyed by fire, about 1892, it constituted part of the structure that was used so many years by the company, and is well remembered by most of the population of Carroll at this time. A. L. Kidder was the first man to move his family to Carroll and he occupied a building on the south end of the lot now occupied by the Griffith block, fronting Main street. He lived upstairs, and as he was postmaster he kept his office and store (restaurant and grocery) on the first floor. I. N. Griffith opened the first store for general merchandise and Wetherill & Hoyt opened a hardware establishment. William Gilley started a bank and lumberyard and J. H. Colclo kept the first hotel on the corner of Main and Fifth streets. Dr. J. M. Patty was the first physician. The legal profession was represented by J. E. Griffith, O. H. Manning, Fred Cole and W. H. Tibbles. The first term of court was held by Judge Fred Mott, of Winterset.

The town of Carroll City was organized with the following officers in

charge: Mayor, I. N. Griffith; recorder, B. B. Terry; trustees, J. W. King, D. Wayne, L. C. Bailey, F. E. Dennett, and William N. Boots; marshal, Thomas Basler; treasurer, J. E. Griffith and attorney, O. H. Manning.

The census taken in 1869 gave Carroll a population of 384. Subsequent enumerations give the following figures: 1875, 812; 1880, 1,385; 1885, 1,851; 1890, 2,448; 1900, 2,870; 1910, 3,556.

Mayors of Carroll have been: I. N. Griffith, Sr., one year; J. F. Tuttle, one year; J. C. Kelly, one year; J. F. Tuttle, one year; D. Wayne, one year; E. H. Brooks, two years; J. F. Tuttle, one year; William Gilley, three years; J. W. Scott, one year; Thomas F. Barbee, four years; E. M. Parsons, three years; F. M. Powers, one year; M. W. Beach, one year; E. M. Parsons, six years; W. A. MacLagan, four years; E. M. Parsons, four years; S. H. Johnston (incumbent), five years.

Postmasters at Carroll were: A. L. Kidder; S. M. Moore; J. W. King; E. R. Hastings, eleven years; C. C. Colclo, four years; J. B. Hungerford, four years; J. L. Powers, four years; J. B. Hungerford, thirteen years; H. W. Beach (incumbent), one year.

When the county offices were first moved to Carroll most of them were quartered in the room furnished for the purpose by William Gilley who was paid a rental of \$50 a month. However, it became necessary to secure additional room and a small building, at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, was secured. The county office was located there and court was held in the same room. The question of building a courthouse was one of the first agitated, but on the submission of the question to the voters of the county it was defeated, the vote standing 53 for, 169 against. However, the following spring, in 1869, the vote was favorable and it was decided to erect a public building in accordance with plans drawn by John W. King. Location then agitated the public mind. Citizens of Carroll had induced the Blair Town Lot Company to donate the present square for the purpose, and efforts to induce the supervisors to locate the courthouse elsewhere were unsuccessful. It is worthy of mention that the contract for setting out the trees on the courthouse site was given to James Wattles, who then resided on a farm on section 1, Glidden township, which was his home for many years. Of the trees planted out most were brought from the North Coon by Mr. Wattles.

It was not without repeated efforts on the part of citizens of Carroll and vicinity that the present courthouse was built to replace the structure of pioneer days. In the general election of 1885 the proposition to bond the county for funds, with which to build a courthouse was defeated by about three hundred majority. In December of the same year, at a special election the proposition was rejected by the narrow margin of thirty-seven. In the winter of 1886 the old courthouse was destroyed by fire and offices were provided for in the Joyce office building, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. Court was held in "Music Hall," in the second story of the Drees building on Fifth street. Confronted with the inconvenience and expense of renting indifferent quarters for county purposes.

the voters by the decided vote of 1,185 to 944 decided to bond the county for \$50,000 for the erection of a courthouse and jail, at the general election in 1886. There was no question about the location of the courthouse, as a matter of course. But the proposition to buy a lot remote from the public square for the jail and sheriff's residence received support on the board and from leading business men. But for reasons of economy and other considerations the building was located on the northwest corner of the square, where its prominence has not contributed to the beauty of the public square or its surroundings. The corner stone of the courthouse was laid with elaborate ceremonies on Decoration day, 1887, under the auspices of the Masonic order, and Hon. J. C. Conner, of Denison, was the orator of the occasion. It is generally considered that the county received good, honest results from the contractor.

Many thought in early days that the business section would be located around the square, as was the case in many of the older towns. Major John F. Lacey, afterwards a well known member of congress, tells of being in Carroll a few years after it was laid out. He states that prominent men at that time predicted that the north side of the square would be the center of the business section. Others thought that the east side would be the center, and the prediction that business would cluster along Fifth street was ventured by only a few. When, about 1900, he returned to Carroll and found that business had not located on the east and north sides, he was surprised and concluded that there were considerations in the growth of cities as in individuals that could not be foretold.

The subsequent career of the men who officiated when Carroll was organized and became a county seat is not without interest at this date.

I. N. Griffith, the first mayor, was the pioneer merchant of the town. He continued in business for a long time and retired under the weight of well spent years. He died in Carroll in 1890, respected by friends of pioneer days and beloved by a family of grown children.

A. L. Kidder, J. W. King, F. E. Dennett, W. N. Boots, and Thomas Basler moved away and have since been gathered to the fathers. L. C. Bailey died in Carroll at an early age. B. B. Terry departed this life in a spectacular way.

J. E. Griffith, the first treasurer of the town, still resides in Carroll, living in one of the handsomest homes in the city. He has remained in active business ever since and has prospered as if his lines were cast in pleasant places. In a sense he has been a builder, for the excellent business block bearing his name is not the only structure reared by his hands in the years he has been a resident here. He has contributed largely to the moral and material upbuilding of the town.

O. H. Manning, the first attorney for the town, died in 1909, at which time his home was in New York city. He had been a successful banker and business man, and attained high standing as a lawyer. In politics he had been honored, for after serving in the legislature, he was made lieutenant-governor of the state. It was he, who coined the phrase so popular in the campaign of 1882 of "A schoolhouse on every hilltop and no

saloon in the valley." This phrase was the basis of a song that was set to music and sung on the hustings in the campaign that was waged with much zest that year. It is interesting, however, to note that Tom Beaumont, a noted character, who resided at Lake City until his death in 1890, claimed that he was the real author of the expression, and that Mr. Manning had simply used it at the psychological moment and was willing ever afterwards to profit by the thought and expression of a more obscure friend.

Daniel Wayne was a successful merchant and grain dealer in Carroll for many years, but finally moved to Watertown, South Dakota, where he died about 1891. His sons Ed and Wellington, are now residing at Delavan, Illinois.

Among those who were in charge of county affairs at the time the county seat was moved from Carrollton, most have passed away.

William Gilley, treasurer, has been a citizen of Carroll ever since and now at the age of eighty-one years is living in quiet retirement with his daughter, Mrs. Emma Gilley Pelsue. His life has been replete of activity and he has performed a conspicuous part in the development of the county and town. He has a distinct recollection of the events of the early settlement of the county and delights to recount the experiences of pioneer days.

W. H. Price, clerk of the courts, moved from the county not many years after and died in Cedar Rapids, which had been his home since leaving Carroll.

Thomas Elwood, recorder, died not many years ago at his home in Glidden, where he had practiced medicine since the founding of that town.

J. H. Colclo, sheriff, continued a resident of Carroll until the time of his death, in the early '80s. He was the pioneer hotel keeper of Carroll and continued in the business up to the time of his death.

J. F. H. Sugg, surveyor, subsequently became editor of the Herald, but in 1870 left for the east. He afterwards studied medicine and practiced for years in Sabula, Jackson county, Iowa. He subsequently moved to Maquoketa, where he continued the practice of his profession.

Among the first business men in Carroll are noted the names of A. L. Didder, postmaster and grocery store keeper; I. N. Griffith, in the general merchandise business; William Gilley, banker and lumber dealer; Wetherill & Hoyt, hardware dealers and J. W. Hatton, druggist.

M. A. Hoyt is still a resident of Carroll. After retiring from the hardware business he practiced law and devoted extra time to investments and the management of extensive landed interests he had acquired. He is today among the wealthiest men in the county, owning about 5,000 acres of land within a radius of thirty miles from Carroll.

G. P. Wetherill, Hoyt's partner in business, moved to Spokane, Washington, in 1903, and has since devoted his time and attention to investments in the state of Washington.

Dr. J. M. Patty, the first physician, continued to practice until the time of his death in 1885.

Judge Mott, who held the first term of court, was a resident of Win-

terset, and lived there for many years after retiring from the bench and reentering the practice of law.

Fred Cole, one of the first attorneys, went to Dakota in the early '80s and died there. W. H. Tibbles removed to Kansas and attained prominence as a republican politician.

HISTORY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In August, 1867, the railroad company laid out the town and the next year the first school building was erected. From an early history of the county, we glean the following regarding educational conditions of that day: "The first schoolhouse in Carroll was erected in 1868. It was 40x40 feet in size, two stories in height, and contained four rooms. It was used until 1880, and then torn down. In that year the north side building was constructed. It is of brick, two stories in height, and contains six rooms. In 1883, the south side building was erected. It is also two stories in height but contains only two rooms." The original north side schoolhouse was the central part of the present building. Because of the crowded condition of the rooms the best portion of the high-school building was added in 1891 and at the same time the south side structure was enlarged to four rooms, the same as it is at present. The east part of the north side schoolhouse was built in 1904.

From the first the people, believing that a thorough education is needful for the proper development of their sons and daughters have maintained schools worthy of commendation and which are the pride of the city. The high school occupies one of the nicest school buildings in Iowa. Its location is ideal. The building is thoroughly modern in every respect. Certainly no schoolhouse is superior in construction, appearance and furnishings.

Three regular high-school courses of four years each—The Classical and Scientific and Normal Training—are maintained and specialists are employed as instructors. A library consisting of the best encyclopedias, dictionaries, and reference books, treating of American and English literatures, history, and the various branches of science is kept in the assembly room. The supply of scientific apparatus is quite complete, and there is no experiment called for, in the large, in physics and chemistry that is not performed either by the instructor or the pupil.

The graduates of the Carroll high school are given freshman standing in all the colleges and universities of the north central part of the United States, which includes thirteen states.

The Normal Training department that has just been organized and equipped is proving to be a most excellent course. The idea of the state in maintaining this department is to furnish instruction and training for young men and women who expect to teach. The course is very practical. The work required in the first two years is about the same as is given in the other high-school courses, but during the eleventh and twelfth years the pupil must review several of the common branches, and in addition to

this receive instruction in those advanced branches required for a first-grade certificate, methods of teaching, agriculture, and home economics. Not only is the course practical, but is certainly in harmony with advanced ideas in education. Much credit is due the president of the school board and the other four members for securing this department. Just as soon as the law was passed, they decided to ask that the Carroll high school be appointed as one of the training schools. The state superintendent received a large number of requests for appointment.

Only forty-one could be selected, and Carroll has the honor of being one of the first. The appointment carries with it an appropriation of five hundred dollars annually. When a pupil graduates from the Normal Training department, he is granted a uniform county second-grade certificate and after teaching thirty-six weeks is entitled to a first-grade certificate. These certificates are issued to the graduates without writing examinations.

The school board should be commended because of its untiring energy in promoting whatever is for the best interests of the children. A strong and efficient corps of instructors and teachers has been secured. They deserve the aid and cooperation of every parent living in the district.

Quite a number of young people living in other school corporations are enrolled in the school. As a rule tuition pupils are enthusiastic students.

The high school enjoys the distinction of having a band composed of members. The leader is Mr. Dove, principal of the high school. The young men and young ladies each have a basket ball organization.

The enrollment is large, while several of the rooms are badly crowded. One point is worthy of notice: In the grades the number of boys attending is about equal to the number of girls; and in the high school a large percentage of the pupils is boys.

The following facts are of interest:

Teachers. Grades. Numbers enrolled are as follows:

North side—Miss Fritz, First primary, 58; Miss McMahon, First grade, 42; Miss Vaughn, Second grade, 35; Miss Anderson, Third grade, 33; Miss Daubenberger, Fourth grade, 33; Miss Winter, Fifth grade, 31; Miss Kelly, Sixth grade, 27; Miss Trevor, Seventh grade, 24; Miss Flynn, Eighth grade, 24.

The enrollment in the high school is 98.

The instructors are as follows: Superintendent, W. H. Gemmill; principal, B. P. Dove; assistants, Miss Mighell; Miss Schulte; Miss Dudley; Miss Bracy and Mr. Ewing.

South side—The three teachers are: Miss Kennebeck, Miss Inskip and Miss Kelly. Eight years of work is done by these ladies. The enrollment is 57.

Miss Gould is supervisor of music of the entire school.

CARROLL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the spring of 1893, the Clio Club, a literary organization of Carroll, realizing the need of reference books in the pursuance of their historical studies, conceived the idea of starting a Public Library. After consultation among themselves it was decided that, as the World's Fair was to be held in Chicago during that summer, it would not be expedient to solicit aid from others at that time, as nearly every one was expecting or in hopes to attend the fair.

In the fall, after the fair was over and things had settled into their normal conditions, the ladies went to work and with the aid of the association of the King's Daughters and the business men of the town, funds were secured, so that in April of 1894 the library was formally opened. Until the spring of 1900 it was supported by the Clio Club, who obtained funds for its maintenance by various means available to women for raising money such as dinners, suppers, old maid's conventions, chrysanthemum shows, etc.

For two years a charge was made of one dollar per year for use of the books, but feeling that the usefulness of the library was hampered by this, the charges were removed and the books made free to the public.

In 1900, the city having voted a tax for its support, the library then consisting of about twelve hundred volumes, was turned over to the management of the city officials and a board of trustees was appointed in accordance with the library laws of the state.

As the accumulation of books increased, the quarters in which they were housed proved inadequate and application was made to Mr. Andrew Carnegie for funds with which to provide a suitable home for them. The sum of ten thousand dollars was donated by him for that purpose.

In due course of time the structure was completed, the books moved, and on the thirty-first day of December, 1905, the new building was opened to the public. The building is substantially constructed, is commodious and finished on the inside in a highly artistic manner. It is one of which any town might be proud.

Since the occupation of the new quarters, the use of the library has steadily increased. This is especially true in regard to the use of the books of reference by the pupils of the schools both public and denominational which increases very materially each year, and this feature alone fully justifies the expenditures necessary for the maintenance of the library.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OTHER TOWNS OF CARROLL COUNTY—MANNING—COON RAPIDS—GLIDDEN—
ARCADIA—HALBUR—RALSTON—LANESBORO—LIDDERDALE—DEDHAM—TEM-
PLETON—BREDÄ—CARROLLTON—AND OTHER INLAND TOWNS.

Manning, the second largest town in Carroll county, was laid out after the Iowa Southwestern was built, in 1880. Its location was contingent upon the findings of surveyors, who had charge of the lines of the Iowa Southwestern, and also the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. It is known that the North Western people at first expected to start the Audubon branch from the line between Carroll and Harlan, at a point on section 31, Warren township. But it was found impractical on account of the topography of the land and heavy grades which would have to be encountered. The most practical line was found to be on section 16, Warren township, and the location of the junction was finally made at this place. But the location of the town was also affected by the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which was constructed in the next year. On account of the hills to the south it was necessary for the engineers of the Milwaukee road to veer to the north, and the most feasible place for their station, all things considered, was where the Audubon branch left the Carroll and Harlan line. At the junction of the three roads the new town was located.

O. H. Manning, of Carroll, who was local representative of the Western Town Lot Company, a subsidiary organization of the railroad company, bought the land on which the town now stands and proceeded to divide it into town lots. The name of Manning was adopted in honor of the Carroll attorney who had been active in the projection of the road and helpful in carrying out the working details.

Had the North Western built the Audubon branch from section 31, it is a question where the town would have been located, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul came along the next year.

It was in 1881 that the town was laid out, though it was not incorporated until the next spring, May, 1882. The first organized town government consisted of: Mayor, I. W. Callimore; recorder, G. C. Hunt; councilmen, J. M. Turner, N. F. Spear, P. M. Emery, L. Hoffman, J. L. McQuaid, R. F. Tidd; assessor, Byron E. Whalen; marshal, H. Chapman and treasurer, O. E. Dutton. The first postmaster was Seth Smith and the first law firm, Doty, Hughes & Salinger.

The first bank was that of O. B. Dutton & Son. This bank was the antecedent of the First National bank, which was organized with D. W. Sutherland, as president and O. E. Dutton, as cashier.

The first physicians in the town were R. R. Williams, still in the practice, and T. S. McKenna, who died in 1908.

The Monitor was the first newspaper started in Manning, by S. L. Wilson, in 1882. An account of it may be found in the history of the newspapers of the county.

The first school in Manning was opened in the fall of 1881 with Benjamin I. Salinger as teacher. An extract from the Monitor of December 29, 1881, says: "The school has been in operation for one month past under the tuition of Mr. B. I. Salinger and the numbers are about ninety pupils. The school will be divided after the holidays and the primary department put into the hands of Mrs. Winter." B. I. Salinger remained in charge of the school for two years.

The population of Manning in 1890 was 1,133; in 1900, 1,169; and in 1910, 1,434.

COON RAPIDS.

The original town of Coon Rapids was, next to Carrollton, the first town in the county. It was not known by that name, but there was a sort of frontier outpost at that point, on the route from Des Moines, Panora, Sioux City and points farther northwest. The land was first taken up by one O. J. Niles, a peculiar character, who attracted the attention of the early pioneers. He was elected justice of the peace and was an important individual in the transaction of business for his neighbors. In 1861, he sold a few acres of his land to a man by the name of Winfred who started to improve the mill site, on Middle Coon. In time efforts were made to establish a postoffice and there seems to have been some trouble about the choice of a name. "Fairview" would duplicate a name already in use, and there were objections to Niles Grove, Ribbleton and others. But it is said that Jacob Cretsinger suggested the name of Coon Rapids, which was accepted by the postoffice department. William Minnich is given credit for laying out the town, finally, but it is known that its progress was hindered by the breaking out of the war which took the boys to the front. But the old town did not prosper, and when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad built through, in 1882, there were but few families there. The Western Town Lot Company then laid out the new town, alongside of the railroad, a mile or so west from the old site, and newcomers were numerous and the town grew rapidly. In 1885, the population was 729 and in 1910, it was 1,084. It was incorporated in 1882 with J. H. Louthan as mayor.

The town that grew up has remained a good business point to this day. It has more than its quota of churches, good schools and prosperous business houses. Its electric light plant is in the best of financial condition and it has modern and up-to-date business houses. Its citizens are full of enterprise and keep pace with advancing improvements in every direction.

GLIDDEN.

Glidden was for a long time the most important point on the railroad in Carroll county. When the North Western was built in 1867 there were settlements to the north and the south of Glidden. It was the place where people came to take the train for both east and west. A large and growing settlement flourished on the North Coon, from the bend north of Scranton clear up into Sac county; and on the south from Carrollton, down to Panora, west, toward where Audubon now stands, and still further south, there were many settlers. These people came to Glidden to take the trains on the North Western and the town was regarded as one of the most promising points on the new railroad. It was named in honor of one of the directors of the new railroad and the company took a deep interest in its welfare. The first railroad agent was Lester G. Bangs, now a resident of Carroll. He and his helpful wife were active in their assistance to build up the new town and giving it an added impetus along the lines of culture and moral thrift that have never been permitted to abate. Of the first settlers of Glidden, only two are known to survive, Lester G. Bangs and William E. Potter. However, the name of Robert Dickson, living not far from town, is closely interwoven with the history of that period. He still survives and is enjoying a serene old age on his farm not far from town.

The first building, after the erection of the station house, was a store put up by A. B. Wattles. Martin L. Peters built a hotel about this time, but all the original houses of the town have been swept away by fires that have occurred within the last twenty-five years. The town was incorporated in 1872, though the postoffice was established as early as 1868. A. B. Wattles was the first postmaster. His successors have been: F. M. Harding, D. R. Browning, L. M. Lyons, W. E. Foster, Thomas Rich, J. M. Campbell, M. M. Vonstein, W. R. Orchard and J. C. Scott. Glidden has four churches: the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Church of God. It has two good public school buildings, two banks, a strong newspaper, and a good system of waterworks and electric lighting. The census of 1910 gave it 850 population.

ARCADIA.

When the North Western road was extended west, in 1867, it established a switch station about a mile east of Arcadia, calling it East Side. A station was located on what afterwards became Arcadia, but was called by the North Western, Tip Top. The name was significant for the reason that the watershed, dividing the waters that flow toward the Mississippi valley from those that reach to Missouri valley on the west, passed north and south at that point. The dividing line runs through Arcadia, and one may stand there and see the parting of the way, and incipient streams start in their course toward the east, or toward the west to become part of the Boyer, thence the Missouri and ultimately to meet again where the

border rivers unite many miles to the southeast. Hence the railroad people used the names of East Side, Tip Top, and Westside.

The advent of a number of enterprising people from New York and New England along about 1870 brought about a change in pioneer conditions about Tip Top. I. N. Voris, who bought the land in and about the station on the divide, laid out a town, which he called Arcadia. Old neighbors say that he was struck with the beauty of the location. When he laid out the town, in 1872, he induced the railroad company to change the name of the station to Arcadia. The side track of East Side was soon abandoned and Arcadia became one of the attractive towns of the county. In 1880 its population was 426; in 1890, 463; in 1900, 405; and in 1910, 390.

Among the pioneers of Arcadia are to be noticed the families of George E. Russell, I. N. Voris, D. J. McDougal, E. L. Dexter, H. Carpenter, C. A. Daniel and R. H. Winter.

Henry Carpenter opened the first store in the town; a Mr. Freelove was the first hotel keeper; D. J. McDougal, the first grain and stock dealer; I. N. Voris, the first postmaster; Lampman Brothers, S. W. and L. J., opened the second store.

The town was incorporated in 1880, with D. J. McDougal the first mayor. While it has not increased in population, the town has always been a good trading point and the business firms have been substantial and prosperous.

When the North Western built its second track, in 1901, the roadbed was straightened from West Side east and the track through the town was abandoned. This threw the station one-half mile south of its former location, and Arcadia is now just that far from the railroad.

The New Englanders who composed the first community of that village on top of the divide in the course of years gave way to the influx of settlers of sturdy German stock, who have settled the country round about. Of all the first settlers of forty years ago only one family, that of G. E. Russell, of Carroll, now remains in the county. Mrs. Dexter resides in Princeton, Illinois, and the others have joined the silent majority, and their descendants, like the communities that disappeared from Arcadia in the story of Evangeline, have lost their identity in the multitudes that people the different states of the Union.

HALBUR.

The town of Halbur, because of a controversy calling forth a letter from Hon. O. H. Manning, deserves more than mere mention. In a local write-up in the Carroll Times of October 10, 1907, the historian says:

"Halbur was named after Anton Halbur, whose farm was crossed by the Iowa Southwestern in 1881-2. In the latter year Halbur was located and platted on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 18-33-35, part being the Halbur farm. Stories current at that time and still believed, as it is claimed, resting on good foundation aver, that the locating

of the original town, on the abruptly sloping hill was part of an agreement. The story of this in effect charges O. H. Manning, then local attorney at Carroll, of the Southwestern railroad with the deliberate intent to render the future of the town a ridiculous impossibility on account of the uncompromising territory. If that was the intent, said to have been in line with a design, to make his own namesake, Manning, the town of importance of the territory, and at the same time favor Carroll, he had reckoned without the class of people or territory included in that station's scope. They raised the grain and stock there and from the start it was a great shipping point."

Contending aforementioned version follows a letter from Hon. O. H. Manning:

"Editor, Carroll Times,

"SIR: On October 10, 1907, you published an article on Halbur's history, entitled, 'Halbur's History Briefly Told.' In it you say: 'Halbur was located and platted on the Halbur farm. Stories current at that time, and still believed, as it is claimed, resting on good foundation, aver, that the original town on the abruptly sloping hill was part of an agreement. The story of this in effect charges O. H. Manning, then the local attorney at Carroll, of the Southwestern Railroad, with the deliberate intent to render the future of the town a ridiculous impossibility, on account of the uncompromising territory. If that was the intent, said to have been in line with a design, to make his own namesake, Manning, the town of importance of the territory, and at the same time favor Carroll, etc., etc.' I am the O. H. Manning referred to by the Halbur historian, who writes this silly story into a sober history of the vigorous, growing town of Halbur.

"The town site and station of Halbur were located on the Anton Halbur farm because that farm was exactly midway between Carroll, the first station on the Iowa Southwestern line and Manning, the third station, and no other farm or tract of land on earth was. If the Audubon branch line had left the main line of the Iowa Southwestern in the southwest corner section of Carroll county, as at first proposed, about three miles southwest of where the town of Manning now stands, then the station between Carroll and that junction point would have been placed one and one-half miles further along the line and in Washington township. But the grades to get over the divides to Audubon from that point were too heavy. Nature had so ordered it that the natural location for the Audubon branch lines would be found only if the line left the main line where Manning now stands. The railroad engineers found a better grade for the construction and operation of the Audubon line, by leaving the main line where it now does than they could find by leaving it at any other point. When this was ascertained, the location of the station and town site of Manning was inevitable, as its present location. When the site for Manning was fixed it was only a question as to what tract of land on the line between Carroll and Manning was equally from both, and midway between. The surveyors claimed, and engineers' maps showed this tract to be the Anton Halbur

farm. There was no other place to locate the town and station except on the Halbur farm without moving it away from its logical and natural location.

"The people of Hillsdale wanted the location on the other side of Brushy Fork, and nearer them, and the people of Washington township wanted it in their township. The controlling factor was to place the station exactly midway between Carroll and Manning, thus giving it the fullest possible control of the trade of the territory contributory to it and best accommodating the people of that territory. As to the town site being 'located on an abruptly sloping hill' to kill off its prospects in advance, this is silly. The site is ideal. Carroll county has no land so abruptly sloping or mountainous for a good town site within all her borders. Rome was built on seven hills, each one more 'abruptly sloping' than Halbur's hill, and Rome became the capital of the world and the seat of the Holy See.

"ORLANDO H. MANNING,

"New York, December 4, 1907."

RALSTON.

The town of Ralston, population 175, is located on the North Western just near the Greene county line. For many years Slater Siding, just west of the town site, was used by the railroad for a passing track, storage facilities and similar purposes, but, in 1891, a station was established and named in honor of an officer of the American Express Company, then residing at Omaha. The first agent was H. S. Olds, who was transferred from Manning. H. H. Lester was the first merchant. He went there from Carrollton and put up a frame building in a cornfield. He had some difficulty in getting the postoffice established, but in time was successful, and was appointed postmaster. Ralston was incorporated as a town in 1900.

LANESBORO.

Lanesboro, population in 1910, 268, was laid out in 1901, when the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad, now the Chicago Great Western, was built through the county. It was named in honor of Julius Lane, one of the early settlers of that vicinity. The first postmaster was Charles H. Peters, who came from Carroll and opened a hardware store.

LIDDERDALE.

Lidderdale is the first station on the Chicago Great Western, northeast of Carroll. It was laid out on the farm of John Sievers, and named after Lord Lidderdale, one of the English stockholders of the company. The first postmaster was E. L. Tuttle, who was also the first man to open a general store in the town. It is incorporated and has a population of 85.

DEDHAM.

Dedham was settled when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was built through the southern part of the county in 1881. It is the center of a good farming community and has been one of the substantial towns of that section of the county.

TEMPLETON.

Templeton is one of the prosperous towns on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It is situated in one of the most fertile farming districts in the state, land adjacent always commanding as high a price as any in western Iowa.

BREDAS.

Breda was laid out when the Maple River branch of the Chicago & North Western was built in 1877. It is situated mostly in Wheatland township, though a portion of it lies in Kniest township. The first business house, a grocery store, was started by Arts & Manemann, of Carroll. The senior member was William Arts, the veteran business man and banker. He also established an office which he used for some years as a grain buyer. In time Arts & Manemann sold their store to Fitch & Wade. But the first stock of general merchandise was put in by Clemens Bruning, who continued for many a year to be a prominent business man of the town. Breda has always been prosperous and is now one of the pretty little towns of this part of the state. It has a newspaper, owned and edited by Saul & Conley. The Breda Savings Bank, Frank Van Edrdewyk, cashier, is one of the most substantial banks to be found in any small town in the state. All lines of business are represented in a creditable manner, and the town of Breda is regarded as one of the desirable places to live in. Its Catholic church is one of the finest edifices of the kind in this diocese.

CARROLLTON.

The old county seat at one time reverted almost back to its primitive loneliness. A few of the families that located there in the '50s and early '60s remained, but they served only as reminders of days gone by. Town lots were deserted and in the process of time became part and parcel of adjacent farms. The installation of rural mail delivery rendered the post-office unnecessary and the old county seat lost its identity on the map. Mail was supplied through the postoffices at Carroll, Glidden and Dedham, and in a sense the name lost all but its historical significance. Later, however, the consolidation of four sub-districts in adjoining territory has brought new life to the locality and the experiment of school consolidation has shown encouraging results at Carrollton.

OTHER INLAND TOWNS.

At the time rural delivery was established, about 1902, there were postoffices in little inland towns that were considered good business points. Mount Carmel, one of the first inland towns in the county, had been a postoffice since the settlement of Kniest township. But, while the postoffice was discontinued, the business of the place was not affected. There Berger & Julich have continued to run their store of general merchandise and here one of the finest Catholic churches in the county is located. ✓ Hillsdale, or Roselle, lost its postoffice at the time, but it continued to do business without interruption. The same may be said of the town of Willey, in Pleasant Valley township. B. Greteman, who was postmaster, continued to run one of the largest general merchandise stores in the county. At Kentner, in Sheridan township, the discontinuance of the postoffice and the starting of the town of Lidderdale, put the town out of existence, and nothing remains to mark the place where once there were stores, a blacksmith shop and other indications of a town. Maple River has never been incorporated, though it has been a fair business point. At one time it had ambitions, as many thought that the Chicago & North Western road would have a freight division at that point, where the Maple River branch joined the main line. But it was too near to Carroll to justify the railroad in making any change. Benan, near the Kimball bridge on the Coon, northeast of Glidden, is another postoffice gone out of existence and is now supplied by the rural mail delivery. The postoffice and store kept by Benan Salisbury was at one time a popular resort for the people of the neighborhood, but with the establishment of rural delivery and the opening of a postoffice and town at Lanesboro Benan went the way of the rest, and disappeared.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the extreme northwest corner of Carroll county, only a short distance from the Crawford county and also from the Sac county lines, we find a church building, which has been a landmark of this part of the county for many years. It is the church of the German Presbyterian congregation of Wheatland township. Amongst the first settlers of this part of the county were H. F. Garrels, G. von Glan, R. Freese, R. Ohden, R. Wessels, G. Janssen, John Flink and others, most of these having arrived here in 1874. Some of them came from Illinois, the others came from Grundy county and Butler county, Iowa. Rev. E. A. Elfeld, from Freeport, Illinois, and other ministers of the gospel had preached here at different times and, in the spring of 1877, a Presbyterian church was organized here by the presbytery of Ft. Dodge. The congregation resolved to erect a church building, for which the people, although all of them in moderate circumstances, contributed to the best of their ability. The building was to cost only one thousand, six hundred dollars, but it was impossible to collect such an amount of money here and it was only through the kindness of friends in the east and the financial assistance of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, which gave four hundred dollars, that the erection of the church was made possible. The church was dedicated on the 17th day of February, 1878. The site for the church and also a five acre tract of land were donated by Mr. G. von Glan, on whose original one hundred and sixty acre farm the building was erected.

During the summer of 1878, Rev. L. Huendling, then still a student for the ministry in the McCormick Seminary of Chicago, was asked to supply the church and, in the spring of 1879, a pastoral call was extended to him. This call was accepted and after his ordination in the spring of 1879, he became the pastor of the church. With the exception of two years, spent as instructor in the seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, Rev. Huendling has served the church as pastor until the present day. He is, without doubt, in length of service, the oldest pastor in Carroll county. The church has never had another pastor and the pastor has never had another church. For many years the field of labor was a large one, extending from four or five miles north of West Side in Crawford county, through Carroll county, to where the town of Ulmer, in Sac county, is now situated. Later the field was divided and is now served by three pastors in three churches. In 1898 the

church was enlarged and remodeled, and, although not very large, it presents a neat appearance; in 1903, a fine pipe organ was installed. The amount donated by the Board of Church Erection has been repaid voluntarily, in order that other needy churches in the west might have the benefit of the money. About fifty families are connected with the congregation. Mr. G. von Glan has served the church in the offices of deacon and treasurer from the organization of the church to the present day. When the general assembly of the Presbyterian church authorized the erection of German presbyteries, the church became connected with the Presbytery of George, of which presbytery the pastor of the church has been stated clerk and treasurer since its erection.

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